Hugh Cecil Earl of Lonsdale.

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210 History of the British Turf, from the earliest period to the present day. By **James Christie White.** In 2 Volumes. London. 1840.

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The first volume has 576 pp. and contains the following illustrations :—Tregonwell Frampton, Esq. (the Father of the Turf), frontispiece; Old English Horse; Horse of the time of Charles I.; The Arabian Horse; The Godolphin Barb; Flying Childers; Skeleton of the Horse; Horses' Teeth; Earl of March's Carriage.

The second volume :—The Queen at Ascot (frontispiece).

HISTORY

OF

THE BRITISH TURF.

VOL I.

LONDON:
SCHULZE AND CO., 13, POLAND STREET.

TREGONWELL FRAMPTON ESQ^RE

THE FATHER OF THE TURF.

Henry Colburn, Publisher, Great Marlborough Street, 1840.

HISTORY

OF

THE BRITISH TURF,

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT DAY.

BY

JAMES CHRISTIE WHYTE, Esq.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
HENRY COLBURN, PUBLISHER,
GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.
1840.

INTRODUCTION.

For nearly a century and a half, the "Turf" has formed a favourite amusement of "Kings, Lords and Commons."

But it is not as an amusement only, that the sports of the turf put in their claim to popularity. To the excellence of the British horse, originated and brought to perfection through the instrumentality of these sports, may be ascribed much of our superiority over other nations, both in commerce and in war. It may be observed, in evidence of this fact, that several foreign governments, fully alive to its importance, have for some time past endeavoured to effect a similar object, both by the formation of national studs, and the importation of the best English blood horses. The superior efficiency of our cavalry horses, is

admitted on all hands to have "done the state some service" in the well-contested battles of the Peninsula, and finally, in the glorious fight at Waterloo; it is, therefore, rather to prove the beneficial effect our improved breed of blood horses has had upon the commercial interests of the country, that we would address ourselves.

In order to do this, it is only necessary that we contrast the mode of travelling before this improvement had taken place, or extended itself, with that of the present day, Dashwood* observes: "that he is old enough to remember a certain west-coach, (and he takes it for a fair average rate of the travelling in those days), when it always took ten, and sometimes twelve hours, to accomplish its journey, fifty-seven miles, or thereabouts, from yard to yard." Its present time is *something above six hours.* In 1742, the single stage-coach that travelled between London and Oxford, began the journey at seven in the morning, and did not reach its destination until the evening of the following day, resting at High Wycombe during the intervening night. The same journey is now regularly performed in six hours.

Again, so late as in the summer of 1798, the Telegraph, then considered a fast coach, left the

* A well-known writer on sporting subjects in the Old Sporting Magazine, in an article on coaching, written in 1824.

town of Gosport at one o'clock in the morning, and arrived at the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, at eight in the evening; thus occupying nineteen hours in travelling eighty miles; being at the rate of rather more than four miles an hour. This journey is now performed in eight hours.

We are quite ready to admit, that this immense change in the rate of travelling, viz.—from four miles to ten in the hour ought to be—in a great measure, laid to the account of the great improvement which has taken place in the state of our turnpike roads, which in those days, but too often merited the description given of that between Preston and Wigan by Arthur Young, in his "Tour in the North of England," published in 1770.*

* "I know not," writes Mr. Young, "in the whole range of language, terms sufficiently expressive to describe this infernal road. To look over a map, and perceive that it is a principal one, not only to some towns, but even whole counties, one would naturally conclude it to be, at least, decent; but let me most seriously caution all travellers who may accidentally purpose to travel this terrible county, to avoid it as they would the devil, for a thousand to one but they break their necks or their limbs by overthrows or breakings down. They will here meet with ruts, which I actually measured, four feet deep, and floating with mud, only from a wet summer; what, therefore, must it be after a winter? The only mending it receives in places, is the tumbling in loose stones, which serve no other purpose but jolting the carriage in a most intolerable manner. These are not merely opinions, but facts, for I actually passed three carts broken down in these eighteen miles of execrable memory."

While, however, we allow the present improved roads their proper influence, we must maintain, that without the corresponding improvement in our breed of coach-horses, produced by the importation of Eastern horses for *racing purposes*, and which improvement, was brought to its present perfection by the *continuance of racing*, the increase in the rate of travelling would have been trifling. It is, therefore, as having enabled us to avail ourselves of the speed and lasting qualities of a breed of horses far superior to the old, that improved roads have conduced to form our present rate of travelling, and they were accordingly increased as this important result became further developed and appreciated, in such a degree, that in 1829, we find the turnpike-roads covered an extent of 24,541 miles.

How this important branch of national prosperity will be affected by the present rage for railroads, must, at no distant day, form a most serious subject for the investigation of the legislature. It is true, that Dr. Mc. Culloch maintains, that although railroads will cause the discontinuance of horses upon the direct line, the increased general traffic will make it necessary to employ as great a number of horses as will be displaced.

Against this, however, we must oppose the fact, that the opening of the railroad between Manchester and Liverpool, a distance of little more than thirty

miles, had the effect of dismissing from employment nearly 1000 horses.

But, as our present object is rather to explain how great has been the influence of racing in promoting commerce, and in forming and preserving our national habits, customs and manners, we leave to others the defence of the vast interests involved in turnpike trusts, as well as those of our numerous and respectable coaching establishments, with their fellow-sufferers, the post-masters, tradespeople, &c.

Can we, for a moment, lose sight of the important fact, that it is to the residence of our nobility in their ancient halls, and to the races and magnificent hunting establishments they maintain or largely contribute to, we are chiefly indebted for that excellent tone which pervades the English character, the good effects of which are visible in every class, from the peer to the peasant. This union between all ranks in this country, but existing, more especially, among our rural population, has long been at once the admiration and envy of foreign powers; some of whose most eminent political writers* have attributed the preservation of our nobility and our institutions, to this cause, when other countries were dissolving under the awful crash of the first French revolu-

* Among others, Mr. Cooper, the celebrated American author.

tion, and the dreadful anarchy and warfare which it, for years, created throughout the whole of Europe.

Certain it is, that whenever danger from without, or the attempts of anarchists at home, have threatened this country, since the expulsion of James II, the yeomanry have never failed to throng to the national standard, under the guidance of our nobility and landed gentry; and nothing can exceed the courage and good understanding with which both classes have acted on such occasions.

But it is not only in this sense that the national character is benefited. Our upper and middle classes, shunning the frivolous pursuits of the effeminate nobility of the continent, and following manly exercises in the fresh air of their native plains, hills and woods, invigorating both their minds and bodies; while their offspring, partaking these effects, grow up bold and vigorous, for the defence of their country, both by sea and land, and fitted for all the active and laborious pursuits of life.

In addition to the vast sum of money which is annually run for in stakes, plates, matches, &c., a large amount is circulated by the breeders, and more especially the owners, of race-horses,* among

* In 1821, the number of race-horses in respect of which assessed duties were charged amounted to 579; in 1833, to 1007.

farmers, tradespeople, and the lower classes, from among whom, they draw their numerous grooms, helpers, &c. Again, we must take into consideration the money expended by the thousands who annually frequent our numerous race-courses, to enjoy the innocent and cheerful amusements of the turf, in health and good fellowship.

In the literature of the country, the turf maintains two weekly newspapapers,* four monthly magazines, viz :—the Old Sporting Magazine,† commenced in 1792 ; the New Sporting Magazine,‡ started in 1824, by Nim South, a favourite writer, for many years previously, in the Old Sporting Magazine ; the Sporting Review,§ edited by Craven, who left the Old Magazine to begin this, in 1837 ; and the Sportsman,‖ originated in 1829. All these publications are got up in the best style, with embellishments, and present to their numerous readers, articles evincing much and varied talent on every subject of sporting interest ; the price of the three former being 2s. 6d. per number, of that of the latter, only 1s. 6d.

In addition to these, we have Weatherby's

* Bell's Life in London, published by the proprietor, Mr. Clement, in the Strand, and the Sunday Times, published by John Kemble Chapman, Fleet Street.

† Published by M. A. Pitman, Warwick Square, Newgate Street.

‡ Published by Spiers, Oxford Street.

§ By Ackerman, Eclipse Sporting Gallery, Regent Street.

‖ By Rogerson, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Racing Calendar, the Sportsman's Pocket Reference Book, the Turf Remembrancer, and two sporting almanacs, all of which are published annually.

In no other country in the world exists the same encouragement for breeding and running race-horses, in the number and value of the prizes which tempt the amateur or follower of the pursuits of the turf, on every side, in constant succession. A few striking facts, at once show this to be the case; and are proud and convincing evidence, at once, of the spirit of enterprize and the great wealth and prosperity of the British nation. In three starts, it is possible for a three-year-old filly to win £11,000, and a colt of the same age, nearly £9,000; and this, too, in the course of a few successive months.* The total amount of money run for in Great Britain and Ireland, over one hundred and fifty-three different race-courses, in the year 1839, exceeded in value the enormous sum of £143,204.† In addition to which we have to add the royal plates, shown in the following table.

* The Riddlesworth stakes, at Newmarket, the Derby and Oaks stakes at Epsom, and the Doncaster St. Leger stakes, have amounted, taken together, to these sums. The fact of colts not being allowed to start for the Oaks, while fillies may run for both Derby and Oaks, explains the difference in the above amounts.

† These amounts are as correct as we could obtain them, and are certainly, if anything, rather under the amount than over.

Queen's Plates run for annually in Great Britain and Ireland, in 54 races, at 37 different places.

Paid from the allowance of the Master of the Horse's department.	Paid from the Privy Purse.	Formerly paid from Scotch and Irish Civil Lists—now voted annually.	£	s	d
1 Ascot Heath, granted in 1826.	1 Ascot Hunter's Plate 1785.	1 Royal Corporation, County of Down. .	92	6	2
2 Canterbury.*	2 Bedford.	2 „ „	105	0	0
3 Carlisle, 1763.	3 Chester.	3 Curragh of Kildare.	106	4	0
4 Chelmsford, 1770.	4 Goodwood.	4 „ „	105	0	0
5 Doncaster.*	5 Hampton.	5 „ „	106	4	0
6 Guildford.*	6 Lancaster.	6 „ „	106	4	0
7 Ipswich.*	7 Leicester.	7 „ „	106	4	0
8 Lewes.*	8 Liverpool.	8 „ „	106	4	0
9 Lincoln.*	9 Northampton.	9 „ „	106	4	0
10 Lichfield.*	10 Shrewsbury.	10 „ „	105	0	0
11 Manchester, 1823.	11 Curragh of Kildare, whip and 100 gs.	11 „ „	106	4	0
12 Newcastle.*	12 Ascot Eclipse, foot and 200 sovs.	12 „ „	105	0	0
13 Newmarket.*	13 Brighton cup 100gs.	13 „ „	106	4	0
14 Ditto.*	14 Guernsey ditto, £30.	14 Bellewstown. .	106	4	0
15 Ditto.*		15 Londonderry. .	106	4	0
16 Nottingham.		16 Edinburgh. .	98	12	6
17 Richmond and York alternately.	11 Plates at 105*l.* 1155	17 Caledonian Hunt.	98	12	6
18 Salisbury.*	Brighton cup. . 105				
19 Warwick, 1789.	Eclipse foot, &c. 200		£1771	11	2
20 Weymouth, 1825.	Guernsey cup. . 30				
21 Winchester.*					
22 York.*	£1490				
22 Plates at £105 each, £2,310.					

SUMMARY.

Master of the Horse's department. .	2310	0	0
Privy Purse.	1490	0	0
Voted annually.	1771	11	2
	£5571	11	2

N.B.—All those plates marked * were granted before 1760.

Having endeavoured to show the importance of the Turf as conducive to our national prosperity, we may be permitted to remark upon that intolerant spirit, which has urged on a numerous band

of Egham waiting on William IV, to express their thanks for His Majesty's munificent gift of a free plate of 100 gs. His Majesty made the following gracious reply to the deputation:—"I feel most deeply the dutiful attention that induced this acknowledgement of an act, prompted, on my part, by a desire to show that I am sensible of the munificence and loyalty of a parliament and a people that have, not only enabled me to possess as a residence that ancient and magnificent castle—the pride of Englishmen and envy of foreigners—but to follow the dictates of my heart in furthering the wishes and promoting the happiness of every class of my people, whether of the gentleman of large fortune, or of that class," looking towards the inhabitants of Egham, "which I always consider as forming that most important connecting link in a chain, that binds the heart of a sovereign to the interests and enjoyments of his people. I consider this to be a national sport—the manly and noble sport of a free people; and I deeply feel the pride of being able to encourage these pastimes, so intimately connected with the habits and feelings of this free country. I cannot help adverting to the spot on which we are now assembled to enjoy an amusement so truly national—a spot which derives such a peculiar claim to our veneration from the circumstance, that here arose that first dawning of liberty so dear to my heart—

so dear to the hearts of every one of my people. Neither I nor anybody can be present without calling to mind, that here it was that our liberties were obtained and for ever secured, and that we are here to enjoy those liberties and sports which I will, with my utmost power, ever protect and foster, and, in so doing, never lose sight of the welfare and enjoyment of every class of my people, from the highest to the lowest."

We have endeavoured, in these volumes, to give all the most useful and interesting facts and information connected with the Turf, from its earliest origin, and which now only exist in so dispersed and broken a form, as to be utterly useless to general readers, and difficult of access even to the few whom curiosity might induce to take the trouble, and be at the expense of particular inquiry.

At the same time that the reader has before him, the performances, pedigrees, weights, &c. of the celebrated horses of the last century, he will find those of the most modern date, and thus be enabled to draw his own comparison between them.

As a book of reference, we flatter ourselves, he will find in our pages, every description of information as to facts which he may require, connected with racing. On every point we have constantly referred, at the expense of much time and labour, to the best authorities, and where an event

has appeared doubtful, we have so expressed ourselves, and given our authority.

In conclusion, we claim the indulgence of our readers for any inaccuracies we may have fallen into, and which it is extremely difficult to avoid in a work of this description.

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HISTORY

OF THE

BRITISH TURF.

CHAPTER I.

Introduction—Early history of the Horse.

Buffon observes of the horse, that it ranks in the first scale of excellence of all animals coming under the denomination of cattle,—possessing a grandeur of stature, an elegance and proportion of parts, superior to other quadrupeds. Endowed with a form and sagacity eminently adapted for the use of man, the domestication of the horse forms one of the most valuable acquisitions made from the animal kingdom. The chisel and the pencil of the artist have, from the remotest antiquity, combined with the pen of the poet, to embody his beauties and attributes, to

adorn their works; and we cannot do better than give the following pre-eminently poetical description of this noble animal in his comparatively wild state, as an introduction to the history of his highest cultivated excellence. The earliest passage we meet with in the works of the writers of antiquity, in which the horse is brought forward with the fire of inspired genius, we find in the 39th chapter, and from the 19th to the 25th verse, of the Book of Job. It is in the following words:

"Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder?*

"Canst thou make him afraid as a grasshopper? The glory of his nostrils is terrible.

* We find the following note in Berenger's Horsemanship, vol. i. p. 12. on the use of the word *thunder* in the above quotation.

"In this enumeration of the beauties and noble qualities of the horse, it should be remarked that the *English translators* make Job say that the animal's neck is clothed with *thunder*, an expression as false as it is absurd. The true rendering of this passage is, that his neck is clothed with a *mane*; thus Bochart, Le Clerc Patrick, and other commentators translate it. Bochart says that the word which in Hebrew signifies *thunder* is synonimous for the *mane* of a horse; but this being so, it is astonishing that the translator should have set aside the just and natural signification, and have chosen to cover the horse's neck with *thunder* instead of a *mane;* nor is it less amazing that this nonsense should have been extolled by the author of the Guardian, [Guardian, vol. ii. p. 26.] and others as an instance of the sublime."

" He paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength ; he goeth on to meet the armed men.

" He mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted, neither turneth he back from the sword.

" The quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and the shield.

" He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage, neither believeth he that *it is* the sound of the trumpet.

" He saith among the trumpets Ha, Ha, and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains and the shouting."*

Again Homer, in the 6th book of the Iliad, has the following beautiful simile :

> The wanton courser thus with reins unbound,
> Breaks from his stall, and beats the trembling ground;
> Pampered and proud he seeks the wonted tides,

* The Rev. Dr. Scot gives the following translation of the above passage, which he considers incorrectly rendered in the common version :

" Hast thou given spirit to the horse ? Hast thou clothed his neck with a mane ? Canst thou make him bound as a locust ? The majesty of his snorting is terrible. He paweth in the valleys and exulteth ; he goeth on to meet the armed men. He mocketh at fear and trembleth not; nor turneth he back from the sword. Against him rattleth the quiver, the glittering spear and shield. He devours the ground with fierceness and rage, and is impatient when the trumpet soundeth. He uttereth among the trumpets Ha! Ha! He smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains and the shouting."

And laves in height of blood his shining sides;
His head, now freed, he tosses to the skies,
His mane dishevel'd o'er his shoulders flies;
He snuffs the females in the distant plain,
And springs exulting to his fields again."

And Virgil, in the 6th book of the Æneid, nearly equals his great master in the following lines:

So joys the steed when bursting from his bounds,
And flies impetuous o'er opposing mounds;
Seeks female herds, or in the well-known flood
Bathes his bright sides to cool his fiery blood.
He neighs, and rears his lofty neck; behind
His spreading mane, on either side reclined,
Luxuriant flows and wantons in the wind."

Many of the early writers on the horse have entered into much controversy and research, for the purpose of demonstrating the exact period when this noblest and most useful auxiliary to man among animals, first became subject to his dominion; but always without success. The impossibility of penetrating the obscurity which envelopes the earliest ages of mankind must ever prevent us from arriving at accurate data on that point. But with the aid of those authorities we possess, we may attain all that is useful, as well as much that is curious, in the

early history of the subjugation of the horse to the uses of man.

Created, as the sacred volume informs us, before man, we have little doubt he inhabited, with his future master, the fertile nursery assigned him by the Almighty in the East; where, being brought in almost constant contact with each other, it is highly probable that but a brief period elapsed before man availed himself of the services of an animal so obviously fitted by nature to his use.

The earliest mention of horsemanship on record, we find in the Bible, where, in the 50th chapter of Genesis, verse 9, horsemen are named as forming part of the funeral procession of Jacob; and again, in the 14th chapter of Exodus, verse 9, horsemen are enumerated among the troops with which Pharoah chased the Israelites on their departure from Egypt.

Homer, who is generally supposed to have been cotemporary with Joshua, frequently dwells on the beauty of the horses which drew the chariots of his heroes, although it may be remarked, as a singular fact, that he makes but two references to horse riding in his great poem the Iliad, and but one in the Odyssey. The first in the Iliad (K 513) is where Ulysses and Diomede, having stolen the horses of Rhesus without the

chariot, mount and gallop them to the Grecian camp. That in the Odyssey (E 371) is in describing Ulysses after his shipwreck, as bestriding a beam of wood among the waves, in the attitude of a man on horseback—

Αμρ ένι δοςρανι βαινε κελγδ ως
Ἱππον ελαυνων—

a passage the exact meaning of which is preserved in none of the published translations.

Again in a metaphor in the 15th book of the Iliad:

"So when a horseman, from the watery mead,
(Skill'd in the manage of the bounding steed)
Drives four fair coursers, practised to obey,
To some great city, through the public way;
Safe in his art, as side by side they run,
He shifts his seat, and vaults from one to one;
And now to this and now to that he flies;
Admiring numbers follow with their eyes."

Virgil, in his 3rd Georgic, attributes the first breaking of horses for riding to the Lapitæ, thus translated by Dryden:

"Bold Erichthonieus was the first who joined
Four horses for the rapid race design'd,
And o'er the dusty wheels presiding sat:
The Lapitæ to chariots add the state

Of bits and bridles; taught the steed to bound,
To run the ring, and trace the airy round;
To stop, to fly, the rules of war to know,
T' obey the rider, and to dare the foe."

Strabo asserts that the Medes, Persians, and Armenians were the first that broke in the horse to the saddle; and when we call to mind, that in all probability the fertile plains between the Tigris and Euphrates were the early nursery of this noble animal, this opinion would appear the most correct.

However this may be, from the records of the Old Testament, we are able to ascertain the exact period when, in Egypt and Canaan, this animal began to be domesticated. 1920 years before Christ, when Abraham was driven into Egypt by the famine which raged in Canaan, Pharoah offered him sheep and oxen, and asses and camels; and doubtless horses would have been added, had they at that time been domesticated in Egypt.

Taking the period during which Joseph served the Egyptian monarch, as that during which the horse became the servant of man in Egypt, this event would appear to have taken place about 1740 years before Christ; and 1450 years before the Christian era the horse was so far naturalized in Greece, that at the Olympic games

then instituted, both chariot and horse races were included.

The natives of Canaan are spoken of in the 11th chapter of Joshua, (1420 before Christ,) and again in Judges, (1250 before Christ,) as having used great numbers of horses in battle; but the Israelites, partly that their leaders might keep their nation distinct from the surrounding heathens, and partly from making their strongholds among the mountains, made no great use of cavalry in war. A passage in Deuteronomy, (chapter XVII, verse 16)—"But whoever shall be king of Israel shall not multiply horses to himself, nor cause the people to return to Egypt, to the end that he should multiply horses"—proves that, although perhaps not the original domesticators of the horse, the Egyptians, in every respect undoubtedly the most civilized people of that age, were then famous for breeding horses.

Modern authors have been generally induced to adopt the opinion of Buffon, who held the horse to be indigenous to Arabia; but we find this position in direct opposition to the authority of the sacred writings. About 1095 years before Christ, when Saul, king of Israel, led his army against the tribes of Arabia, we find no mention of horses amongst his plunder, although

camels, oxen, sheep, and asses are particularly enumerated. Even at the time when Jerusalem was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, the Arabians serving in the host of that conqueror appear to have derived their horses from the plains of Mesopotamia.* The nature of the country, moreover, is in favor of this scriptural evidence. The scanty herbage of its desert plains affords no facility for the breeding and rearing of horses; and it appears more probable that the Arabian horse, and in like manner the thorough bred horse in our native country, are indebted, chiefly if not entirely, to the great skill and constant attention of their breeders, for the just celebrity which they have attained.

The horse formed a prominent feature in the fabulous, but in many instances beautiful, tales of the heathen mythology. Neptune, we are told, created the horse, by striking the earth with his trident; and Pluto carried off Proserpine in a chariot drawn by four horses, whose names are given in these records of superstition.

* The 2nd Chronicles, chap. ix, which alludes to King Solomon obtaining gold and silver from that country, while it informs us that they brought unto Solomon horses out of Egypt and out of all lands, makes no express mention of Arabia; which would scarcely have been the case, had they come originally from that part of Asia

In Ovid's beautiful fable of Phaeton, a description is given of the horses which were supposed to draw the chariot of the sun, and which we find thus alluded to by our own immortal bard:

> "Gallop apace, ye fiery-footed steeds,
> To Phœbus mansion; such a waggoner
> As Phaeton would whip you to the west,
> And bring in cloudy night immediately."*

The goddess Aurora is represented, by the ancient poets, drawn in a rose coloured chariot by milk white horses, and preceding the sun at his rising. It was one of the labours of Hercules to destroy Diomedes, king of Thrace, a tyrant who is said to have fed his horses on human flesh. Mars, the god of war, was generally represented as riding in a chariot, drawn by furious horses, named Flight and Terror; and horses were offered up on his altars, to propitiate his warlike spirit. The origin of the Centaurs, half man half horse—a favourite fable of the ancients, some of whom, as Plutarch and even Pliny, have actually maintained that these monsters existed—is thus given by Palæphatus, in his book, *De Incredibilibus Historiis.* This author relates, that in the reign of Ixion, king of Thes-

* Romeo and Juliet, Act III, scene 2

saly, a herd of mad bulls descended from Mount Pelion, and ravaged the whole neighbouring country. In consequence of a large reward being offered by Ixion for the destruction of the bulls, certain adventurous young men turned their attention to the training of horses for the saddle ; before that time they having been only used in chariots. These men having attacked the bulls on horseback, and cleared the country of them, soon became insolent, ravaged the plains of Thessaly, and even attacked Ixion himself. At their departure from these frays, the ignorant Lapitæ, as the inhabitants of that part of the country were called, seeing only the tails of the horses and the heads of the men, took them for monsters, half man half horse.

Having given these as forming the earliest records on the subject of horsemanship, mentioned in the best authorities of sacred and profane history, we will proceed to notice the first introduction of horse-racing, which took place at a very early period among the Greeks. Here we must be understood as not referring to chariot racing,—which already, in the time of Homer, formed a prominent feature among the games of the Greeks, upon all solemn festivals and occasions,—but to the establishment of races between horses ridden by men.

That the utility of public horse-racing was understood and appreciated by the Greeks, is sufficiently evident by the introduction of horse-racing among the Olympian games, which were held at Elis every four years, about the time of the 24th Olympiad; and it is a curious fact, that at the 71st Olympiad, such progress had been made in these races, that besides prizes instituted for aged horses, we find a race formed for mares only, called Calpe, much on the same principle as the Oaks of the present day.

The Olympian Hippodrome at Elis, where these races were held, is thus described by Pausanias: "This course was divided into two parts; the stadium for foot races and athletic exercises; the hippodromus, as the name implies, for equestrian trials. The barrier, or starting post, was in the shape of the prow of a ship, with the beak towards the course; and towards the other side, at which it became broader, it was connected with the portico Agnamptus, as it was called, from the name of its architect. A bar appears to have stretched across the course at the extremity of the beak, and upon this was fixed a brazen dolphin. The space on either side the beak extended 400 feet in length, and in it were various stands, both for horses and

chariots, distributed by lot to the competitors; in front of these was suspended a rope. About the middle of the prow stood an altar of unburnt brick, which was fresh plastered at every renewal of the games. Upon it was a brazen eagle, with outspread wings, which at a particular time, worked by some ingenious machinery, flew upwards, while the dolphin before mentioned sank below. At this moment the barriers were let down, and the horses and chariots moved forward from their particular stands, according to the order of their lot, till they were ranged in an even line at the point of the beak; the race then began. One side of the course stretched along a hill; the other, which was the larger of the two, was formed by a causeway."

"We will here relate an anecdote of a mare called Aura, the property of one Phidolas, a Corinthian, which threw her jockey in the race, but continued her course as if he had kept his seat, increasing her pace at the sound of the trumpet, which was used as the signal of the coming in, and having been first at the winning goal, presented herself to the judges, as if conscious of having won. The Elians declared her the winner, contrary to the present custom in such cases. These judges, called Hallanodics,

regulated all matters at Olympia, exercising a power which would not be relished at the present day ; for we find them not only excluding from the games, and imposing fines upon, such as were convicted of fraud, but even inflicting upon them bodily correction.

Having sufficiently shown the origin and progress of horsemanship and racing among the ancients, at least as far as we are borne out by creditable authorities, and as the limits of this work will allow, we will now conclude this introductory chapter by a glance at Zenophon's ΠΕΡΙ ΙΠΠΙΚΗΣ, *(De Equitatu)* the earliest known work among the Greeks, or in fact, among the ancients ; for although the breeding and training of horses must have been cultivated, both by the Romans, and by those warlike nations of the north of Europe who at length subverted the Roman empire, no writers on these subjects, if any did exist, have descended to us : whatever knowledge was attained in those days has perished with them ; and after Zenophon we have no writers on horsemanship until the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Not only is the work of Zenophon deserving of attention on account of its antiquity, but the reader will be surprised to find how superior it is, in almost every respect, to nearly all the

works on the same subject which have followed it, up to the eighteenth century.

Zenophon refers to a previous work by Simon of Ægina, but of which nothing is now known,—a matter of little consequence, as Zenophon professes to give all the passages in it that are worthy of notice. He commences with instructions to a purchaser, in which he recommends especial attention to the legs and hoofs. He then particularly commends the use of gentleness in breaking in and training; in which respect he differs from most of the later writers, great violence being the practice they generally advise. He then proceeds to refer to the teeth, as a sure criterion of a horse's age. His instructions for stabling, feeding, and exercise, show much judgment; and among other things, he recommends that an outer court should be strewed with small round stones, confined by an iron rim, so that by constant treading upon these, the hoofs may acquire hardness;—a fact well worthy of remark, as it proves that at this period the Greek horses were not shod.

His duties of a groom being curious, we will briefly describe them. They are, to know how to fasten a horse properly to his manger, to keep the stalls clean, to curry the body, and wash the head, mane, and tail. The legs are

not to be washed, as he fancies damp softens the hoof, and also that it is so much labour lost, as they so soon become dirty again! Attention is particularly enjoined in keeping the heels clean,—a most salutary recommendation. Among those precepts most worthy of being followed, is that in which he advises the groom never to be angry with the horse; but if a horse is startled at any thing, he is to be gently led up to it, and the rider is to handle it before him. Blows are on no account to be given, as the horse in such cases lays them to the account of the object by which it has been terrified.

The remainder of his work is devoted to directions to the rider, as to the proper management of his horse in leaping, public shows, and war.

His other work ΙΠΠΑΡΧΙΚΟΣ, containing instructions to his son Gryllus, relates entirely to military horsemanship.

CHAPTER II.

Early history of the horse and horse-racing in Great Britain—Brief review of the most remarkable writers on the science of horses and horsemanship.

If, in the absence of any authority as to the exact period when horses were first brought into this country, we might hazard an opinion, we should feel inclined to fix it as coeval with, or at least as immediately following, the colonization of the Island.

Emigrating, as the first settlers did, from the opposite coast of Gaul, where, in common with all the other barbarian nations of the North and West of Europe, they must have been much accustomed to the use of horses, it seems natural that, feeling early the want of them in their newly-adopted country, their immediate efforts would be directed to obtain them; and we think it far more probable that they should have brought them over on rafts, from the opposite

continent, during the finest days of summer, than that they should have been imported by the Phœnicians, who frequented the island at a very early period, for the purpose of trade.

However this may be, we find on Cæsar's invasion of Great Britain, that the landing of the Roman troops was opposed by immense bodies of horsemen, besides chariots and infantry; and as the fact is well established by the testimony of many Roman historians, we are bound to take it in preference to what is advanced by Bede, who assigns the year 631, in the reign of Edwin the Great, as the earliest period at which the English began to use saddle horses.

That horses were introduced into Britain many years before its invasion by the Romans, would further appear from the immense number used by the Britons against their invaders; as we find Casibelanus, King of Trinobantes, of which people Canterbury was the capital, harrassing the march of the Romans with 4000 chariots.

We will now endeavour to trace our subject through the obscurity of the middle ages, until we arrive at what may be considered the real commencement of our present breed of race horses; and as we shall always give the authorities from which we have derived our in-

formation, we do not in any respect consider ourselves as pledged for its infallibility.

The earliest mention of race-horses, or as they were called in those days, running-horses, in our national annals, is of those in the 9th* century, sent by Stugh, founder of the royal house of Capet, in France, as a present to King Athelstan, whose sister, Ethelswitha, he was soliciting in marriage. In the reign of William the Conqueror, according to Cambrensis, Roger de Bellesme, a follower of the King, and created for his military services, Earl of Shrewsbury, imported some stallions from Spain into his estate in Powisland ; and we find their produce celebrated afterwards by Drayton, the poet. This is the first well-authenticated step we can find towards the improvement of the breed of horses.

Fitzstephen, a monk of Canterbury, secretary to the celebrated Archbishop á Becket, and who flourished in the reign of Henry II, gives the following account of races in Smithfield, in his " Description of the City of London," originally published in Latin, but afterwards translated into English by John Strype :

" There is also without one of the city gates,

* Malmsb. de gest. Reg. Angl. Lib. II cap. VI.

and even in the very suburbs, a certain plain field, such both in reality and name, Smithfield, from a Saxon word, *smith*, signifying smooth. Thither come, either to look or to buy, a great number of persons resident in the city—earls, barons, knights, and a swarm of citizens. When a race is to be run by this sort of horses,* and perhaps by other, which also in their kind are strong and fleet, a shout is immediately raised, and the common horses are ordered to withdraw out of the way. Three jockies, sometimes only two, according as the match is made, prepare themselves for the contest, (such as being used to ride know how to manage horses with judgment.) The grand point is to prevent a competitor from getting before them. The horses, on their part, are not without emulation. They tremble, are impatient, continually in motion, and at last, the signal once given, they strike, devour the course, hurrying along with unremitting velocity; the jockies inspired with the thoughts of applause, and in the hopes of victory, clap spurs to the willing horses, brandish their whips, and cheer them with their cries. You would think, according to Heraclitus, that all things were in motion, and that the

* He refers to what, in a previous passage, he denominates the more valuable hackneys and charging steeds.

opinion of Zeno was certainly wrong, as he held there was no such thing as motion, and that it was impossible to reach the goal."

Drayton the poet testifies to the correctness of this account, which is the earliest to be found of racing in this country. Fitzstephen does not say whether prizes or money were run for in these races; or whether it was merely to show off the paces of horses to the buyers, (Smithfield being at that day the market for the best, as well as the inferior sorts of horses); but we are inclined to think that, if not exactly at the period he writes of, a very short time elapsed before matches for considerable sums were run for; as we find in the next reign, that of Richard I, a match, for what was a very large sum in those days, is spoken of in the old metrical romance of Sir Bevis of Stampton.*

"In somer in Whitsuntide,
When knights most on horseback ryde,
A courselet they make on a day,
Steeds and palfraye for to essaye
Whiche horse that best may run,
Three miles the course was then,
Who that might ryde him shoulde
Stave forty pounds of redy golde"

* Sir Bevis of Stampton, black letter, printed by Wm. Copland, Garrick's collection, K. vol. ix.

And in another romance of the same period, written to celebrate the warlike actions of Richard I, we find that swift running horses were greatly esteemed by the heroes who figure in it, and rated at prodigious prices, even allowing for the exaggeration of the poet in the present quotation.

The poet, or more properly speaking, rhymer, is speaking of races in the camp.

> "Two steedes fownde King Richard,
> Thatt von Farell, that other Syard,
> Yn this worlde they hadde no pere
> Dromedary, rabyte, ne cammele
> Goeth none so swifte without fayle,
> For a thousand pounde of golde
> He shoulde the one be solde."

Passing over those reigns, of which no records exist bearing upon the subject we have in view, although we may fairly presume that swift running horses continued in request, and were highly prized and sought after by breeders, we come to the reign of

Edward III. 1326.—This monarch, we find, purchased running horses at the price of £13. 6*s* 8*d* each—equal to £160 in money of the present day; and in the ninth year of his reign he received a present of two running horses from the King of Navarre, supposed to have been valua-

ble, as the King gave 100 shillings to the person who brought them.

This warlike prince was particularly fond of horses, and procured supplies of them from distant countries, with the view of improving the national breed. It appears, from the annals of this reign, that this prince was indebted at one time to the Count of Hainault 25,000 florins, besides large sums to other foreign powers, for horses ; but we are inclined to think the greatest number of these were intended to fill up the ravages the constant wars of this epoch had probably occasioned among the horses of the army. In this reign, horses were divided into the managed, or those disciplined for war, and into coursers, amblers, palfreys, nags, and ponies.

Henry VII.—The custom of gelding horses, now in general practice, took its origin about the reign of Henry VII. At that period, numerous herds of horses, belonging to the landed proprietors, grazed together when the harvest was gathered in, on which account the horses were castrated.

Henry VIII. 1509.—This King who was remarkable for his attachment to manly sports and exercises, took great pains to improve the royal stud ; and Sir Thomas Chaloner, a writer in the commencement of the reign of Queen

Elizabeth, mentions his having imported horses from Turkey, Naples, and Spain.

In this reign a law was made, for the purpose of securing strength and size in the breeding of horses, which remains unrepealed to this day. By this law (32 Henry VIII. c. 13.) it is enacted "That no person shall put in any forest, chase, moor, heath, common, or waste (where mares and fillies are used to be kept) any stoned horse above the age of two years, not being fifteen hands high, within the shires and territories of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Buckingham, Huntingdon, Essex, Kent, South Hampshire, North Wiltshire, Oxford, Berkshire, Worcester, Gloucester, Somerset, North Wales, South Wales, Bedford, Warwick, Northampton, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Lancashire, Salop, Leicester, Hereford, and Lincoln; nor under fourteen hands in any other county, on pain of forfeiting the same;" and it proceeds, "It is lawful for any person to seize any horse so under size, in manner following:—he shall go to the keeper of such forest, or (out of such forest) to the constable of the next town, and require him to go with him to bring such horse to the next pound, there to be measured by such officer, in the presence of three other honest men, to be appointed by the officer; and if

he shall be found contrary to what is above expressed, such person may take him for his own use."

Also, by the same statute, (section 6) "all such commons and other places shall within fifteen days after Michaelmas yearly, be driven by the owners and keepers, or constables, respectively, on pain of 40*s*. and they shall also drive the same at any other time they shall think meet; and if there shall be found, in any of the said drifts, any mare, filly, foal, or gelding, which shall not be thought able, nor like to grow to be able to bear foals of a reasonable stature, or to do profitable labours, by the discretion of the drivers, or the greater number of them, they may kill and bury them." (Section 7.)

Even infected horses are prohibited from being turned into such commons by the same act—(Section 9,) "whereby it is enacted that no person shall have, or put to pasture, any horse, gelding, or mare, infected with the scab, or mange, in any common or common fields, on pain of 10*s*. and the offence shall be enquirable in the leet, as other common annoyances are, and the forfeitures shall be to the lord of the leet."

Carew, in his History of Cornwall, supposes this act of parliament to have been the occasion

of losing almost entirely the small breed of horses which were peculiar to that country; and no doubt the same effect was produced in Wales. This loss, however, was well repaid by the race of large and powerful horses which took their place.

The following illustration of the horses of England in this reign is taken from the Regulations and establishments of Algernon Percy, the fifth Earl of Northumberland, begun in 1512.

"This is the ordre of the chequir roul of the nombre of all the horsys of my lordys, and my ladys, that are appointed to be in the charge of the hous yerely, as to say, gentill horsys, palfreys, hobys, naggis, clothsek hors, male hors.

"First, gentill horsys, to stand in my lordis stable, six. Item, palfreys of my ladis, to wit, oone for my lady, and two for her gentillwomen, and oone for her chamberer. Four hobys and nags for my lordys oone saddill, viz: oone for my lorde, and oone to stay at home for my lorde.

"Item, chariot hors, to stand in my lordis stable yerely. Seven gret trottynge horsys to draw in the chariott, and a nag for the chariott man to ride, eight. Again, hors for Lord Percy, his lordship's son and heir. A gret

doble trottynge hors, called a curtal, for his lordship to ride on out of townes. Another trottynge gambaldyn hors for his lordship to ride on when he comes into towns. An amblynge hors for his lordship to journeye on daily. A proper amblynge little nag for his lordship when he goeth on hunting and hawking. A gret amblynge gelding, or trottynge gelding, to carry his male."

It is proper to explain that the *gentill* horse was one of superior cattle, and made the best chargers. *Palfreys* were an elegant kind, mostly of a small size, and broken in to the use of ladies, and aged or infirm people of rank.

Hobys were strong active horses of a small size, and are supposed to have come originally from Ireland. This breed being at one time in high repute, gave origin to the phrase, by which any favourite object is termed a man's *hobby*.

The *clothsek*, or male horse, was one that carried the cloak-bag, or portmanteau.

Chariot horses, (derived from the French word *charotte*, from which again the English word *cart*), were waggon horses.

A *gret doble trottynge horse*, was a heavy powerful horse, whose pace was a trot, being

either too unwieldy in itself, or carrying too great weights to gallop.

A *curtal* was a horse whose tail was cut or shortened.

A *gambaldynge* horse was one of show and parade; from the Italian word *gamba*, (leg).

An *amblynge* horse was one of much the same description, but whose more quiet ambling pace adapted him especially to the use of ladies.

In the reign of Edward VI., horse stealing was made a capital offence. By the 1st Edward VI, cap. 12, we find it enacted, "that no person convicted for felonious stealing of horses, geldings or mares, shall have the privilege of clergy." But this enactment being in the plural number, caused a doubt whether a person convicted of stealing *one* horse, mare, or gelding, was entitled to benefit of clergy, and two acts were subsequently passed in the same reign, to remedy this defect.

Elizabeth. 1558. We have every reason to believe that the country derived much benefit to its breed of horses in this reign; as it is more than probable that great numbers of Barbs, and Spanish horses descended from Barbs, were taken on board the numerous vessels captured

by Lord Howard of Effingham, the British admiral, on the defeat and dispersion of the Spanish Armada.

From what cause does not appear, but it is certain that racing fell off as a public amusement in this reign. We do not find it mentioned as forming part of the amusements with which the Earl of Leicester entertained his royal mistress on her visit to Kenilworth; and* Commenius says at this day, 1590, tilting or the quintain is used when a ring is struck with a truncheon instead of horse racing, which, he adds, is grown out of fashion. That this was not on account of any gambling or improper practices being attached to it, we may gather from the writings of John Northbrook, a puritan, who, though very severe against cards, dice, and plays, allows horse-racing, classing it with hunting and hawking.

That race-horses, however, were still highly prized on account of their breed, appears from the following observations in one of Bishop Hall's satires.†

* Commenius, in his vocabulary, entitled Orbis Sensualium Pietus, published towards the conclusion of the sixteenth century.

† Bishop Hall's Satires, Lib. IV, Sat. 3, Edit. 1599.

* * * "Dost thou prize
Thy brute beast's worth by their dam's qualities?
Say'st thou, this colt shall prove a swift-paced steed,
Only because a jennet did him breed?
Or say'st thou, this same horse shall win the prize,
Because his dam was swiftest Trunchifice,
Or Runcevall his syre: himself a galloway?
While like a tireling jade, he lags half way.

It is remarkable that such was the large falling off in the number of cavalry horses between the reign of Edward VI, in 1547, and the middle of Elizabeth, that in 1588, when England was threatened by the Spanish Armada, no more than 3,000 cavalry could be mustered in the whole kingdom, to suppress the invasion.

Towards the close of this reign coaches were introduced by Fitzallen, Earl of Arundel, their inventor, and such was the demand for horses thus occasioned, that a bill was actually introduced into the House of Lords, to restrain the excessive use of coaches. It was, however, lost on the second reading. Before this the Queen was, on state occasions, accustomed to ride behind her master of the horse. But for a considerable period after the introduction of coaches, saddle horses continued in use at state ceremonies; for so late as the Restoration, King Charles the Second made his entrance into Lon-

don on horseback, between his brothers, the Dukes of York and Gloucester, attended by a splendid cavalcade.

James I. 1602.—If we find racing languishing in the former reign, it would seem but to have laid by, to start up with increased vigour in this, from which we may safely date the foundation of our present system. This king gave £500 to Mr. Markham for an Arabian;—probably the first Arabian introduced into this country. The Duke of Newcastle, who wrote in the reign of Charles II, and whose work we shall presently notice, mentions the Markham Arabian as a little bay horse, not well shaped, and as having been beaten in every race he ran. From this we learn that even at this period the English had attained some progress in the swiftness of their race horses.

A south eastern horse, called the white Turk, was imported about the same period by Mr. Place, afterwards stud-master to Oliver Cromwell, who purchased it.

In this reign, races were run for silver bells, at Gatherly in Yorkshire, Croydon, Chester, and Theobalds, on Enfield chase, and the food, physic, exercise, sweats and weight (which was usually ten stone) began to be rigidly attended to. The following ceremony is mentioned by

the elder* Randel Holme, the Chester antiquary, as having been performed according to custom near that city, in the presence of the mayor, at the Cross, in the Rodhi, or Roody, an open place near the city. A silver bell, valued at about three shillings and sixpence, is placed on the point of a lance, to be given to him who shall run the best and furthest on horseback before them on Shrove Tuesday. These bells went by the name of St. George's bells, and the younger Randel Holme tells us that in the last year of this reign (1624) John Brereton, innkeeper, Mayor of Chester, first caused the horses entered for this race, then called St. George's race, to start from the point beyond the new tower, and appointed them to run five times round the Roody ; and, he continues, he who won the last course or trayne, received the bell, of a good value, £8 or £10, and to have it for ever, which moneyes were collected of the citizens for that purpose. By the use of the term, for ever, it would appear that the bell had been formerly used as a mark of temporary distinction only, by the successful horsemen, and afterwards returned to the Corporation.

* Randel Holme of Chester, one of the city heralds, M.S. Harl. 2150, fol. 235.

Bassompierre, a French writer, mentions that in this reign, the merit of the English horses began to be so evident, that many were purchased and sent into France, where they continue to be much valued and admired. It would also appear that towards the conclusion of this reign, the English method of keeping and managing horses, was thought so judicious that France, and other neighbouring countries, thought proper to adopt it, and no doubt by this judicious treatment the foundation was laid for that celebrity of the British race horse, which so soon followed the introduction of Eastern blood.

Charles I. 1625.—The first races which were held at Newmarket, took place in this reign, in the year 1640, although the round course was not made till 1666; and as a further proof of the rapid progress already made in the improvement of the national breed of horses, we find one Sir Edward Harwood ignorantly complaining of what he calls the scarcity of able horses in the kingdom, there not being so many as 2,000 that were equal to a like number of French horses; the cause of which he supposes to be the strong addiction which the nation had to racing and hunting horses, which, for the sake of swiftness, were all of a lighter and

weaker mould. We may here remark, as highly probable, that the invention of gunpowder and the general use of fire-arms, which caused heavy armour to be disused, did much towards effecting this change, by bringing lighter and fleeter horses into general demand. Butcher,* a writer of this period informs us, in his Survey of Stamford, that a race was annually run for in that town, for a silver and gilt cup with a cover, of the value of £7 or £8, provided by the care of the alderman for the time being, out of the interest of a stock formerly made by the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood.

The following lines are from an old ballad in D'Urfey's† collection of songs, and supposed to have been written in this reign. It is called "Newmarket," and plainly shows not only that that place was then famous for the exhibition of horse races, but that they were not always conducted with the strictest integrity :

> "Let cullies that lose at a race,
> Go venture at hazard to win;
> Or he that is bubbl'd at dice,
> Recover at cocking again.

* Butcher's Survey of the Town of Stamford, first printed A.D. 1646. chap. 10.

† Pills to purge Melancholy, 4th edition, A.D. 1719, vol. 2, page 83.

Let jades that are foundered, be bought;
Let jockies play crimp to make sport;
Another makes racing a trade,
And dreams of his projects to come,
And many a crimp match has made
By *bubbing** another man's groom."

In a farce, or interlude, played in the same reign, (1641) entitled "the Merry Beggars, or the Jovial Crew," we find races alluded to in Hyde Park; but as this is the only mention of them we find, we are inclined to think that they were never of much importance.

Burton, in his Anatomy of Melancholy, touches on the expense attending these pursuits, in a passage which seems to imply that much money was ventured on races. He observes, "riding of great horses, running at rings, tilts and tournaments, horse races, and wild goose chases,† which are disports of greater men, and good in themselves, though many gentlemen by such means, gallop themselves out of their fortunes."

As a proof of the attention of this monarch to equestrian exercises, he issued a general order in the commencement of his reign, directing the

* Bribing.

† These we imagine to have been what are now called steeple chases, and if so is the earliest mention of them we find.

use of bits instead of snaffles, which were used in the army before that time.

1653.—Oliver Cromwell, with his accustomed sagacity, perceiving the vast benefit derived to the nation by the improvement of its breed of horses, the natural consequence of racing, patronised this already peculiarly national amusement; and we find, accordingly, that he kept a racing stud. Mr. Place, whose name, coupled with that of his horse, the famous white Turk, before alluded to, will live for ever in the memory of all British sportsmen, was Cromwell's master of the stud; and it is to be deeply regretted that the civil war of that eventful period has prevented us from receiving any records of racing during the Protectorate. An anecdote which has been handed down, of a narrow escape of the Protector, when driving in person four horses in Hyde Park, from their running away and overturning the carriage, when a loaded pistol he always carried about his person went off, would serve to show his fondness for equestrian amusements; at the same time it would appear this great man found it less difficult to keep a whole nation in subjection than to control four horses.

We now approach that important epoch in the history of the British horse, the reign

of Charles II, when the importation of Eastern blood by that monarch, which was continued under his successors, together with the firm root public racing took among the most popular amusements and pursuits of the people, led to the perfection of the British horse, by the formation of the thorough-bred or racing breed.

Before we commence this eventful era, although not immediately bearing on the object of this work, it may not be altogether devoid of interest to give a brief review of the works of the most eminent writers on the science of horses and horsemanship, previous and up to this period.

The first writer we come to, worthy of notice after Zenophon, is Grisone, who published his works at Naples (then the chief school of European horsemanship), in the beginning of the sixteenth century. It is entitled, " Gli ordini di Cavalcare di Federigo Grisone Gentilhuomo Napolitano," and is entirely devoted to military horsemanship. It is now very scarce ; the only copy we remember to have seen is in the British Museum. Many of the writers who followed Grisone have copied largely from his work.

Solomon de la Brone, Escuyer d'Esurie du Roi (Henri IV), et de Monseigneur le Duc

d'Espernon, published in Paris, a work containing chiefly the precepts he derived from his master, Pignatelli, of Naples, a pupil of Grisone.

Michaell Baret produced an Hipponomie, or the Vineyard of horsemanship, &c." written in a quaint scholastic form, and well worth the perusal of the curious in these matters. It is divided into three books, the first dedicated to King James, the second to Thomas Dove, bishop of Peterborough, and the third, which applies the precepts of the two first to hunting and running horses, to Sir Francis Fayer. The author treats his subject logically, and sometimes in the form of syllogisms, as in the following :—" Nothing that doth tend to violence doth worke according to the true art of horsemanship ; but all hard cavisans, bittes, and snaffles doe tend to violence : ergo, no hard cavisans, bittes, and snaffles doe tend to the true art of horsemanship." He prefers a good and lasting, to a speedy race horse.

1624.—Antoine Pluvinel published "Maneige Royale, où l'on pouvait remarquer le défaut et la perfection du chevalier en tous les exercices de cet art digne des Princes, fait et practiqué en l'instruction du Roy (Louis XIII) par Antoine Pluvinel, son Ecuyer Principal, Conseiller

en son conseil d'Etat, son chambellan ordinaire, et sous-gouverneur, de sa Majesté. Le tout gravé et représenté en grandes figures de taille douce par Chrispian de Pas, Flammand à l'honneur du Roy, et à la memoire de M. de Pluvinel. Paris 1624." This is written partly in the form of a dialogue between the King and his instructor.

René de Menon strongly recommends Pluvinel's system in his publication, "La practique du Cavalier."

The last of these productions we shall here mention, and which brings us up to the time of Charles II, is the splendid work of William Cavendish, afterwards Duke of Newcastle, written and published during his long exile at Antwerp, in 1658. It was originally written in French, and entitled, "Méthode et Invention nouvelle de dresser les Chevaux," containing a frontispiece and forty-two well executed plates. The Duke was instructor in riding to Charles II, when Prince of Wales; and mentions that such was the precocity of his royal pupil, that at between nine and ten years of age the young prince had attained the most firm and beautiful seat ever beheld, and managed a horse, through all his airs and paces, with the greatest address and judgment. This work, although containing

much repetition, besides many of the precepts of previous writers, is still worthy of notice.

The Duke's opinion of the relative merits of the horses of different countries, is remarkably just, and well deserving of being given in his own words :

" We will now enquire into the difference existing between the breed of horses of these countries. I have not seen many Turkish horses, but there are various breeds among them, as may be imagined from the vast extent and diversity of the Grand Seignor's dominions. The Turkish horse stands high, though of unequal shape, being remarkably beautiful, active, with plenty of power, and excellent wind, but rarely possesses a good mouth. Much praise is given to the grandeur of carriage of the Neapolitan horse ; and in truth they are fine horses, those I have seen being both large, strong, and full of spirit. I have not only seen many Spanish horses, but several have been in my possession. They are extremely beautiful, and the most eligible of any, either to form subjects for the artist, or to carry a monarch, when, surrounded by the pomp and dignity of majesty, he would show himself to his people ; for they are neither so intemperate as the barbs, nor so large as the Neapolitans, but the perfection of

both. The barb possesses a superb and high action; is an excellent trotter and galloper, and very active when in motion. Although generally not so strong as other breeds, when well chosen I do not know a more noble horse; and I have read strange accounts of their courage, for example, when so badly wounded that their entrails have protruded, they have carried their riders safe and sound out of danger, with the same spirit with which they entered it, and then dropped dead."

He gives the preference to barbs, though, as he observes, he may be prejudiced in their favour by having had and seen more of them than of any other sorts of horses. The best sorts he observes come from Cordoue, in Andalusia, where the King of Spain has a stud. Endeavouring to establish the superiority of his favourite sort of horse, he mentions that an old nobleman, who served under Henry IV, told him in France, that he had often seen barbs upset the heavy Flemish horses in a tilt; "and I have taken," he continues, "the bone of the leg of a barb, and found it to be almost solid, having a hollow scarcely large enough for a straw; while, on the other hand, in the same bone of a Flanders horse, you may almost insert your finger." He further recommends

barb stallions to be put to English mares, with fine skins and good shapes for breeding.

We will conclude this chapter with translations of the word horse into the most celebrated languages of the earth.

The horse, in Hebrew, is called *Sus*, and the mare *Susah;* in Syriac, he is called *Rekesh* and *Soucias;* by the Arabians, *Bagel*, by the Chaldeans, *Ramakin* and *Susuatha*; by the Persians *Asbaca;* by the ancient Greeks, *Hippos*, and in the modern Greek, *Alogo;* in the Latin *Equus* and *Caballus*; in Italian and Spanish, *Cavallo;* in French, *Cheval;* in German *Pferd* and *Kossz;* by the Bohemians, *Kun;* and by the Dutch, *Paard.*

CHAPTER III.

On the Arabian and other Eastern horses.

The history of the British horse may be divided into three distinct epochs, the first and second of which we have treated of in the preceding chapter.

The first epoch consists in the ages of chivalry, when a strong, heavy horse, partaking largely both in shape and qualities, of the Flemish and cart horse breed, was required by the knights in their numerous wars, who not only carried heavy armour themselves, but loaded their chargers with it also. We remember to have seen this description of horse admirably illustrated in a very old Dutch painting, of the drowning of the Egyptian host in the Red Sea. The woodcut given below is taken from this painting, from which it would appear that Mynheer the artist evidently made the cart-horse-

looking animal of his own country and day stand as the model for the light Barb and Arabian coursers which no doubt formed the cavalry of Pharoah's host.

The second epoch we would assign to the period when the invention of gunpowder, gradually abolishing the use of armour, together with the introduction of racing, caused stud owners to turn their attention to the breeding of a lighter and fleeter animal, more fitted to the demands of the changed times. In the reign of James I this may be said to have been finally effected; and we have given a facsimile of the horse in general use in the reign of Charles I, as represented in the forty-two plates of the Duke

of Newcastle's Treatise on Horsemanship, which we consider forms a fair specimen of the improvement which had already manifested itself in the second epoch.

As we purpose treating fully in another place of the thorough bred horse which forms the third and last epoch, according to the theory we have ventured to lay down, we will now proceed to the consideration of the Arabian and other Eastern horses, which laid the foundation of our present racing breed.

The extensive country called Arabia, celebrated in all ages for freedom and independence,

is situated at the south-western extremity of Asia. It is bounded on the south-west by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez; on the north east by the Persian Gulf, and the lower course of the Euphrates; on the north-west by Syria, the Euphrates, and the intervening desert; and on the south-east by the Indian ocean. The country is described as a vast collection of rocky and precipitous mountains, encircled by a border of low, barren, and sandy plains, which differ widely in their climate, soil and productions. The plains consist, either of bare rocks, or of hard or loose sand, and suffer from an almost constant drought, there being no rivers; consequently the deep wells and springs scattered at distant intervals, and which are generally surrounded by a small margin of the most refreshing verdure, form the sole resource of the fainting traveller. The temperature of other tropical climates is moderate in comparison with the heat of these deserts, where the thermometer is generally above 100° during the night, in the morning 108°, and in the course of the day rises to 110°, and often higher, in the shade. The mountainous tracts immediately behind these dry and sandy deserts, stretch backwards from the sea shore, and contain numerous vallies of remarkable fertility, forming the celebrated region called by the ancients Arabia Felix.

Such is the country justly renowned for ages for the swiftness, patience of fatigue, spirit, and docility of temper, of its breed of horses. We have before observed that Arabia cannot lay claim to the honour of having been the original nursery of the horse, nor is it known at what period, or from whence, it obtained this useful animal. Even so late as the seventh century of the christian era, so far was Arabia from abounding in horses, that the historian who relates the attack of the prophet Mahomet upon the Koreish, near Mecca, mentions only two as following in his train; and although in the plunder of this cruel and exterminating expedition, he carried with him on his return 24,000 camels, 40,000 sheep, and much silver, horses do not appear to have formed a portion of the spoil. Among the numerous memorable acts of Mahomet, certainly not the least worthy of attention may be said to be the formation of those breeding studs, which we firmly believe laid the real foundation of the perfection of the Arabian horse.

The following interesting tradition of the origin of the Kochlani, or Kailhan, or noble race of horses, whose genealogy, with true Eastern exaggeration, has sometimes even been traced to the stud of Solomon, is from a German work on Arabia. The author relates that the Arabian

prophet, wishing to set aside from his stud the best mares, in order to form a distinct and perfect breed, had them all kept for two entire days and nights without water. On a sudden, when almost mad with thirst, the mares are released, and gallop with the swiftness of the wind to the well-known spring. When in view of the refreshing waters, by a preconcerted signal, the trumpets sound a war charge. At this well-known sound five of the mares, forgetting in a moment the agonies of their thirst, leave untasted the waters of the spring, and gallop to the imagined war; and from these five mares the author imagines the noblest breed to have descended.

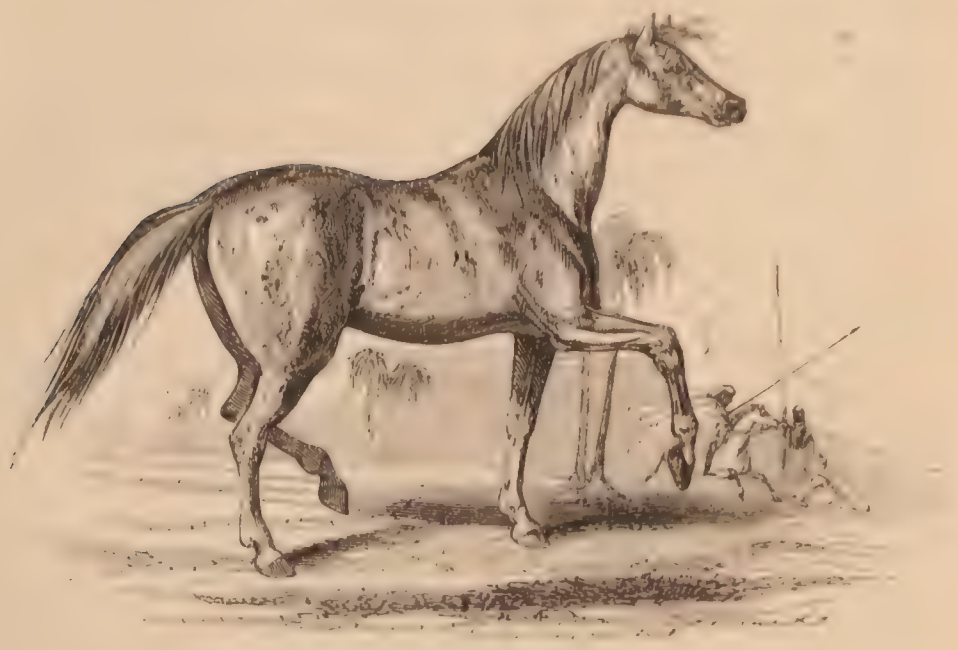
The dry air and soil of Arabia seem peculiarly adapted to produce hard muscular fibre; accordingly we find the Arabian horse in the highest, and other Eastern breeds in an inferior, degree, possess a firmness of anatomical organization unequalled except by the English thorough bred horse. The nature and character of the horse of the desert particularly adapted him to produce an animal which, as in the case of the race horse, is called upon to put its physical powers to the severest trial to which nature, aided by art, can submit. These advantages, which he derives from climate, and the great care exercised in breeding and rearing him by

his Arab master, arise from the possession of larger muscles and smaller bones than any other horses; muscles and sinews constituting the powers of action; and on these depend the lasting qualities of an animal going at the top of his speed. Bones, being the weight to be lifted, serve only to extend the parts; and it is obvious that such as are small, but highly condensed, like those of the deer and the Arabian horse, are, by occupying less space, and containing less weight, more easily acted upon by muscular force than such as are large and porous, and for a greater duration of time, without fatiguing the active powers.

But the excellence of the horse of the desert does not end with his highly condensed bone and flat and wiry leg, so much valued by real judges. On reference to the works of eminent writers on the anatomy of the horse, we find all the muscles, and fibres, and sinews of his frame described as driven into closer contact than those of any other breed; always excepting our own thorough bred horse; and from the membranes and ligaments being composed of a firmer and thinner substance, he possesses the rare union of strength with lightness, so essential to the endurance of fatigue in all quick motions; and when to these qualifications are added the

peculiar and deer-like elegance of his form, the broad squareness of forehead, the short fine muzzle, the prominent and brilliant eye, the small ear, and the beautiful course of the veins, he appears to furnish all the requisites of a race horse.

THE ARABIAN HORSE.



The pure Arabians are smaller than our race horses, seldom exceeding fourteen hands two inches in height, and are never known, in tropical countries, to turn roarers or to have curbs.

Count Rzeiousky gives the following account of the docility and sagacity of the kohlan, or first class of Arabian breed of horses, translated by an English writer, and which we give, as being

very curious, although we think it highly exaggerated.

"Above all horses in the world," writes the Count, "the kohlan is distinguished for the goodness of his qualities and the beauty of his form. He possesses uncommon mildness of temper; an unalterable faithfulness to his master; a courage and intrepidity, as astonishing as they are innate in his noble breast; an unfailing remembrance of the places where he has been, and of the treatment he has received; not to be led, not to be touched, but by his master; in the most dreadful confusion of battle, cool and collected, he never forgets the place he came from, and though mortally wounded, if he can gather up sufficient strength, he carries back his desponding rider to his defeated tribe.

"His intelligence is wonderful: he knows when he is sold, or even when his master is bargaining to sell him. When the proprietor and purchaser meet for that purpose in the stables, the kohlan soon guesses what is going on, becomes restless, gives from his beautiful eye a side glance at the interlocutors, scrapes the ground with his foot, and plainly shews his discontent. Neither the buyer nor any one else dares to come near him: but, the bargain being struck, when the vendor, taking the kohlan by

the halter, gives him up to the purchaser with a slice of bread and some salt, and turns away, never more to look at him as his own—an ancient custom of taking leave of a horse, and his recognizing a new master—it is then that this generous and noble animal becomes tractable, mild, and faithful to another, and proves himself immediately attached to him whom his passion, a few minutes before, might have laid at his feet, and trampled under his hoofs.

" This is not an idle story ; I have been a witness of, and an actor in the interesting scene, having bought three kohlans in 1810 and 1811, from Turkish prisoners. I made the bargain in the stables, and received personally, and led off the most fierce but intelligent animals, which before the above mentioned ceremony, I should not have dared to approach. The fact has been confirmed to me by all the Turkish and Arab prisoners, and by several rich American merchants who deal in horses, and go generally to the desert to buy them. The kohlans also evince great warlike qualities."

Bishop Heber thus describes the docility of the Arabian horse. He says : " My morning rides are very pleasant. My horse is a nice, quiet, good-tempered little Arab, who is so fearless, that he goes, without starting, close to

an elephant, and so gentle and docile, that he eats bread out of my hand, and has almost as much attachment and as many coaxing ways as a dog. This seems the general character of the Arabian horses, to judge from what I have seen in this country. It is not the fiery dashing animal I had supposed, but with more rationality about him, and more apparent confidence in his rider, than the majority of English horses."

Chillaby, the property of Mr. Jennings, of Clay Hall, Essex, formed a singular exception to the gentle and naturally tractable disposition of the Arabian horse ; being so ferocious that he was kept chained in his stall, like a wild beast. He was, however, afterwards purchased and tamed by Hughes, for the circus, at the opening of that place of amusement in London.

In the belief that any information, and even anecdotes, relative to the Arabian parent stock from which our celebrated racing breed derive their origin, will not be out of place in a work professing to record the most renowned performances of the latter, we will proceed to give a few of the most interesting and best authenticated facts stated in the works treating on this subject.

Major Denham, the intelligent African traveller, thus expresses himself on the death of his favorite Arabian horse, in the deserts of central Africa :

" There are a few situations in a man's life, in which losses of this nature are felt most keenly ; and this was one of them. It was not grief, but it was something nearly approaching to it ; and though I felt ashamed at the degree of derangement I suffered from it, yet I was several days before I could get over the loss. Let it, however, be remembered, that the poor animal had been my support and comfort, nay, I may say, companion, through many a dreary day and night, had endured both hunger and thirst in my service ; and was so docile, that he would stand still for hours in the desert, while I slept between his legs, his body affording me the only shelter that could be obtained from the powerful influence of a noonday sun ; he was yet the fleetest of the fleet, and ever foremost in the chase."

Nothing can exceed the attachment that exists between the poor Arab and his horse, often his whole stock of wealth. The mare and her foal inhabit the same tent with his family, and are caressed by all. The body of a mare is often the pillow of her master, and more frequently of

his children, who roll about upon her and the foal, without the least risk.

The kindness thus engendered, is returned by the mare in many of those situations when the life of the child of the desert depends only on the sagacity and swiftness of his faithful courser.

When the Arab falls wounded from his mare, she will immediately stand still, and neigh until assistance arrives. Should fatigue compel him to lie down to sleep in the desert, she watches over him, and arouses him on the approach of man or beast.

Among the many anecdotes illustrating the attachment of the Arab to his mare, the following are particularly touching.

An old Arab had a valuable mare, that had carried him for fifteen years in many a hard fought battle, and many a rapid weary march; at length, eighty years old, and unable longer to ride her, he gave her, and a scymitar that had been his father's, to his eldest son, and told him to appreciate their value, and never lie down to rest until he had rubbed them both as bright as a looking-glass. In the first skirmish in which the young man was engaged, he was killed, and the mare fell into the hands of the enemy. When the news reached the old man, he ex-

claimed that life was no longer worth preserving, for he had lost both his son and his mare; and grieving for one as much as the other, he immediately sickened and died.*

We have the following interesting account of the love of an Arab for his horse in Clarke's Travels:—

"Ibrahim, a poor but worthy Arab, unable to pay a sum of money which he owed, was compelled to allow a merchant of Rama to become a partner with him in a valuable mare. When the time came, he could not redeem his pledge to this man, and the mare was sold. Her pedigree could be traced on the side of sire and dam for full five hundred years. The price was £300, an enormous sum in that country. After the sale, Ibrahim went frequently to Rama to inquire after the mare; he would embrace her, wipe her eyes with his handkerchief, rub her with his shirt sleeves, and give her a thousand benedictions, during the whole two hours that he remained talking to her. 'My eyes!' he would say to her, 'my soul! my heart! must I be so unfortunate as to have sold thee to so many masters and not keep thee myself? I am poor, my antelope! I brought thee up in

* Smith on Breeding, p. 80.

my dwelling as my child. I did never beat or chide thee; I caressed thee in the proudest manner. God preserve thee, my beloved; thou art beautiful, thou art sweet, thou art lovely! God defend thee from envious eyes!"

M. de Châteaubriand, in his Travels in Greece, thus relates the feat of an Arab mare, which died to save her master.

"When I was at Jerusalem, a feat of one of these steeds made a great noise. The Bedouin, to whom the animal, a mare, belonged, being pursued by the governor's guards, rushed with her from the top of the hills that overlooked Jericho. The mare scoured at full gallop down an almost perpendicular declivity without stumbling, leaving the pursuers lost in admiration and astonishment. The poor animal, however, dropped down dead on entering Jericho, and the Bedouin, who would not quit her, was taken, weeping over the body of his faithful companion. This mare," he continues, "has a brother in the desert, who is so famous, that the Arabs always know where he has been, where he is, what he is doing and how he does."

The following well known story addresses itself peculiarly to the feelings in favour of the poor Arab of the desert.

The whole stock of one of these consisted of a mare; this the French consul at Saïd offered to purchase, with an intention of sending her to Louis XIV. The Arab hesitated long, but being pressed by poverty, he at length consented, on condition of receiving a very considerable sum, which he named. The consul wrote to France for permission to close the bargain, and having obtained it, he immediately sent for the Arab, to secure the mare, and pay for her. The man arrived with his magnificent courser. He dismounted, a wretched spectacle, with only a miserable rag to cover his body. He stood leaning upon his mare; the purse was tendered to him; he looked at the gold, and gazing steadfastly at his mare, heaved a deep sigh; the tears trickled down his cheeks. 'To whom is it,' he exclaimed, 'I am going to yield thee up? To Franks, who will tie thee close, who will beat thee, who will render thee miserable! Return with me, my beauty! my jewel! and rejoice the hearts of my children!' As he pronounced the last words, he sprung upon her back, and was out of sight in a moment."

Thus did this despised Arab show a sensibility we might in vain look for among the civilised Europeans, preferring his hard lot rather than to attain riches by surrendering the animal

he had reared in his tent and in the bosom of his family, to what he supposed the unkind treatment of strangers.

Sir John Malcolm relates two anecdotes to the same purpose, but of a more amusing nature.

" When the British envoy, returning from his former mission, was encamped near Bagdad, an Arab rode a bright bay mare of extraordinary shape and beauty before his tent, until he attracted his attention. On being asked if he would sell her, 'what will you give me?' was the reply. 'That depends upon her age; I suppose she is five off?' 'Guess again,' said he. 'Four?' 'Look at her mouth,' said the Arab, with a smile. On examination she was found to be rising three. This, from her size and symmetry, greatly enhanced her value. The envoy said, 'I will give you fifty tomans (a coin nearly of the value of a pound sterling). 'A little more, if you please,' said the fellow, apparently entertained. 'Eighty.' 'A hundred.' He shook his head and smiled. The offer at last came to two hundred tomans. 'Well,' said the Arab, you need not tempt me further; it is of no use; you are a rich elchee (nobleman). You have fine horses, camels, and

mules, and, I am told, you have loads of silver and gold. Now', added he, 'you want my mare, but you shall not have her for all you have got.' "*

"An Arab sheick, or chief, who lived within fifty miles of Bussorah, had a favorite breed of horses. He lost one of his best mares, and could not for a long while discover whether she was stolen or had strayed. Some time after, a young man of a different tribe, who had long wished to marry his daughter, but had always been rejected by the sheick, obtained the damsel's consent and eloped with her. The sheick and his followers pursued, but the lover and mistress mounted on one horse, made a wonderful march, and escaped. Upon this the old chief swore that the fellow was either mounted upon the devil, or the favorite mare he had lost. After his return, he found the latter was the case; that the lover was the thief of his mare, as well as of his daughter, and that he stole the one to enable him to carry off the other. The sheick was quite gratified to think he had not been beaten by a mare of another breed; and was easily reconciled to the young man, in order

* Malcolm's Sketches of Persia, vol. 1, p. 41.

that he might recover the mare, which appeared an object about which he was more solicitous than about his daughter."*

The poverty of the Arabs enables them to afford but scanty nourishment to their horses. Besides the dry aromatic herbage they may chance to pick up, the Arabian horse usually has but one or two meals in twenty-four hours. At night it receives a little water; and five or six pounds of barley or beans and a little straw. In Nedjed the horses are regularly fed on dates, and the fragments of any provisions that may be used by the inhabitants; and some writers have even asserted, that flesh, raw as well as boiled, is given them by the wealthy people, a practice in the prevalence of which we are not inclined to place much faith. Very little water is given, as the Arabs conceive (and justly) that much liquid injures the horse's shape and affects his wind.

The colt is mounted after its second year, when the Arab on all other occasions so kind to his horse, puts it to a cruelly severe trial. The colt, or filly, is led out to be mounted for the first time; its master springs on its back, and rides at full speed for perhaps fifty miles, over sand and rock of the burning desert, without one

* Malcolm's Sketches of Persia, vol 1, p. 45.

moment's respite. He then plunges it into water enough to swim, and if immediately after this, it will eat as if nothing had happened, its purity of blood and staunchness are considered incontrovertible.

Such is the account handed down to us by respectable authorities, who in their turn received it from the Arabs themselves; but some allowance should be made for the proneness to exaggerate for which all eastern nations are remarkable, more especially the Arabians; and glorying as they justly do in the prowess of their beautiful steeds, it is not to be wondered at, if they should sometimes enlarge upon it to foreigners.

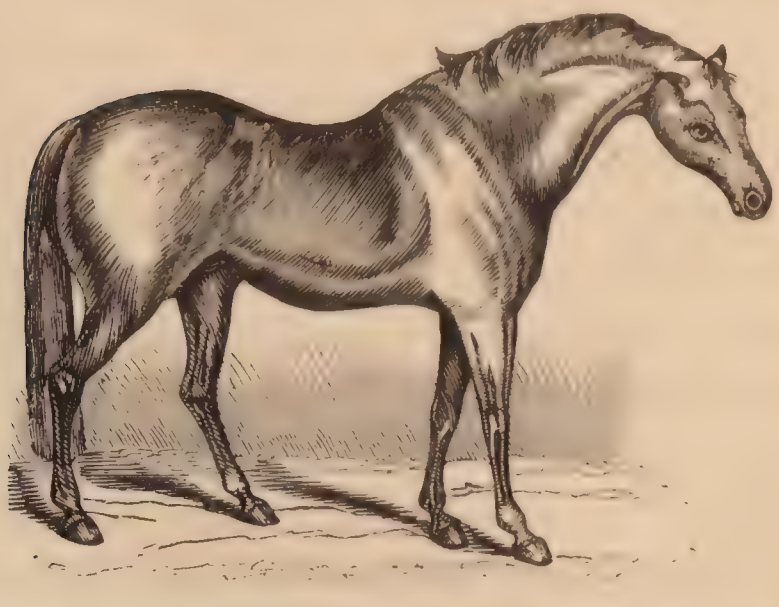
The greatest care is exercised in breeding the kohlan, or kailhan, the noble race; much ceremony takes place as well at the union of these animals as at the birth of the foal; and a certificate is made out, and properly authenticated, within seven days after that event. It is generally believed that pedigrees of the noble race of horses exist of not less than five hundred years, with sire and dam distinctly traced. The following pedigree is mentioned by Weston, in his Fragments of Oriental Literature: it was found hanging round the neck of an Arabian horse purchased by Colonel Ainslie, during the last campaign in Egypt against the French.

"In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate, and of Seyd Mohammed, agent of the High God, and of the companions of Mohammed and of Jerusalem. Praised be the Lord, the omnipotent Creator. This is a high bred horse, and its colt's tooth is here in a bag about his neck, with his pedigree, and of undoubted authority, such as no infidel can refuse to believe. He is the son of Rabbaing, out of the dam Lahadah, and equal in power to his sire, of the tribe of Zazhalah. He is finely moulded, and made for running like an ostrich, and great in his stroke, covering much ground. In the honors of relationship he reckons Zaluah, sire of Mahat, sire of Kallack, and the unique Alket, sire of Manasseth, sire of Alshek, father of the race down to the famous horse the sire of Lakalala; and to him be ever abundance of green meat, and corn and water of life, as a reward from the tribe of Zazhalah, for the fire of his cover; and may a thousand branches shade his carcase from the hyena of the tomb, from the howling wolf of the desert; and let the tribe of Zazhalah present him with a festival within an enclosure of walls; and let thousands assemble at the rising of the sun, in troops, hastily, where the tribe holds up, under a canopy of celestial signs, within the walls, the saddle with the name and family of the possessor. Then let them

strike the hands with a loud noise incessantly, and pray God for immunity for the tribe of Zoab, the inspired tribe."

Next to the Arabian blood, we are indebted to the Barb for our present breed of thorough bred horses. This breed is from Barbary, and particularly from Morocco and Fez, and the interior of Tripoli ; and remarkable for its beautiful form and graceful action. The barb was very early introduced into this country. The Godolphin Barb, or as he has been improperly called, the "Godolphin Arabian," of whom we have presented our readers with a cut,* was the origin of some of our best racing blood ; and others of our most celebrated race horses trace their descent from the African mares imported by Charles II.

GODOLPHIN BARB.



* For further particulars of this celebrated horse, vide p. 86.

The climate and soil of the native country of the barb, peculiarly resemble those of Arabia, while the treatment of the horses is very similar in both countries.

Besides these two celebrated breeds, we have imported both Persian, Turkish and East Indian horses.

Persia, from the remotest ages, has been celebrated for its horses. Sir John Malcolm observes : " A variety of horses are produced in Persia. The inhabitants of the districts which border on the gulf, still preserve pure those races of animals which their ancestors brought from the opposite shore of Arabia. In Fars and Irak they have a mixed breed from the Arabian, which, though stronger, is still a small horse, compared with either the Toorkoman or Khorassan breed, which are most prized by the soldiers of Persia. Both these latter races have also a great proportion of Arabian blood."

The Persian horse and its management is thus described by Sir Robert Ker Porter :

" The Persian horses never exceed fourteen or fourteen and a half hands high ; yet certainly, on the whole, are taller than the Arabs. Those of the desert, and country about Hillah, seem very small, but are full of bone, and of good speed. General custom feeds and waters them

only at sunrise and sunset, when they are cleaned. Their usual provender is barley and chopped straw, which, if the animals are piqueted, is put into a nose-bag, and hung from their heads; but, if stabled, it is thrown into a lozenge-shaped hole, left in the thickness of the mud wall for that purpose, but much higher up than the line of our mangers, and there the animal eats at his leisure. Hay is a kind of food not known here. The bedding of the horse consists of his dung. After being exposed to the drying influence of the sun during the day, it becomes pulverized, and, in that state, is nightly spread under him. Little of it touches his body, that being covered by his clothing, a large *nummud*, from the head to the tail, and bound firmly round his body by a very long surcingle. But this apparel is only for cold weather; in the warmer season the night clothes are of a lighter substance, and during the heat of the day the animal is kept entirely under shade.

"At night he is tied in the courtyard. The horses' heads are attached to the place of security by double ropes from their halters, and the heels of their hinder legs are confined by cords of twisted hair, fastened to iron rings and pegs driven into the earth. The same custom pre-

vailed in the time of Zenophon, and for the same reason, to secure them from being able to attack and maim each other, the whole stud generally consisting of stallions. Their keepers however, always sleep in their rugs amongst them, to prevent accident; and sometimes, notwithstanding all their care, they manage to break loose, and then the combat ensues. A general neighing, screaming, kicking and snorting, soon raise the grooms, and the scene for awhile is terrible. Indeed, no one can conceive the sudden uproar of such a moment, who has not been in Eastern countries to hear it; and then all who have, must bear me witness that the noise is tremendous. They seize, bite, and kick each other, with the most determined fury; and frequently cannot be separated before their heads and haunches stream with blood. Even in skirmishes with the natives, their horses take part in the fray, tearing each other with their teeth, while their masters are in similar close quarters on their backs."

We have the following description of a Persian race, by the same author:

"My curiosity was fully on the spur to see the races, which I could not doubt must have been chosen from the best in the nation, to exhibit the perfections of its breed before the

sovereign. The rival horses were divided into three sets, in order to lengthen the amusement. They had been in training several weeks, going very often over the ground during that time; and when I did see them, I found so much pains had been taken to sweat and reduce their weight, that their bones were nearly cutting the skin. The distance marked for the race was a stretch of twenty-four miles; and that his Majesty might not have to wait when he had reached the field, the horses had set forward long before, by three divisions, from the starting point, (a short interval of time passing between each set) so that they might have to come in a few minutes after the King had taken his seat. The different divisions arrived in regular order at the goal, but all so fatigued and exhausted, that their former boasted fleetness hardly exceeded a moderate canter when they passed before the royal eyes."

The best breed of Turkish horses is descended from those of Arabia and Persia; but they greatly exceed the horses of both those countries in point of size. The body is even longer than the Arabians, and the crupper more elevated. They have contributed materially to the improvement of the English breed.

Mr. Evelyn thus enthusiastically describes a

beautiful Turkish horse sent over to England some time ago :

" I never beheld so delicate a creature ; somewhat of a bright bay, two white feet, a blaze ; such a head, eyes, ears, neck, breast, belly, haunches, legs, posterns, and feet in all respects beautiful, and proportioned to admiration ; spirited, proud, nimble, making halt, turning with that swiftness, and in so small a compass, as was admirable."

The Turkish horses are likewise remarkable for their extreme docility, which is thus accounted for by Busbequius, who was ambassador at Constantinople in the seventeenth century ; and it would be well, if both masters and grooms would learn a lesson from the wisdom and humanity of this truly worthy and benevolent writer.

" Nothing," writes Busbequius, " can surpass the gentleness of the Turkish horses ; and their obedience to their masters and grooms is very great. The reason is, they always treat them with great kindness. I myself saw, when I was in Pontus, passing through a part of Bithynia called Axillon, towards Cappadocia, how gentle the country people were to young colts, and how kindly they used them soon after they were foaled.

"They took them into their own habitations, cleansed, combed, and caressed them with as much affection as they would their own children. They hung something like a jewel about their necks, and a broad ribbon, which was full of amulets against poison, which they are most afraid of. They never strike them, the grooms that dress them being as gentle as their masters. In return for this treatment, these animals naturally acquire a great attachment to man, and are always most tractable and easily managed. The Turks take a pride in making them so tame that they will kneel to be mounted at the word of command, take up a stick or simitar from the ground, and whenever the rider happens to fall off, immediately stand still. But alas! the horses of our christian grooms generally and with reason fear their keepers."

CHAPTER IV.

The Arabian, Turkish, Barb, and Persian horses imported into Great Britain.

Although no reasonable doubt can be entertained that horses of Eastern origin were imported into this country previous to the time of James I, the most authentic account we have refers to this period.

In the reign of this monarch, Mr. Markham, a merchant, imported an Arabian, which he sold to the King for £500. Not succeeding as a racer, this horse tended to bring the Arabian blood into disrepute in England. Accordingly, with the exception of Place's white Turk, and the royal mares, imported by Charles II, from Tangiers in Africa, we find few, if any Eastern horses were imported between that period and the reign of Queen Ann. The Darley Arabian was brought to England in the early part of the reign of that Queen, which event forms the great epoch from which the history of the Turf should be dated.

The following is a list of the Eastern horses imported from that period; and it is to be regretted that much interesting and valuable information respecting them has been lost in the lapse of time. The performances of the most celebrated race horses, the produce of these horses, will be given in this work.

The Brown Arabian, sire of Ariadne, was first called the Northumberland Arabian, and afterwards, being disposed of to Mr. Leedes, of North Melford, Yorkshire, was distinguished in his stud by the name of the Leedes Arabian. He was foaled in 1755, and was purchased in Zemine, of the Immaum or King of Sinna, in Arabia Felix, at a very great expense, and brought into England by Mr. Phillips*, a gentleman well known for his extensive skill and nice judgment in the peculiar and distinguished points and qualifications necessary in a race-horse. The following is the account given of this horse by Mr. Pick :

" Mr. Phillips was sent into Arabia by the Earl of Northumberland, purposely to select and purchase for his Lordship such Arabian horses

* Mr. Phillips also brought into England with the Brown Arabian another horse, which was distinguished in Lord Northumberland's stud by the name of "the Golden Arabian." He was sire of his Lordship's Aurora, Ermine, Jew, and a few others.

and mares as might appear best calculated to improve the breed of horses in this country.* The Brown Arabian was a private stallion in Lord Northumberland's stud until the year 1766, when he served mares at Mr. Leede's at 3*gs.* and 5*s.*

* This country is certainly greatly obliged to the late Duke of Northumberland, for his endeavours to improve the breed of the English horse; for he spared no expense whatever in sending even into the interior of Arabia, to procure horses of the true and genuine Arabian breed, of which, amongst others, the above was only one. Much credit is due to the Arabians, as we have partially observed elsewhere, for the distinct manner in which they give attestations of the genealogy of their horses, when they sell them, and which Mr. Phillips procured with those he purchased for the Duke. That gentleman bears witness to the fact of their preserving the pedigree of their horses with great care and for several ages back. They know their alliances and all their genealogy; they distinguish the races by different names, and divide them into three classes. The first is that of the nobles, the ancient breed, and unadulterated on either side; the second is that of the horses of the ancient race, but adulterated; and the third is that of the common and inferior kinds. The last they sell at a low price; but those of the first class, and even of the second, amongst which are found horses of equal value to the former, are sold extremely dear. They know, by long experience, the race of a horse by his appearance; they can tell the name, the surname, and the colour, and the marks belonging to each. When they are not themselves possessed of stallions of the noble race for their mares, they borrow from their neighbours, paying a proper price, as with us, and receive a written attestation of the whole. In this attestation is contained the name of the horse and the mare, and their respective genealogies. When the mare has produced her foal, new witnesses are called, and a new attestation signed, in which are described the marks of the foal, and the day noted when it was brought forth. These attestations increase the value of the horse; and they are given to the person who buys him.

the groom ;* in 1767, 1768, and several years afterward, at 5*gs*. and 5*s*. He was also sire of his Lordships's Nonsuch, Actæon, and Grizelda ; of Mr. Shafto's Mittimus ; Mr. Jenning's Ultramarine ; Sir John Douglas's Phillippo ; Mr. Morrison's Dolly-O &c. He served very few mares, notwithstanding which there was not above two or three of his get, but what were winners.

Mr. Honeywood's white Arabian, sire of the grandams of Squirrel, &c., was first the property of Sir John Williams, Bart., who sold him to Mr. Turner, of Suffolk, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Honeywood. He was also sire of the two True Blues, who were both in a very high form ; the elder was the best plate horse of his day in England. It is not known whether this Arabian covered any other blood mare besides the Byerley Turk mare, the dam of the two True Blues.

The Arabian, sire of Makeless, was the property of Sir Thomas Oglethorpe, of Scotland ; this Arabian was also sire of Bald Frampton, and the famous Scotch galloway that beat, carrying a feather, the Duke of Devonshire's Dimple, 7st. 7lb, when Dimple had the whip at Newmarket.

* It being the custom to present the grooms who have the care and management of stallions with an extra fee, when their services are particularly required, the amount to be so given is always fixed and advertised by the owner of the entire horse.

The Cullen Arabian mare (by the Cullen Arabian out of an Arabian mare), dam of Principessa, was bred by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. She was a blood mare in Sir Charles Sedley's stud, and was also the dam of

Sir C. Sedley's bay colt, Æolus, by Regulus, 1757

Sir C. Sedley's Ches. filly, Nottingham Bess, by Changeling, 1759

Sir C. Sedley's Ches. filly, Lovely, Worlaby, Betty, Torrent, Potosi, Mary-Ann, Aranjuez, Harper, Stride, and Bandy's grandam, by Barbram, 1760

Sir C. Sedley's bay colt, Presto, by Mr. Newcomb's Arabian, 1763

Sir C. Sedley's Ches. colt, Regulator, by Careless, 1767

and several others.

The Newcombe Bay Mountain Arabian was purchased at three years old, by Captain Burford, from the Thick of St. John Dirackiz in 1756; and when brought into England was sold to Mr. Newcombe. He was allowed by breeders to be one of the finest Arabians that had been imported into this kingdom, being of a fine size, with bone superior to most other foreign horses, and more like the Godolphin Barb than any other horse that had been brought into this country. He covered at Mr. John Giles's, at

Bowes Farm, near Southgate, Middlesex, in 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, &c., at 5*gs.* and 5*s.* He was also sire of Aldridge's Newcomb, Mr. Crosoer's Slender, Jonas, &c.; the Duke of Bridgewater's Honest Billy, &c. He served very few mares.

The Damascus Arabian (sire of Signal) was a black brown horse, and foaled in 1754. He arrived in England in September, 1760, and in 1761-2 and 3, he covered none but thorough bred mares, at Mr. William Coates's, at Smeaton, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, at 5*gs.* and 5*s.* the groom; in 1764 at Mr. Samuel Tate's, at Mickleham, near Leatherhead, Surrey; in 1765 again at Smeaton; in 1766 at Mr. John Tuting's at Newmarket, at one guinea and 2*s.* 6*d*, (none of his get having started); at the same place in 1767 (on account of Signal's superior running) he was again advanced to 5*gs.* and 5*s.*; in 1768 and 1769, at the same price; in 1770 at 5*gs.* and a half; in 1771 at Wickham, near Witham, Essex, at 5*gs.* and 5*s*; in 1772 and 1773, at the same place, at 10*gs.* and 5*s.*

This horse was generally thought to be of the purest Arabian breed, without any mixture of the Turcommor or Barb; he possessed great bone and substance, and was fourteen hands,

half an inch, and upwards, which size is seldom exceeded by Arabian horses. He was bred by the Arab who was Sheick or Chief of Aeria, noted for his breed of horses, and presented when a foal, to the Bashaw of Damascus, and given by him to a rich Turkey merchant at Aleppo, with whom the Bashaw had great dealings in money affairs. He was bought there at two years old, by an English gentleman, in whose possession he continued till his arrival in England. This account was to be seen certified on stamped paper, at Smeaton, as late as 1807. He was sire of Mr. Vernon's Flush, Mr. Marche's Mungo, and Trump, Sir F. Evelyn's Atom, Mr. Sheele's Little Joe, Mr. Burlton's Musti and Pigmy, Mr. Pleasant's Magpie, &c. He got the dam of Mr. Wentworth's Merry Wakefield, (afterwards Mr. W. Wilson's Menelaus), which dam was also the dam of the Ancaster Mare, that bred Mr. Fenton's Alegro, Dapple, Miss Grimstone, &c.

The Brown Arabian, better known as the Cullen Arabian, (sire of Camillus &c.) was brought into England by Mr. Mosco, from Constantinople, and afterwards became the property of Lord Cullen; he was bred in the Royal Stud, highly esteemed for the purity and genealogy of his blood, and presented to the

British Consul, by the Emperor of Morocco. The Cullen Arabian was also sire of Mr. William's Mosco, of Mr. Warren's Whimsey, (Dragon's dam), Basto, Pickpocket, Molotto, Madcap, &c.; of Sir William St. Quintin's Prince Ferdinand; of Mr. George's Sourface; of Sir John Moore's Hackney; of Mr. Grevelle's Hobby-horse: of Mr. Wildman's Harlequin; of Lord Oxford's Matron, (dam of Delia, Gossamer, Bay Richmond &c.); of Mr. Charles Turner's Black Filley, (out of Fishmonger), and several others. He got the dam of Sir Charles Sedley's Æolus, Dovely, (Shede's grandam), Principessa, (Heinel's dam), Presto, Regulator &c.; and the dam of Mr. Jolliff's Fox-hunter. He got the grandam of Cunegonde, (dam of Mr. Panton's Ostrich); he also got the grandam of Amderby, Alfred, Georgina, (Moorcock's dam), Dictator, Eye-bright, Laurustinus &c.; he likewise got the dam of Mr, Goodricke's Old England mare, that bred Trincolo; Manilice, (Miss Judy's dam) Imperatrix, (Septem's dam), Didapper, (Dolphin's dam), Guiler, Gaudy, Roman, Drowsy, (Deserter's dam) &c. The Cullen Arabian covered at Rushton, Northamptonshire, at ten guineas and a half; he died in the year 1761.

The Chesnut Arabian, (sire of Primrose), was the property of Mr. Charles Wilson, and

brought into England by the Kinoul, Ambassador at Constantinople, where he cost above £200 sterling, and was esteemed as high bred as any horse in that country, being very compact and exceedingly strong. He covered several seasons at Mr. Dunn's at Oran, one mile from Catterick, Yorkshire, at five guineas and five shillings. He was also sire of Lord Northumberland's Narcissus, Nimrod, and Polydore, Lady Northumberland, Semiramis, Mr. Scroope's Jingle, Jeffrey, Mr. Carr's Nery, and a few other winners.

The Darley Arabian (sire of Childers) was the property of Mr. Darley of Buttercramb, near York. A brother of that gentleman being an agent in merchandize abroad, became a member of a Hunting Club, by which means he acquired interest to procure the said Arabian for a moderate sum, and which he sent over to England, as a present to his brother. He also got Almanzer, a very fleet horse; the Duke of Somerset's Whiteleys, own brother to Almanzor, and thought to be as good, but meeting with an accident, he never ran in public; Cupid and Brisk, good horses; Dædalus, a very fleet horse; Skipjack, Manica, Aleppo, Brisk, Bullyrook, Whistlejacket, and Dart, good plate horses, though out of indifferent mares, and

Lord Tracey's Whimsey, a good plate mare. He covered only a few mares besides Mr. Darley's.

The Lonsdale Bay Arabian (sire of Monkey and Spider), was also sire of Lord Lonsdale's Jigg, that won the October Stakes of two hundred and fifty guineas at Newmarket, in October, 1736, beating Lord Middleton's Shambleshanks, Mr. Panton's Cato, the Duke of Bolton's Little John, and five others. He was also sire of his Lordship's Juba, Cyrus, Kouli Kan, Ugly, Nathan, Sultan, and several others; he got the dam of Miss Ramsdon, who bred Eumenes, Woodpecker, Quicksand, Wormwood and Whipcord; he got the grandam of Mr. Ellis's Diana; the grandam of Sir Joseph Pennington's Creeping Kate; the great grandam of Mr. Shafto's Goldfinder, &c. &c. He covered but a few mares, and those chiefly Lord Lonsdale's. It may be remarked that many of our best race horses are traced to him. At the time he was a stallion, there were also the following celebrated sires in service: viz. the Alcock Arabian, Aleppo, Almanzor, Astridge Ball, Basto, Bald Galloway, Bay Beltor, Bloody Buttocks, Bloody Shoulder'd Arabian, Belgrade Turk, Bethell's Arabian, Bartlett's Childers, Bolton's Sweepstakes, Baltor's Starling, Burlington's Barb, Crab,

Crofts's Egyptian Horse, Curwin's Jew Trump, Coneyskin's Cinnamon, Chaunter, Catouch, Cyprus Arabian, Devonshire's Childers, Devonshire's Arabian, Devonshire's Blacklegs, Dunkirk, Easby Snake, Fox, Fox Club, Graeme's Champion, Greyhound, Younghound, Grey Barb at Hampton Court, Grey Crofts at Hampton Court, Godolphin Arabian, Gallant's Smiling Tom, Hutton's White Hunter, Hartley's Blind Horse, Hip, Hall's Arabian, Hutton's Grey Childers, Hampton Court Childers, Hutton's Blacklegs, Hobgoblin, Heneage's Whitenose, Jigg, Johnston's Turk, Leedes, Litton's Chesnut Arabian, Lamprie, Manica, Metcalf's Harlequin, Matthews's Persian, Manner's Doctor, Nottingham's Arabian, Newton's Arabian, Oysterfoot, Pigett's Turk, Partner, Ruffler, Royal, Sorehues, Skipjack, Strickland's Arabian, Smalis's Childers, Tifter, Woodcock, Wood's Counsellor, Wyndham, William's Squirrel, Wynn's Arabian, Young Belgrade, Young True Blue, and many others.

The Coombe Arabian (sire of Methodist) was first called Mr. Piggott's Grey Arabian, and afterwards Lord Bolingbroke's Grey Arabian. He covered at Chesterton Hall, near Stilton, Huntingdonshire, in 1770 and 1771, at 10*gs.* and 5*s.*, and in 1772 at Pokesley Green, two miles from Stoney Stratford, Northamptonshire, at the same price. He was also sire of Lord Offord's Delia, Jansanist, and Europa ; of Mr. Vernon's Minima ;

Lord Bolingbroke's Philippo; Mr. Piggott's Millico; Lord Craven's Pastime; Mr. Foley's Mussulman, &c. He likewise got the Dam of Thetford, Crop, Elder, Grace, Feenow, Kiss-my-lady, Nobleman, &c.

Mr. Bell's Grey Arabian, sire of Mistake, first covered in 1765, at Mr. Carver's, Goulder's Green, near Barnet, Hampstead, and Hendon, Middlesex, at 10*gs.* and 5*s.* the groom. He also covered, at the same place and price, in 1766, and from that year till 1772.

This truly valuable horse is said to have been one of the purest and most esteemed breed amongst the Arabs that has ever yet been brought to the Western parts of Europe, having been purchased at the distance of thirty days' journey from St. John d'Acre, the nearest sea port to the deserts of Arabia, by Philip John, an Armenian, sent by Mr. Bell on purpose, and with an unlimited commission to buy the best and most genuine breed horse he could find in Arabia at any price; and who, as well from his great skill in horses, as from his perfect acquaintance with the language and manners of Arabs, was enabled to execute the commission Mr. Bell had given him, in a manner no other European could have done; in consequence of which, by his address and by means of the valuable presents he made to Beny-Suckr, the principal chief and commander of all the different tribes of Arabs of those deserts, and to the sheiks, other great men there, he not only got permis-

sion to travel into any parts of the deserts, and to take his choice of all the most esteemed horses there, but even obtained the favour of purchasing Bell's Arabian out of Beny Suckr's own stud, with an undoubted assurance and testimonial, signed by all the principal officers and chief men of the country, of this horse being of the right Jelfz blood, the most valuable breed in all Arabia, and in every respect being a true and perfect Arab horse. Mr. Bell gave out that this was the most perfect, if not the first and only horse of the genuine and most valuable Arab breed, that had ever before been brought into England; and at the same time, from the great original price paid for him, the value of the presents made to the Arabs, the great expense incurred by having a guard of ten men that Beny Suckr sent to attend him during a journey of thirty days through the deserts to St. John d'Acre; his being carried from thence by land to Aleppo, from Aleppo to England by sea, with the charges of the person who purchased him during his journeys and voyages for upwards of three years, was also the most costly Arabian horse that had yet been seen in England up to that period, viz: 1765.

He was the sire of the Duke of Northumberland's Voltaire, Ticklepitcher, Babble, &c: of Sir C. Bunbury's Orlando and Lazarus; of the Duke of Bolton's Cobscar, and Close; of Lord Clermont's

Bellissimo; Mr. Strode's Belinda; Mr. Bethell's Harlequin; Mr. Walker's Juliana; Mr. Jake's Atalanta; Mr. Williams's Shropshire Lass, &c.

THE GODOLPHIN ARABIAN.

This extraordinary horse was of a brown bay colour, with some white on the off heel behind, and supposed to have been foaled in 1724; he stood about 15 hands high. He was long considered an Arabian, although his points resembled more those of the highest breed of Barbs. It is now generally believed that he was imported into France from Barbary, and there is reason to believe was sent as a present from the Emperor of Morocco to Louis XIV. So little was he valued in France, says the author of the Sportsman's Repository, that he was actually employed in the drudgery of drawing a cart in Paris. He was brought into England by Mr. Coke, who gave him to Mr. Roger Williams, proprietor of the St. James's Coffee House. As we intend giving the performances of the most celebrated of his get, it would be superfluous to do more here, than to remark, that every superior race horse, since his time up to the present day, partakes of his valuable blood. By Mr. Williams he was presented to the Earl of Godolphin, in whose possession he continued as a private stallion till his death. He was teazer to Hobgoblin in

the years 1730 and 1731, and on the latter refusing to cover Roxana, she was put to the Godolphin Arabian, and from that cover produced Lath; the first horse the supposed Arabian got.

Lath was one of the finest horses of his day, and was pronounced by the most skilled, at that time, to be the best that had appeared at Newmarket for many years previous to his time, Childers only excepted. The Godolphin Arabian died at Hog-Magog in Cambridgeshire in 1753, being supposed to have been then in the 29th year of his age, and is buried in a covered passage, leading to the stable, with a flat stone over him, without any inscription. At his interment, ale and cake were given, as at that afterwards of the celebrated race horse Eclipse.

There is an original portrait of this remarkable horse, by Seymour, in the collection of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, at Houghten Hall, Norfolk, and another picture of him with his favorite cat, in the library at Hog-Magog, in Cambridgeshire. He was represented in all the prints of the day with his favorite cat, and such was the regard existing between them, that the cat really pined to death for the loss of the horse.

The Godolphin Arabian was remarkable also for the almost unnatural highness of his crest, as appears in the wood-cut. The Duke of Portland, it is well known, once possessed a horse with the same singularity.

The Godolphin was sire to the following fine horses and mares. Those marked (a) were the first produce of their respective dams. It is worthy of remark that the greater proportion of both colts and fillies, produced by this celebrated horse, were of a bay colour like himself. This blood has now, however, been so much crossed, that his descendants are to be met with of all colors.

COLTS.

Foaled.	Colour.	Name.	Dam.	Owners.
1750,	B.	Alchymist,	Crab,	Mr. Popham.
1754,	G.	„	„	Mr. Vernon.
1737,	B.	„	Danger, M.	Sir. Js. Dutton.
1740,		Baybraham,	Large Hartley*	Lord Godolphin.
„	B.	Bajazet,	Whitefoot,	Mr. Greville.
„	B.	Blank,	Little Hartley*	Lord Godolphin.
1748,	G.	Blossom,	Blossom,	Lord March.
1757,	G.	Brag,	„	Duke of Grafton.
1742,	Dun,	Buffcoat,	Silverlocks,	Lord Godolphin.
1734,	B.	Cade,	Roxana,†	„
1746,	B.	Chub,*	Hobgoblin, M.	„
1752,	G.	Creepe,	Blossom,	„
1750,	G.	Cripple, (a)	„	Lord Eglenton.
1753,	G.	Cygnet,	Blossom,	Lord Godolphin.
Deputy afterwards Lofty,			Spinster,	Mr. Panton.
„	B.	Dimple,	Hobgoblin,	Lord Godolphin.
1733,		Dismal,	„	„

* Flying Wing by the Woodstock Arabian dam of the Hartley Mares; the large Hartley mare, by Hartley's blind horse; the little Hartley mare by Bartlett's Childers. Both mares were bought by Lord Godolphin's stud groom, for two hundred guineas, of Mr. Hartley in 1732.

† Roxana died within a fortnight after foaling, and Cade was reared with cow's milk.

Foaled.	Colour.	Name.	Dam.	Owners.
1738,	B.	Dormouse, (a)	Partner,	,,
1749,	B.	Entrance,	Hobgoblin,	Duke of Cumberland.
1751,	B.	Feamought,	,,	Lord Godolphin.
,,	B.	Feather,	Childers, m.	Mr. Panton.
1748.	B.	Gower, (s. a)	Whitefoot,	Lord Gower.
,,	B.	Godolphin, G.	Hobgoblin,	Lord Godolphin.
1738.	B.	Janus,	Little Hartley,	Lord Godolphin.
1746,	B.	Infant, (a)	Hobgoblin, 1737	Lord Sandwich.
1732,	B.	Lath, (a)	Roxana,	Lord Godolphin.
1745,	Bl.	Marlborough,	Large Hartley,	D. of Marlborough.
1754,	B.	Matchless,	Soreheels,	Mr. Panton.
1749,	B.	Mirza,	Hobgoblin,	Mr. Suymum.
		Mogul,	Large Hartley,	Lord Godolphin.
1744,	B.	Noble,	Hobgoblin,	Mr. Greville.
1741,	B.	Old England,	Little Hartley,	Lord Godolphin.
1754,	B.	Posthumus,	Spinster,	Mr. Panton.
1739,		Regulus,	Gray Robinson,	Lord Chedworth.
1741,	B.	Shewball,	Whitefoot,	Lord Godolphin.
1745,		Tarquin,	,,	,,
1752,	B.	Weasel,	Fox,	,,
1742,	B.	Whitenose,	Childers, M.	Mr. Panton.
1739,	B.	,,	Young Kitty Burdett,*	Lord Godolphin.
1741,	B.	,,	,,	Sir Thomas Reade.

FILLIES.

1748,		Amelia,	,,	Mr. Crofts.
1754,	B.	Anna,	Cloudy,	Lord Townsend.
1751,	Br.	Dainty,	Crab,	Lord March
1753,	B.	Daphne,	Fox,	Lord Godolphin.
1751,	B.	Emma,	Hobgoblin,	Mr. Lincoln.
1749,		Jilt,	Blossom,	Mr. Panton.
1753,	Br.	Miss Cranbourn a	Miss Western,	D. of Cumberland.

* Young Kitty Burdett foaled in 1720, by Old Smale's out of Kitty Burdett, sister to Whimsey by the Darly Arabian.

Foaled.	Colour.	Name.	Dam.	Owners.
1754,		Miss Windsor,	ran in name of Silvia,	„
1743,	B.	Shepherdess, (a)	Hobgoblin,	Mr. Martindale.
1748,	B.	Sophia,	„	Mr. Harvey.
1747,	B.	Pirn's dam,	„	Lord Sandwich.
1750,	B.	„	„	Lord Grosvenor.
1752,		Hip's dam,	„	Lord Godolphin.
1751,		Grand dam of Marplot,	„	Lord Eglinton.
1739,		Merlin's dam,	Large Hartley,	„
1738,	Dun	Bullian's dam, (a)	Silverlocks,	Mr. Crofts.
1739,		Dam of Well-done	„	Sir John Moore.
1746,	B.	„	Large Hartley,	Lord Craven.
„	B.	„	Whitefoot,	
1752,	B.	„	Soreheels,	Lord Waldegrave.

It is worthy of remark that the great proportion of both colts and fillies, produced by this celebrated horse were of a bay colour like himself. This blood has now, however, been so much crossed, that his descendants are to be met with of all colours.

The Curwen Bay Barb (one of the dam of Partner) was a present to Louis XIV., from Muley Ishmael, King of Morocco, and was brought into England by Mr. Curwen of Workington, Cumberland; who being in France when Count Bizham and Count Thoulouse (two natural sons of Louis XIV) were, the former was Master of the Horse, and the latter an Admiral, he procured of them two Barb horses, which he conveyed to England; both of which proved to be most excellent stallions. The Curwen Bay Barb was distinguished for several years, by the bare style of the Bay

Barb, and was as well known to sportsmen by that name as he would have been had there never been another Barb Horse of his colour in the kingdom. He did not cover many mares except Mr. Curwen's and Mr. Preham's.

The Barb Mare (great great grandam of Miss Layton) was a present from the Emperor of Morocco to Lord Arlington, Secretary to King Charles II, who sold her to Mr. Wilkinson.

Mr. Compton's Barb, sire of Coquette, afterwards became the property of Sir Charles Sedley, Bart. and was then styled, " the Sedley Grey Arabian." He was also sire of Lord Bolingbroke's Bistern, Sir E. Sedley's Greyling, Spillikin and Rouleau ; Mr. Strode's Rebus and Pudenda ; Mr. Walker's Baby ; Lord Clermont's Toledo ; Mr. Pultenay's Prude, &c.

The Thoulouse Barb became the property of Sir John Parsons of Ryegate, Surrey ; and was afterwards sold to the Earl of Burlington ; he was sire of the famous mare called the Ryegate mare, which was the dam of Cinnamon, &c. he also got Mr. Panton's Molly ; Sir William Blackett's Bagpiper, and Blacklegs ; Mr. Thompson's Rosamond ; and many others.

The Marshall or Selaby Turk, (sire of the dam of Wyndham) was the property of Mr. Marshall's brother, stud groom to King William, Queen Anne, and King George the First, which Turk, after his brother's decease, became his own pro-

perty. Turk was sire of Mr. Curwen's Old Spot, (that got the dam of Mixbury, and the grandam of Mr. Croft's Partner ;) he also got the dam of Mr. Rawlinson's Spot, (afterwards Lord Portmore's ;) the dam of Lord Derby's Tickle-pitcher ; the dam of the Hampton Court White-neck ; the grandam of the Duke of Bolton's Sloven and Fearnought ; the grandams of Mr. Cowling's Peggy-grieves-me, Whitenose, and Richmond Ball.

The Byerley Turk (sire of Basto) was Captain Byerley's charger in Ireland in King William's wars, (1689, etc.) and afterwards proved a most excellent stallion, though he did not cover many well bred mares. He was sire of the Duke of Kingstone's Sprite, who was allowed to be nearly as good as Leedes ; of Sir Roger Moyston's Jigg, (sire of Mr. Croft's Partner) of the Duke of Rut-land's Archer and Black Hearty, (sire of Bonny Black) ; of Lord Bristol's Grasshopper, Lord Godolphin's Byerley gelding, Mr. Knightley's mare, etc. all in very high forms as racers. He got the dams of Lord Halifax's Farmer Mare (dam of his Lordship's Miss Halifax,) Sir W. W. Wynn's Looby, Mr. Smales's Childers, etc. The great grandam of Lord Godolphin's Whitefoot, Wryfoot, and Morat, which grandam of the said three was the dam of Grey Ramsden and great great grandam of the Bolton Fearnought.

Hautboy (sire of Grey Hautboy that got Bay

Bolton and Lampice) was bred by the d'Arcy family, and got by the White d'Arcy or Sedbury Turk out of a Royal Mare. King Charles II sent abroad the Master of the Horse (which was said by some to be Sir Christopher Wyvill, and by others Sir John Fenwick) in order to procure a number of foreign high-bred horses and mares for breeding; and the mares thus procured by the king's interest and brought into England (as also several of their offspring) have been called Royal Mares; one of which was the dam of Hautboy. He was never trained for racing, and was well known to sportsmen and breeders by the name of Wilkes's Old Hautboy. He was sire of Old Wyndham, Mr. Fell's Painted Lady, Sir John Parson's Ploughman, Farmer and Clumsy, all three bred by Mr. Wilkes; the latter of which was sire of Old Fox and Fox Club. Hautboy also got the mare that was the dam of Mr. Darley's Almanzor, Terror and Champion; the dam of Mr. Lister's Snake; the dam of the sire of the Gardener Mare, and several others.

The Acaster Turk, was sire of Chaunter's Terror and Mr. Thwaite's Dun Mare (dam of Mr. Beaver's Driver.) He got the dam of Mr. Williams's Squirrel; the dam of Mr. Ovington's famous Roxana (dam of Lath and Cade;) the dam of Mr. Coke's Silverlocks, who was the dam of Lord Portmore's Silvertail, Lord Godolphin's Buffcoat, and grandam of Mr. Croft's Brilliant.

Mr. Scroope's Trusty's dam was own sister to Silverlocks ; Mr. Panton's Cato was out of an own sister to Roxana ; and Mr. Greville's Molly Longlegs's dam was out of an own sister to Cato. He covered very few mares.

The Belgrade Turk (sire of Young Belgrade), was taken at the Siege of Belgrade in Turkey, from the Bashaw of that place, by General Mercé, by whom he was sent to the Prince de Craon, who presented him to the Prince of Lorraine (afterwards Emperor) whose Minister in London sold him to Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Bart. in whose possession he died about the year 1740.

The White Turk (sire of the Old Thornton Mare) was the property of Mr. Place, stud groom to Oliver Cromwell, when Lord Protector of England. He was also sire of Mr. Crofts's Commoner, Wormwood, etc. he got the great grandams of Old Sear, Wyndham Crutches, Old Cartouch and several others.

The Turk (sire of Snake) was brought into England by the Duke of Berwick, from the siege of Buda in the reign of King James II., and was as often called the Shadling as the Lister Turk ; he was also sire of the Duke of Kingstone's Brisk and Peping Peg ; of the Duke of Rutland's Coneyskins, and of the grandam of the Duke of Bolton's Sweepstakes.

The Turk (sire of Batt), was the property of Sir William Strickland, Bart. and was sire of

Colonel Howard's Chesnut Mare, that won the King's Plate for mares at Newmarket in 1728, beating eleven others. He covered very few mares.

CHAPTER V.

Zoological Classification of the Horse—Its external structure—Teeth, &c.—Size, Formation, Colour, Speed, &c. of the thorough-bred Horse.

Before proceeding further on the subject, we consider it highly, if not absolutely necessary, to give some explanation of the generic character and external structure of the horse.

The genus equus, or horse, is placed by the great naturalist, Baron Cuvier, in the class Mammalia, which contains those animals that suckle their young, and forms the ninth genus of his sixth order, called Pachydermata.

The class Mammalia is still exceedingly large, and we find it thus subdivided.*

1. Those whose extremities are divided into fingers or toes, scientifically called *unguiculata* from the Latin word for *nail*; and, 2, those whose extremities are hoofed, scientifically called, *ungulata*, from the Latin word for *hoof*.

* Library of Entertaining Knowledge, (Vol. I. p. 13).

The extremities of the first are armed with claws, or nails, which enable them to grasp, to climb, or to burrow. The extremities of the second tribe, are employed merely to support and move the body.

The extremities of the horse are covered with a hoof, by which the body is supported, and with which he cannot grasp anything, and therefore he belongs to the tribe *ungulata* or *hoofed.*

But there is a great variety of hoofed animals. The elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the swine, the horse, the sheep, the deer, and many others, are *ungulata* or *hoofed.* They admit however, of an easy division. Some of them masticate or chew their food, and it is immediately received into the stomach, and digested; but in others, the food, previous to digestion, undergoes a very singular process; it is returned to the mouth, to be re-masticated or chewed again. These are called *ruminantia* or *ruminants,* from the food being returned from one of the stomachs, (for they have four) called the *rumen,* or paunch, to be chewed again.

The *ungulata* that do not ruminate, are somewhat improperly called *pachydermata,* from the thickness of their skins. The horse does not ruminate, and therefore belongs to the *order pachydermata.*

The pachydermata who have only one toe, belong to the *family solipeda, single-footed.* There-

fore the horse ranks under the division vertebrata; the class mammalia; the tribe ungulata; the order pachydermata; and the family solipeda.

The solipeda consists of several species, as the horse, the ass, the mule, and the quagga.

First stands the Equus Caballus, or Common Horse.

Animals are likewise distinguished according to the number, description, and situation of their teeth. The horse has six incisers or cutting teeth, in the front of each jaw, and one canine tooth, or tusk.

On each side, above and below, and at some distance from the incisers, behind the canines, and with some intervening space, are six molar teeth, or grinders; and these molar teeth have flat crowns, with ridges of enamel, and that enamel penetrating into the substance of the tooth.

The whole is thus represented by natural historians, and the reader will comprehend our meaning, when we are speaking of other animals.

Horse incisers $\frac{6}{6}$, canine $\frac{2}{2}$, molar $\frac{24}{24}$; total, forty teeth.

In the Linnæan arrangement, the horse is placed with the hippopotamos, as a genus of the order Belinæ; according to Erxlebar, it ranks between the elephant and the dromedary.

Storr made a separate order of it, he followed

the ruminantia, under the name Solipedes. Baron Cuvier adopted this classification in his first edition of the Règne Animal, but subsequently placed it in the order Pachydermata. The following are distinctions of the horse according to Linnæus.

The tail is long, with hair all over; the mane is long, and he is without any humeral stripe. It is a generous, proud, and strong animal; fit for all the purposes of man; for the draught, the course, or the road; he is delighted with the freedom of open pastures; he is fearful of being touched on his hinder quarters; defends himself from the flies with his tail, scratches his fellow, defends his young, calls by neighing, sleeps after night-fall, fights by kicking and biting, rolls on the ground when weary and perspiring, bites the grass closer than the ox, wants a gall-bladder, never vomits; the foal is produced with the legs stretched out; he is injured by being struck on the ear, or upon the stifle, by his being caught by the nose in barracks, by having his teeth rubbed with grease, and by various herbs. His diseases vary in different countries and climates. With us the glanders, a consumption of the ethmoid bones of the nose, called the nose, is the most fatal and infectious disease. He eats hemlock without injury; he has no canine teeth till five years of age.

"Of all quadrupeds," says Buffon, "the horse

possesses, along with grandeur of stature, the greatest elegance and proportion of parts. By comparing him with the animals above or below him, we find that the ass is ill-made, and that the head of the lion is too large; that the limbs of the ox are too slender, and too short in proportion to the size of his body; that the camel is deformed; and that the grosser animals,—as the rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and elephant,—may be considered as rude and shapeless masses.

"The great difference between the head of a man, and that of the quadruped, consists in the length of their jaws, which is the most ignoble of all characters. But, although the jaws of the horse be very long, he has not, like the ass, an air of imbecility, nor, like the ox of stupidity. The regularity and proportion of the parts of his head, give him a light and sprightly aspect, being gracefully attached to his finely arched neck, which is well supported by the beauty of his chest. He elevates his head, as if anxious to exalt himself above the condition of other quadrupeds. In this noble attitude he regards man, face to face.

"His eyes are open, lively, and intelligent; his ears handsome, and of a proper height, being neither too long, like those of the ass, nor too short, like those of the bull. His mane adorns his graceful neck, and gives him the appearance of strength and courage. His long bushy tail covers and ter-

minates with advantage the extremity of his body; his tail,—very different from the short tails of the deer, elephant, and hippopotamus, and from the naked tails of the ass, camel, and rhinoceros,—is formed of long thick hairs, which seem to rise from his crupper, because the trunk from which they proceed is very short. He cannot, like the lion, elevate his tail; but though pendulous, it becomes him better, and as he can move it from side to side, it serves him to drive off the flies which incommode him; for though his skin is very firm and well garnished with close hair, it is nevertheless, very sensible."

The attachment of the horse's head above the rest of his frame especially contributes to give him a graceful aspect; its most advantageous position is when the front is perpendicular to the horizon. The superior ridge of his neck, from which the mane issues, should first rise in a straight line from the withers, and then, as it approaches the head, form a curve nearly similar to that of a swan's neck. The inferior part of the neck should have no curvature, but rise in a straight line from the breast to the under jaw, with a small inclination forward. If it rose in a perpendicular direction, its symmetry and gracefulness would be greatly diminished. The superior part of the neck should be thin, with little flesh near the mane, which ought to be decorated with long, flowing, and delicate hair. The neck, to be fine, must be long, elevated

and proportioned to the general size of the animal. When too long, the horse commonly throws back his head; and when too short and fleshy, the head is heavy to the hand in riding.

The head of the horse should not be too long, and it ought to be rather thin than otherwise. The front should be narrow, and a little convex; the eye-pits well filled, and the eyelids thin; the eyes large and prominent, clear, lively and sparkling, with fiery glances; the pupil should be large; the under jaw should be a little thick, but not fleshy; the nose slightly arched, the nostrils open and deep, and divided by a thin septum, or partition; the ears should be small, erect, and narrow, but not too stiff, and placed on the upper part of the head, at a proper distance from each other, but not too wide, as this always gives a horse a disagreeable aspect; the mouth should be delicate, and moderately split; the withers sharp and elevated; the shoulders flat and not confined; the back equal, a little arched lengthwise, and raised on each side of the spine, which should have the appearance of being slightly sunk; the flanks short, and full; the crupper round and plump; the haunches well furnished with muscular flesh; the dock or fleshy part of the tail firm and thick; the thighs large and muscular; the hough round before, broad on the sides, and tendinous behind; the shank thin before, and broad on the sides; the tendo-achilles prominent, strong, and well

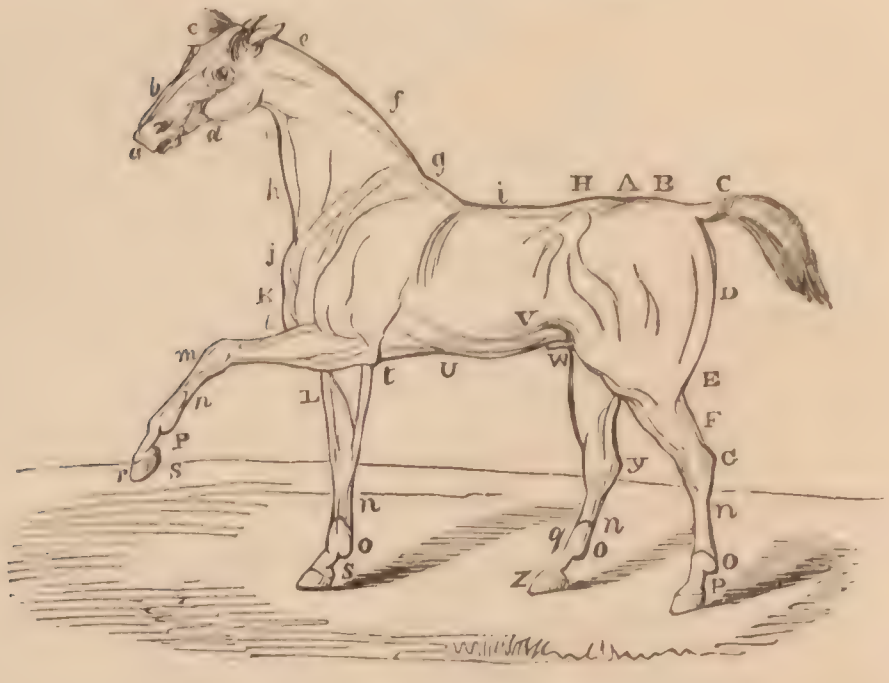
detached from the leg bone, and the fetlock somewhat prominent, and furnished with a small tuft of long hair behind; the pasterns should be of a middling length and pretty large; the coronet a little elevated, the hoof black, solid, and shining; the instep high, the quarters round, the heels broad, and a little prominent; the frog thin and small, and the sole thick and concave.

The colours of horses are extremely variable, and they are generally thus distinguished. Bay is of various shades, viz: a black bay, brown bay, and dapple bay; these have always black manes and tails;—dun and mouse dun, these have frequently a black list along the spine; flea-bitten, which is white, spotted with a reddish colour; grey, dapple-grey, silver-grey, sad or powdered grey, black grey, branded-grey, sandy-grey, and iron-grey; grissel or rount, is a light flesh colour intermixed with white; peach colour or blossom colour. Piebald consists of two colours, one of them white; roan is bay, black, or sorrel, intermixed with white hair; rubicund black or sorrel, with a few white hairs scattered about his body; chesnut, light and dark; sorrel, common sorrel, red sorrel, bright or red coloured sorrel, burnt sorrel; starling colour, resembling a brownish or blackish grey, only more freckled or intermixed with white; tiger colour, some branded grey, only the spots smaller; wolf-colour, cream-colour, deer colour, black, white, &c., with many other modifications.

We now come to the terms used in describing a horse, and with which it behoves every professed sportsman to be conversant.

The following is the explanation of the accompanying plate, which is the portrait of the celebrated race horse

FLYING CHILDERS.

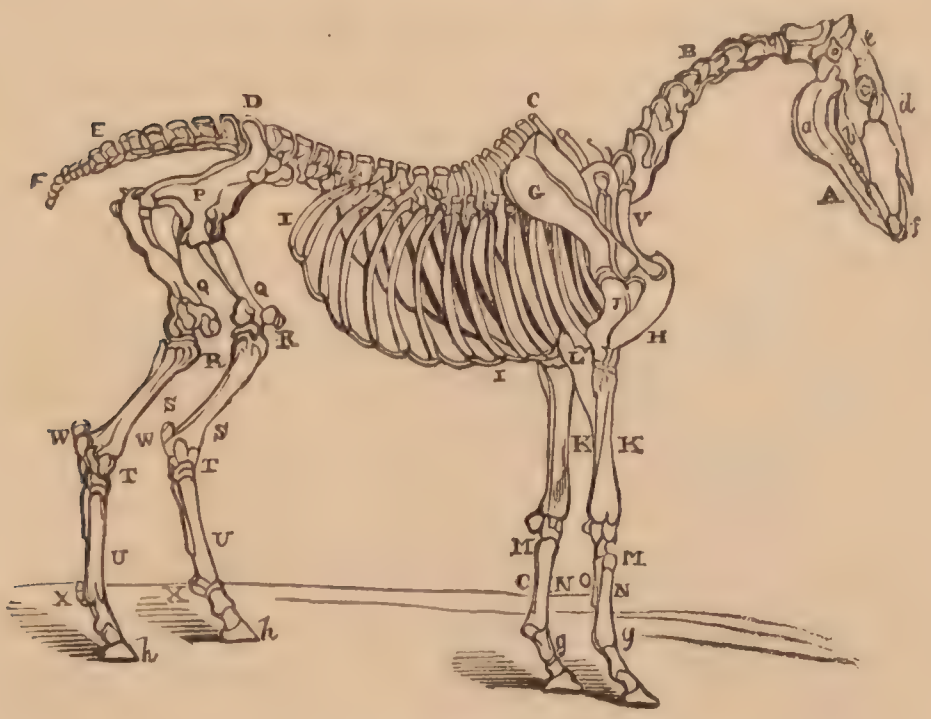


a, the muzzle, *b*, the face, *c*, the forehead, *d*, the jowl, *e*, the poll, *f*, the crest, *g*, the withers, *h*, the wind-pipe, *i*, the back, *j*, the point of the shoulder, *k*, the breast or bosom, *l*, the arm or fore-arm, *m*, the knee, *n n n*, the cannon, *o o o*, the fetlock, *p p*, the small pastern, *q*, the large pastern, *r*, the hoof, *s*, the heel, *t*, the elbow, *u*, the girth, *v*, the flank, *w*, the sheath, *x*, the stiffles, *y*, the ham or hock, *z*, the coronet; A, the hip, B, the croup, C, the dock, D, the quarter, E, the thigh or gaskin, F,

the ham-string, G, the point of the hock, H, the hams, I, the gullet.

The following is the description of the skeleton of the horse, as shown in the subjoined plate.

SKELETON OF THE HORSE.



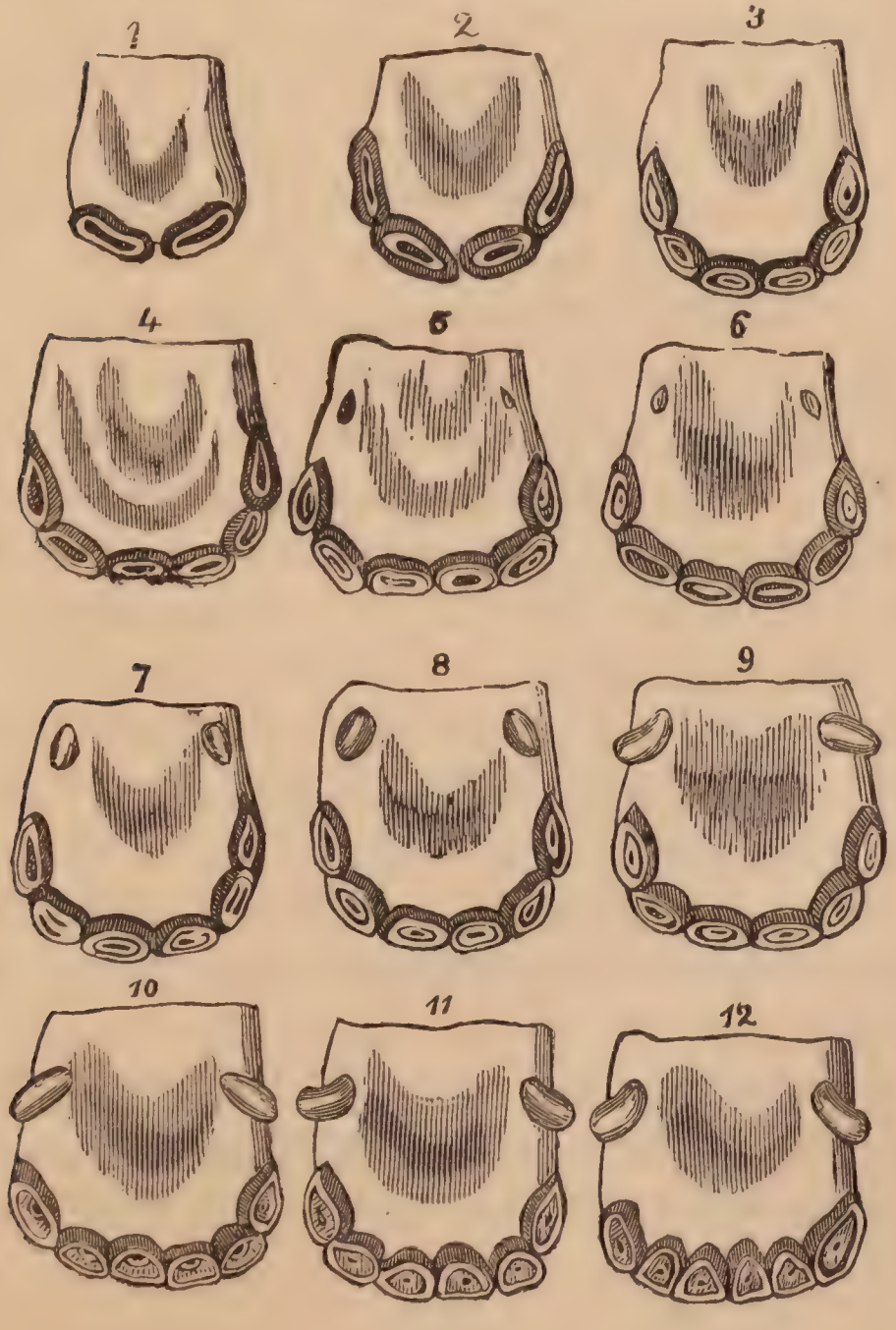
A, the head, *a*, the posterior maxillary or jaw-bone, *b*, the superior maxillary or upper jaw. The small hole towards the nose, in the division in front of the letter *v*, is the foramen, through which pass the nerves and blood-vessels which chiefly supply the lower part of the face; *e*, the orbit, or cavity in which the eye is contained; *d*, the nasal bones, or bones of the nose; *e*, the suture dividing the parietal bones below from the occipital bones above; *f*, the inferior maxillary bone containing the upper incisors, or cutting teeth; B, the seven cervical vertebræ, or bones of the neck; C, the

eighteen dorsal vertebræ, or bones of the back; D, the six lumbar vertebræ, or bones of the loins; E, the five sacral vertebræ, or bones of the haunch; F, the caudal vertebræ, or bones of the tail, the usual number being fifteen; sometimes however they vary. G, the scapula, or shoulder blade; H. the sternum, fore part of the chest, or breast bone; I, the costæ, or ribs, seven or eight of which, articulating with the sternum, are called the true ribs, and the remaining ten or eleven, which are united together by cartilage, are called false ribs. J, the humerus, or bone of the arm; K, the radius, or bone of the fore arm; L, the ulna, or elbow, with processes, the olecranon; M M, the carpus, or knee, consisting of seven bones; N N, the metacarpal or shank bones; the large metacarpal, or cannon, or shank, in front, and the smaller metacarpal or splent bone behind; *g*, the fore pastern and foot, consisting of the os suffragines, or the upper and longer pastern bone, with the sesamoid bones behind, articulating with the cannon and greater pastern, the os coronnæ, or lesser pastern, the os pedis, or coffin bone, and the os naviculare, or naviculer, or shuttle-bone, not seen, and articulating with the smaller pastern and coffin bones; *h*, the corresponding bones of the hind feet. O O, the small metacarpal, or splent bones; P, the pelvis, or haunch, consisting of three portions: the illium, the ischium, and the pubis; Q, the femur, or thigh bones; R R, the patella placed on the stifle joints; S S, the tibia

and fibula; the latter is a small bone behind; these are also called the ham bones; T T, the bones of the tarsus, or hock, six in number; U U, the metatarsals of the hind leg, called shank or cannon bones; W W, the os calcis, or point of the hock; X X X X, the sesamoid, or fetlock bones.

The following Plate shows the age of a horse from the teeth.

HORSES' TEETH.



The horse, in a state of maturity, which is at five years, has forty teeth. He has six incisory or cutting teeth, in each jaw ; these are situated in front ; two canine teeth, or tusks, in each jaw, situated behind the incisors ; and six molars, or grinding teeth, in each jaw, situated behind the tushes.

The age of a horse is known by certain marks on their incisory teeth, but no reference whatever is made to the grinders.

Fig. 1. Represents the anterior portions of the lower jaw of a foal, with the two central incisory teeth, or nippers, which make their appearance in seven or eight days after birth.

Fig. 2. Between two and three months the centre nippers have reached their proper level, and the second pair grown as represented.

Fig. 3. represents the nippers complete in number at a year old, the four middle teeth being worn level, and the two outer ones becoming flat, the mark of the two middle teeth get faint and wide, in the next two it becomes darker, and more narrow, being darker, longer, and narrower in the outer jaw.

Fig. 4. the nippers at two years old, which exhibit a considerable change, in the shape and markings.

Fig. 5. shews the nippers at three years old ; the central ones being considerably larger than the others, doubly grooved on their outer convex sur-

face. The marks on the next two incisors being nearly obliterated, and beginning to disappear in the corner nippers. When a horse is rising three years, his two central nippers above and below, fall out, and are replaced by new ones, having the hollow mark in the middle, at the end of this year the tusks will have made their appearance, as represented in the figure ; there is also a visible difference in the form of the jaw.

Fig. 6. the nippers at four years ; the central nippers are perfectly formed, and the sharp edges a little worn off, with the mark shorter, wider, and fainter.

Fig. 7. at five years the jaw is nearly perfect, the tusks are much developed.

Fig. 8. in the sixth year the marks in the centre nippers are worn out. There will however, be some difference of colour in the centre of the tooth, as the cement or enamel which fills the cavity, is of a brownish hue.

Fig. 9. represents the jaw at eight years old ; at which period the marks on the lower jaw are nearly filled up ; but on the upper jaw they generally continue till ten ; the two central ones are obliterated at eight.

At this period the disgraceful practice of Bishoping is often resorted to ; a term given from the name of the villanous inventor. The marks on the surface of the corner nippers, which have now

nearly become plain, are imitated as at the age of seven, by an engraving tool; they are then burned with a hot iron, when a permanent black stain is left. This practice is sometimes employed on the next pair of nippers, in a slight degree. By this infamous trick, the ignorant are often imposed on. But the irregular appearance of the cavity, the diffusion of the black stain around the tusks, the sharpened edges, and concave inner surfaces, are wanting, which no art can imitate;—thus, an attentive observer need not be deceived.

Fig. 10. shews the nippers at ten, when merely the rudiment of the funnel remains.

Fig. 11. A jaw at twelve year old, the nippers have lost the centre enamel, and the septum of the root is wounded.

Fig. 12. represents the jaw at sixteen; all the nippers have become triangular in shape; and the septum of the root forms a rounded point, on all the tables of the teeth.

The above description applies to the teeth of the ass, mule, zebra, and quagga, which all undergo a similar change.

Osmer, an old, but able, and well accredited writer on the horse, defines the meaning of the term, blood, as applied to the horse called thoroughbred, to be a certain elegance of parts, derived from air, climate, food, and training. This being suitable to the true natural conformation of the animal,

enables him to perform extraordinary feats of activity and motion, coupled with wonderful endurance of the highest bodily exertion; hence, he explains, the expression, "he shows a vast deal of blood," means only true formation as a race horse. "Where," continues this writer, "is the blood of the ostrich, whose speed so far excels that of the swiftest horse? If the good qualities of the race horse depend upon blood, we could not, as we often do, see one horse very good, and his brother, with equal advantages of good keep and training, very bad."

Osmer censures the folly of expecting that what is termed high blood in the Eastern horses, un-accompanied with essential form, will produce a race horse; and he instances the many failures that have occurred, in breeding according to this rule, without reference to the important truth, that blood can never be considered as independent of form or substance.

Although we must allow, that there is much truth in the foregoing observations, nevertheless we conceive that Osmer, in the endeavour to obtain for the *effect*, the weight to which it is most undoubtedly entitled, has entirely overlooked the cause to which its production may be ascribed. He would have blood to consist in mechanical excellence alone; while we maintain that excellence to be the result of blood never to *exist without it*—and

never to fail except *in competition with it*. It is the peculiar descent of the thorough bred horse, combined with a careful selection of sires and dams, and the utmost attention in management exercised throughout a lengthened period, which may be said to have combined in the formation of that excellence understood by the term blood. Already greatly improved by the introduction of racing, before the introduction of Eastern blood, the English horse was eminently qualified to receive the good effect which so speedily evinced itself after that event.

If Osmer's doctrine held good, that there must be this elegance of form, these nice proportions in the limbs, or moving levers of the race horse, how is it, we would ask, that so many of those called cross made, plain and apparently disproportioned horses, possess the power or parts conducive to speed and action.

One of the ablest anonymous writers on this subject wethat remember to have met with, has thus treated this point. "If blood can be defined tobe the peculiar elegance in the texture of the external parts, how happens it, that several very ugly horses and mares have at all times distinguished themselves on the turf? Are there certain occult causes, not discernable to the eye, that produce this excellence, to which the rules and laws of action appear to be opposed? On these points it may be observed, first, that the force and effect of muscular motion

are nearly beyond our ken; and secondly, such horses are really not mis-shapen, inasmuch as there are hidden virtues in the mechanism of their internal frames, which the eye cannot detect; and where deficient in one point, they are recompensed by additional powers in others; they possess the essential points, although not so elegantly displayed; and this we believe is the case with other animals than the horse, although, generally speaking, true symmetry in all, is attended with corresponding excellence in their useful properties, and adaptation to the purposes of man.

"Those persons who insist upon an innate quality, in what is termed, 'blood,' are led to believe that there is something in the nature of a thorough bred horse, which enables him to struggle in a race, far beyond his natural capabilities, and which is distinguished by the term 'game.' We do not think there is. We learn from experience that horses often allow themselves to be beaten by others which are inferior to them, from sheer ill-temper; but their efforts to win a race, we consider to be merely limited by their physical powers, the effect of a proper arrangement of their parts; and that the operation of the mind or spirit has nothing at all to do with it. The hero at the Olympic games had, and the champion of the British boxing ring may have had, feelings which, from the superiority of their nature, and the fact

of their character, interest, and future happiness, being all involved in the event, might have induced them to struggle, even to the very verge of life; but the same sense of honour, and the same spirit of emulation, cannot, at least in anything like the same ratio, be ascribed to the race-horse. If his own acting powers be unequal to those of others opposed to him in the race, he yields to that superiority; although it must be admitted, that what are called sluggish horses will not try to exert themselves to the utmost, unless urged to it by the spur and whip, and others, when spurred and whipped, slacken instead of increasing their speed.

The final result of this discussion then, is, that when, as has been previously suggested, we speak of such horses as King Herod, Highflyer, or Eclipse, having transmitted their blood to the past and present generations of running horses, we can only admit that they have transmitted that true formation of parts necessary to enable them to run races at a prodigious rate of speed, and to endure the severity of training for them."

Much discussion has taken place in the different sporting magazines, on the question of what constitutes the blood or thorough bred horse. The purport of our foregoing observations on this subject may be thus shortly summed up. We consider the term blood, or thorough-bred horse, to imply one whose pedigree can be traced

through the Stud Book to any Eastern stallion, or to the two Barb Mares, commonly called the Royal Mares, imported by Charles II. The assertion so often made, that, for a horse to claim the title of "thorough," it is necessary he should be of pure Eastern descent, cannot for a moment be supported; as investigation proves, that the first British race-horses were those of British origin, already much improved by the attention and management of breeding which followed the introduction of horse racing. The admixture of Eastern blood and judicious crossing, afterwards combined to form the thorough bred horse.

SIZE, COLOUR AND FORMATION OF THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE.

The thorough-bred horse varies in point of size, the preference being given to a low over a large horse. Experience teaches the justness of this preference, for we find that while the largest horses that have ever appeared on the British Turf, have with a very few exceptions proved very inferior in running to those of a medium height, many instances are to be found on the other hand, of the best horse of his year being almost the lowest. As speed does not arise from superior height,—being more frequently destroyed by it, as we find the long beam breaks from its own length,—we may

His broad, angular forehead, the tapering of the face from the forehead to the muzzle, his brilliant and rather prominent eye, and his expanded and flexible nostrils, give him that beautiful and intelligent expression of countenance, which no other breed (with the exception perhaps of a few of Eastern countries) possesses. His throat should be clean, with a good wide space between the jawbones,—which should be thin, but not extend too high towards the onset. His neck should be muscular, rather long than otherwise, wide, but not too high crested. What is termed a loose neck in a race-horse, has been by many considered as favorable to speed, the head being as it were the helm by which he guides his motions in the race; but we consider a *good mouth*, to be of much greater service in this respect.

The shoulders being the chief moving levers of the horse, the points on which his action in a great measure depends demand our utmost attention. We find they vary in form more than any other part of the horse's frame, and it is difficult to discriminate between the theories of the numerous writers who have laid down the law, as to the most correct formation of these limbs. While those of Flying Childers rose very high and fine towards the withers, on the other hand a firkin of butter is said to have rested on the withers of Eclipse, when in covering condition; and yet each of these match-

less race horses were unequalled in speed and power of endurance. The shoulders of Eclipse, it would appear, resembled those of the greyhound, wide at the upper part, and nearly on a line with the back. We refer our reader to our extract from Sainbel's celebrated Essay on the proportions of this matchless racer, which we have given at some length in a former chapter of this work, for much useful information, both as to this and other points of the race horse. Upright shoulders, being a great impediment to speed, a certain obliquity of the scapular becomes absolutely necessary; but not so their running fine at the withers. Thus we find large and even what are termed coarse shoulders, no impediment to speed (being always highly conducive to strength) if there is proper declivity of the shoulder-bone or scapular. The withers should enlarge gradually downwards, there being a distance of 4 or 5 inches between the fore-thigh, and less between the feet; in fact the shoulders should be what is commonly termed well laid back. It is impossible to go into a minute investigation of those points from which the thorough-bred horse derives his wonderful speed, without being struck with the fact, that these distinguishing features may be traced through sire and dam to the Eastern horse, from which they were originally derived. All the Herod legs had prominent knees and yet were famous for standing work; a point handed down to that splendid racer

from the Byerley Turk,* and the excellence of which consists in the great diminution of concussion in galloping which takes place in legs so formed. The setting on, and the length of the fore arm, or part from shoulder to knee in the fore-leg, and the declension of the haunch to the hock in the hind leg, commonly known by the phrase "well let down in the thigh," are points of great importance. It is the true position of the limbs thus constituted, which causes the thorough bred horse to stand over more ground than one wanting this formation, although of a larger frame. The hare, possessing those points in perfection, is enabled thereby to describe a larger circle in running, and to cover more ground at one bound, than any other animal double her size. The cannon or shank,† from the knee to the fetlock, should be of moderate length, flat, (round being highly objectionable) with sinews and bones distinct; and the former very firmly braced. The pastern should be rather small than otherwise, but long and lax. The hoof of moderate size, although there are many who think a horse's foot cannot be too large

* Herod was got by Tartar, whose sire was Mr. Croft's Partner, got by Jigg, son of the Byerley Turk and each of these horses are mentioned as having these prominent knees.

† A reference to the plates and the explanations of them given in pages 102—108 will enable the reader better to understand the positions here laid down.

or spread out. This we find in direct opposition both to nature and reason, the swiftest animals having generally small feet in proportion to their size ; while reflection must convince, that the larger the surface which comes in frequent contact with the ground, the greater must be the resistance to its removal ; to say nothing of the animal force expended in the action of moving a superfluous weight. The race horse should have length, the length being in his shoulders and *quarters*, (the part posterior to the hips) and not in his back, which should be short, sinking a little behind the withers, which gives his rider a good seat, without diminishing his strength. His shoulders should sink imperceptibly into his neck at the points ; acute angles and straight lines being destructive of elegance of shape. He should have what is termed a *round barrel carcass*, which is produced by the ribs standing well out from the spine ; as well as great depth of body—a formation which not only gives strength, activity and beauty to the whole frame of the horse, but by affording the lungs and intestines ample room to perform their functions, imparts freedom of breathing, and constitutional vigor. Care is, however, requisite that these points are not carried too far, so as to make the horse too heavy for his legs ; as it is well known that horses too heavy in the body, injure their legs much in their gallop ; and we find accordingly that mares and

geldings stand training to a later period of life than stallions ; for as they generally carry less flesh than entire horses, so they require less work in training.

After the head, the peculiar formation of his haunches may be said to be the truest characteristic of the thorough bred horse. What little injury is done to the elegance of the parts, by the width of the hips, is amply compensated by the increased strength it imparts to the animal ; and when found in conjunction with good loins, these projections of the ilium can hardly be too great for the purposes of power and action. The form and substance of the thigh form another material point. The thigh of the hare gives us the best idea of what should be the formation of those of the race-horse ; accordingly we find its thighs let down to a great extent for their size, and the lower parts of the hinder legs placed under them, as those of the racer should be, from a proper curve of the hock. Well *developed muscle*, not size, is what is wanted ; for although horses are said to go with their shoulders, the power to give the impetus in progressive motion comes from behind. The hock is a very complicated joint ; it should be large and lean, with its points projecting behind the body. As the proper understanding of this important subject is of manifest interest and utility to all sportsmen, we cannot do better than illustrate it still further

by quoting the opinions of Mr. Darvill,* one of the ablest writers on these matters we possess. The following are amongst the principal and essential points of a race-horse, pointed out by that writer in the second volume of his Treatise.

"His head should be small and lean; his ears small and picked; his eyes brilliantly large; his forehead broad and flat.....His throat should be clean, and fine from the butt of the ear down to its centre, with a good wide space between the jaw bones, which latter should be thin.....The neck should be moderate in length. I prefer its being wide; I mean its width should be formed by the substance of muscles which pass along each side of the top part of it; from the withers to the head it may gradually rise a little in its centre, but by no means to any extreme, as I have a great aversion to a high crested race-horse. Indeed, I would prefer that his neck should be as I have described his face, rather of the ewe or deerlike shape, (this we consider a peculiarly happy expression) than that it should be loaded on top, which I will presently explain. As to the lower part of the neck, I have no very particular remarks to make, further than that the trachea or windpipe should be spacious, and loosely attached to the neck on its way to the lungs. The withers may be moderately high, and, if the reader like, they may be also

* Darvill's Treatise on the Care, Treatment and Training of the English Race-horse, 2 vols. London, 1834.

moderately thin; but, with respect to this latter point, I am not so very particular, provided the shoulders lay well back. From the withers the back commences. I confess that appearance may be in favor of a horse that has his back a little low or hollow. As a saddle-horse this may be all very well; but for a race-horse, to have strength and liberty of stride, his back should be straight and moderately long, with the shoulders and loins running well in at each end. The loins should have great breadth and muscular substance, so much so as for them to have the appearance of being raised as it were on their surface; and those muscles posterior to the loins should fill up level the top part of the quarters to the setting on of the tail, which latter should be set on pretty high up. .....I now come to speak of the body, or as it is by some people commonly called, the middle piece of the horse, and which is divided internally into two cavities, by a muscular substance called the diaphragm. The anterior cavity, the chest, contains the stomach, intestines, liver, kidneys, &c. Now, with respect to the external form of the body, which contains and protects all those numerous organs so important to life, I shall first make my observations on the chest. To use a common phrase, and somewhat an expressive one, a horse in this part should be what is called well over the heart, that is to say, he should be deep in his girth, round or well arched in his ribs. I mean by this,

that a rider on the back of a race-horse (as they are generally better about the chest than horses in common use), should feel he has some breadth or substance between his legs ; and there should be a good swell of muscle before his knees, or the centre of the flaps of the saddle. The chest, thus spaciously formed, gives room for respiration, so that in training, the horse's wind can be brought to the greatest perfection, which enables him to run on in long lengths. The next part to be treated of is the abdomen or belly, or what is commonly called the carcass. It may perhaps appear a little strange, but I have a great aversion to what is commonly called a good carcassed horse, nor am I particularly partial to a large sheathed one. I like both these parts to be in the medium, as I do also that of his being well ribbed up. It is true that a horse being well ribbed up denotes strength, and a short close made race-horse is, in running, handy in his turns, and as I have already noticed, he is generally a pretty good one under high weights, over a small round cock-pit course ; but this description of course and sort of running is not now so much practised as formerly, or rather it is a sort of racing that does not exactly suit long-striding horses, as most of those are that run at Newmarket. Another thing is, that horses with large carcasses are mostly great gluttons ; they put up flesh very rapidly, and are very difficult and troublesome to train, in consequence of their constitution being

too strong, or proportionably too much for their feet and legs. Such horses not only seldom remain long in training, but they cannot remain long in condition, without their becoming stale in themselves, as also on their legs, and those are my reasons for objecting to very large carcassed horses. . . . . To return to the fore-extremities. The shoulders commence from a little below the withers. They should be most particularly well back; should be deep, broad, and muscularly strong; yet those muscular parts should appear to the eye as being moderately so, that is, not unproportionably loaded. These muscles should be distinctly seen; there should be no appearance of fat, or as it is technically termed, 'adipose membrane.' The shoulders cannot well be too oblique in their descent to the front of the chest; here, on each side, a joint is formed by the lower part of the scapula or shoulder-blade being united with the upper part of the humerus or arm bone. Those joints thus formed are usually called the points of the shoulders, which points should appear straight or level. There should be no coarse, projecting, or heavy appearance about the points of the shoulders of such horses as are intended to race; nor indeed does this often occur, unless where it happens that the chest or counter of the horse is unproportionably wide. In taking a front view of the chest, it should appear moderate as to breadth, and if its prominency is at all to the extreme, it should be in

consequence of the fullness or substance of those muscles covering the breast, which muscles should be lengthy and their divisions distinctly to be observed. The fore-arm should be broad and long, and most particularly well furnished with muscles on its top parts, inside as well as out; I mean by this, that the muscles on the top and inside of the arm should here be so large as to leave but a moderate space between the fore-legs immediately under the chest, and which muscles should appear, as those in front of the chest, distinctly divided. The posterior part of the top of the arm is called the 'elbow;' this should appear (the horse in condition) somewhat on a level with the body; if it at all elevates from this appearance, I would prefer its standing in, to that of its standing unproportionally out. The knee-joint should be large, broad, and flat in front. Generally speaking, the larger and broader all joints are in reason, the better and stronger they are; and the longer, coarser, and rougher their projecting points or processes are, the greater and more secure will be the lever for the muscles or tendons to act upon, provided such projecting parts or joints (as the hocks and pasterns) do not amount to disease, as that of producing spavins and ring bones. The legs from the knee to the fetlock cannot well be too short, neither can they well be too broad or too flat, nor their flexer tendon scarcely be too large or ap-

pearing too distinctly divided, as it were, from the leg; the fetlock-joint should also be large, and the pastern proportionally strong, but its length and obliquity should be in the medium. The wall or crust of the feet should also be moderately oblique, with the heels open, and frogs sound; this indeed, is generally the state of racing-colts on first leaving their paddocks, if their feet have been paid proper attention to during the time they have remained there. Yet the feet of such of them as have been some time in work, will occasionally get out of order; they grow upright and strong; the horn gets hard and brittle, and the heels more or less contracted; almost all of which defects are too often occasioned from the want of proper attention being paid to them at the time of shoeing, and the want of proper applications being applied to them in the stables. Previous to concluding my remarks on the fore extremities, it may not be amiss to observe to the reader, that supposing him to stand opposite to those parts of the horse, if the animal is formed in them as I have already described, the centre of the top part of the fore-arm, to be well placed, ought to be nearly or quite in a parallel line with the top or fore-part of the horse's withers; and again, from the top part of the fore-arm, down to the foot, for the horse to stand firm and well, and have the power of using his fore-legs well, he should

stand perfectly straight on them. I mean by this, they are not to appear too much under him, or too much out or away from him. Suppose again, for example, a man standing in front of the horse, and here taking a view of the foot; the centre part of the wall or crust should be in or on a parallel line with that lower part or joint of the shoulder, commonly termed its point. A horse's feet thus placed, will neither be too much out or too much in; but should his feet deviate from what I have here observed, by amounting to a fault, in turning too much out or too much in, I should prefer their being a little out, to that of the other extreme of turning in, and being what is called 'pigeon-toed.'

"I shall now proceed to describe the hind-quarters or posterior extremities. As may be supposed, the well formation of those parts is of the utmost importance to a race-horse in his running; it is, therefore, necessary that they should be, in breadth, substance, and length, of very superior dimensions. The hips should have a great breadth between them; and if they are a little coarse or projecting, so much the better, provided such coarse projections are not in extreme, or appear vulgar or unsightly. From the centre and posterior part of the loins, to the top of the tail, is called the 'croup,' and should be of great length; and, if it deviates from that of a straight line, it may

be somewhat arched in the centre. The croup being thus formed gives great breadth to the top of the quarters, the length of which, from the croup down to the hock, cannot scarcely be of too great an extent, in order that there may be sufficient room here for the attachment of those broad, powerful, lengthy, and distinctly divided muscles on the outside of the quarters and thighs; and there should also be a similar portion of such muscles on the inside of the quarters and thighs; so that a man who is a good judge, taking a posterior view, may observe how the horse is made. In this position he should be, as it were, struck by the appearance of the great breadth and length of the back part of the quarters, and as he moves his head to the right or left, the centre and outside of the quarters and thighs, and the swell of the muscles, should appear beyond a level with the hips. The upper parts of the muscles on the inside of the quarters should appear quite close to each other, so that no vacuous space should be visible between them, as that of an appearance of the horse being (if I may thus express myself) chucked up in the fork. Such should be the lengthy and muscular quarters of a well made race-horse.

"The stifle joint should be in a direct line under the hip, and the length from this joint to that of the hock cannot reasonably be too long, and the farther out of the angular or oblique posi-

tion of the thigh-bone the better, so as to admit of the back part, or projecting point of the hock appearing some distance out beyond the top of the hind quarters. Those parts being thus formed, admit of a very considerable lever for the main tendon here to act upon the tendon Achilles; which like the flexor one of the leg, can scarcely be too large or too distinctly seen, in its commencement from the lower part of the quarter to its insertion into the posterior or projecting point of the hock, the os ocilsis. The hock should be broad and wide, with a clean, lean appearance, and those parts which are occasionally the seat of thorough pins and log spavins, in a sound well formed hock, should appear more as cavities, than as having the above mentioned projections, and which are sometimes the cause of lameness. The hind leg, like the fore one, should be short, broad, flat, and straight; the trifling angle formed by the hock, should together with the moderate obliquity of the pastern, bring the extremity of the toe nearly under the stifle-joint."

When we consider the situation and action of the hock, the weight and stress thrown upon it must be exceedingly great, and we find accordingly that it is frequently injured in rapid and powerful motion. It is true that some provision to prevent injury is provided, in the groved

or pully-like heads of the tibia (see page 104) and the astragalus, received deeply into each other, and confined by powerful ligaments, admit of a hinge-like motion, but if no side motion, to which the joint might be exposed in rapid action, or on an uneven surface. The hock is, from its complicated structure and its work, the principal seat of lameness behind. Nine-tenths of the lamenesses that occur in the hind leg are to be traced to this joint, and when, after careful examination, we are unable to find any other seat of lameness, we shall usually be justified in affirming that the hook is affected.

ACTION, SPEED AND WIND OF THE RACE HORSE.

The great proportion in the limbs and moving levers of the race horse give him, as we have previously remarked, a great stride in his gallop; but to render this stride effective in producing speed, it is necessary that it be quickly repeated, otherwise the racer would lose in time what he gains in space. Accordingly it is stride and quickness united that constitute fleetness in the race horse. Eclipse, as will be shown when we come to treat of that celebrated horse, is generally believed to have covered 83 feet of ground in a second, when at the top of his speed; which, by the calculation by M. Sainbel, which we have given elsewhere, amounted

to about 25 feet of ground covered at a single stride; the most which has been done by any horse before or since, with the exception of Flying Childers,* to which horse the same feat is likewise ascribed. Hambletonian, in his famous match with Diamond, is asserted to have covered 21 feet at a stroke at the finish. But much doubt has been thrown of late years upon these instances of uncommon speed on these two grounds, viz: in the first place that they are unsupported by authority, and, therefore unworthy of belief; secondly that the race horses of the present day, being *in no ways inferior to those of whom these wonderful feats are recorded*, cannot, it is well known, anything like equal their reputed performances. Although we are perfectly ready to admit that the writers who have recorded these wonderful performances, have advanced to the utmost verge of possibility, nevertheless a proper investigation of the subject teaches us that we should be guilty of illiberality and even selfish prejudice in entirely rejecting their evidence. In the first place, we find on making a careful research, that these accounts have been written (the greater part at least) by cotemporaries,

* It is said that this celebrated horse, carrying nine stone, two lbs. ran over the round course at Newmarket, (three miles, six furlongs and ninety-three yards in length) in six minutes and forty seconds. Also that he ran over the Beacon course, (four miles, one furlong and 138 yards in length) in seven minutes and thirty seconds; covering at every bound a space of about twenty-five feet.

and often witnesses, of the performances they record, in whose day the event was a matter of public notoriety; therefore had they advanced beyond the bounds of truth, there can be no doubt but that denials, as public as their recorded facts, would have been made, and handed down to us. Wm. Pick of York, in his Historical and Annual Racing Calendar published in 1786, gives the account we have quoted of the wonderful performances of Flying Childers, without insinuating that the slightest doubt existed in his time of their having taken place. Now as Childers ran as late as 1723, and did not die till 1741, Mr. Pick, if not himself cotemporary with Childers (of which we have little doubt,) had most certainly the opportunity of conversing with many who had witnessed the performances of that wonderful racer; and it would appear, was quite convinced that their accounts were correct. Of the performances of Eclipse we have still more perfect evidence, as they are handed down to us direct from several who had actually witnessed them, noblemen and gentlemen of the highest rank, judges of racing, and utterly incapable of mistating facts. Accordingly Wm. Pick, Sainbel, with several other writers, in their works published soon after the death of Eclipse, only mention these performances as stated to them by the above mentioned leading men on the Turf. Another argument in favor of our position may be adduced

from the fact, that a reference to the rate of speed at which the most celebrated races were run between those periods and the present day, shew the falling off to have been gradual. For instance, the famous match in which Hambletonian, carrying 8st. 3lb. beat Diamond at the Newmarket Craven Meeting, 25 March, 1799, for £3000 over the Beacon Course (4 miles, 1 furlong and 138 yards) which he ran in 7 minutes, 15 seconds. Hambletonian was supposed to have covered seven yards in his last stroke in passing the winning post. At Doncaster 19th September 1801, Sir Solomon beat Cockfighter 8st. 7lbs. each (4lbs. more than Hambletonian) over the round course (4 miles, less 408 yards) the distance being done the first 2 miles in 3 minutes, the whole distance in 7 minutes and 11 seconds. In comparing this with the performance of Hambletonian, it should be remembered that the latter was over the straight course of Newmarket, while at Doncaster the former had to run round a course twice over, which doubtless impedes a horse's speed, besides which the Doncaster course was excessively hard at the time this race was run.

The following is a fair specimen of the speed of our present racing stock, as compared with the above, from which it appears to have gradually declined. In 1822, Theodore the winner of the Doncaster St. Leger Stakes, ran over the St. Leger course, (one mile, six furlongs and 132 yards) in

3 minutes, 23 seconds, carrying 8 st. 6lb. At the commencement of the present century, 3 and 4 mile heats, with 10st. 4lbs. to 11st. 6lbs. formed the conditions on which the Royal Plates were usually run for. Sir Charles Bunbury introduced the system of short races, and light weights, and the conditions of the Royal Plates were gradually altered to suit the new style of racing. From this period we may date the falling off of our present breed of thorough bred horses, as compared with those of the eighteenth century, both in speed and stoutness. It is well known that we have not such good four mile horses, as they are termed, as formerly, and we consider the reasons obvious. In the first place, we have at present very few four mile races, either at Newmarket, or in the country; consequently the deep rate of the old four mile horses is not wanted; but as in short distances a horse is required to get off quickly, or as the term is *to get on his legs*, in a few hundred yards, the animal now in request is one of a lighter and more active kind. In the next place, it must be observed that the most celebrated horses of the last century, such as Childers, Old Crab, Flea-catcher, Eclipse, Herod, &c., &c., did not appear on the Turf before they were five years old; while now, the inducement to train colts and fillies at a very early period of their lives, before they are arrived at their full growth and powers, must have a most injurious effect on their stamina. According to the present

system, no sooner have they won, or even run well for any of our great three year old stakes, than they are put into the stud (frequently broken down) to breed racing stock, which is necessarily defective, and which in turn undergoes the same disadvantageous system.

But, however, the British race horse of the present day may suffer in comparison with the racers of the past century, they nevertheless maintain a proud superiority over every other breed in the world. We are impelled to make this observation, and to adduce the fact which we shall give in evidence of its truth, from having frequently of late observed with surprise in several of our leading metropolitan daily journals, paragraphs copied from the German papers, and professing to give accounts of races in Russia. According to these statements not only are the Cossack horses made to equal our present highest bred and carefully trained race horses, but without regard to either due preparation or weight, are stated to run distances in periods that *out herod Herod*, and *eclipse Eclipse*. With these veracious scribes *a mile in a minute* is about the performance of the *last horse*; as for the winner the pen of a Gulliver or a Munchausen is required to portray his speed and power of endurance. Now what is the real fact, is sufficiently shown in the following trial between the rival breeds. On the 4th of August, 1825, two second rate English

racers, Sharper and Mina, contended, against the most celebrated Cossack horses from the Don, the Black Sea, and the Ural, in a race of the cruel distance of forty-seven miles. At starting Sharper and Mina ran away with their riders more than a mile, and up a very steep hill, where the latter horse broke down and consequently was pulled up. Half the distance was run in an hour and forty minutes. In the last half, only one of the many Cossack horses that started was able to contend with Sharper, who, notwithstanding every foul advantage was taken by changing the weight, and even dragging along his opponent with a rope, won his race in gallant style, performing the distance in two hours and forty-eight minutes. At starting the English horses carried three stone more weight than the Cossacks ; and during the last half of the race, the one Cossack that remained in it was ridden by a mere child.

THE HALF-BRED HORSE OR COCK-TAIL.

We will conclude this chapter with a brief notice of a second rate description of racer, of comparatively modern origin, and lately very prevalent in England, with the exception of Newmarket ;—the *half-bred horse*, or as he is commonly termed the cock-tail. This description of race horse has never found favor in the eyes of the nobility and gentry,

the real supporters of the Turf; and for very good reasons.

In the first place, what are termed half-bred stakes (some of which are of large value) have led to a great many frauds being committed, as horses have been brought to run for them, under false pedigrees and false age; which must ever be the case, from the great difficulty of proving a horse to be thorough bred, where the owner, for his own dishonest purposes, has carefully removed all traces of his origin. We find therefore that for the most part, cock-tails are in the hands of third rate trainers, horse dealers, and what are called at the present day, *gentlemen riders*, and that continual disputes and unpleasantness arise out of half-bred stakes,—frequently to the disgust of a genuine sportsman, who may by chance happen to have entered a horse for the same stake. Besides this the breeding of these horses is a direct injury to the country, as it encourages a spurious breed of horses, instead of the blood horse, the great object of racing. Were what are now called cock-tail stakes only used for what they were originally intended, viz. for hunters, there would be no reason to complain. *Real hunters' stakes* would be advantageous, if open to all horses that had been regularly hunted for a season, (not merely ridden by a boy to see a fox found, or cantered on the road to see a stag taken) and giving no allowance to the cock-

tail ; and if this practise was followed in all other stakes throughout the country, we should soon have the satisfaction of seeing this eyesore of real sportsmen, and blot on racing, done away with.

CHAPTER VI.

Rules concerning Horse-racing in general—Rules and Orders of the Jockey Club—Admission of New Members of the Jockey Club—Rules for the Rooms—Nominations, &c., &c.—Present Members of the Jockey Club—Adjudged Cases—The Law of Horse-racing and of Wagers thereon—Colors at present worn by the Riders.

RULES CONCERNING HORSE RACING IN GENERAL, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF A POST AND HANDICAP MATCH.

At a meeting of the Members of the Jockey Club held 25th April, 1833, it was resolved that from, and after the end of the year 1833, horses should be considered at Newmarket as taking their ages from the 1st of January, instead of the 1st of May.

With respect to other places, they will continue to be considered as taking their ages from the 1st of May, until the stewards of those races shall order otherwise.

Four inches are a hand.

Fourteen pounds are a stone.

1. Catch weights are, each party to appoint any person to ride without weighing.

2. Give-and-take-plates are, fourteen hands to carry stated weights, according to age ; all above,

or under to carry extra, or be allowed the proportion of seven pounds to an inch.*

3. A Post Match, is to insert the ages of the horses in the article, and to run any horse of that age, without declaring what horse till he come to the post to start.

4. A Handicap Match is, A. B. and C. to put an equal sum each, into a hat; C, who is the handicapper makes a match for A. and B., who when they have perused it, put their hands into their pockets, and draw them out closed; then they open them together, and if both have money in their hands, the match is confirmed, if neither have money it is no match. In both cases the handicapper draws all the money out of the hat; but if one has money in his hand, and the other none, then it is no match; and he that has money in his hand is entitled to the deposit in the hat.

5. Horses are not entitled to start without producing a proper certificate of their age, if required, at the time appointed in the articles, except where aged horses are included, and in that case a junior horse may enter without a certificate as to age, provided he carry the same weight as the aged.

6. No person shall start more than one horse of which he is the owner, either wholly or in part, and either in his own name or that of any other person, for any race for which heats are run.

* These plates, so much the fashion up to the commencement of the present century, have now fallen out of use.

7. The horse that has his head at the ending post first, wins the heat.

8. For the best of the plate, where three heats are run, the horse is second that wins one heat.

9. For the best of the heats, the horse is second that beats the other horses twice out of three times, though he do not win a heat.

10. When a plate is won by two heats, the preference of the horses is determined by the places they get in the second heat.

11. Where a plate or subscription is given to the winner of the best of three heats, a horse to win the prize must be the actual winner of the heats, even though no horse appear against him for both or either of the heats.

12. When three horses have each won a heat, they only must start for a fourth, and the preference amongst them will be determined by it, there being no difference amongst them.

13. In running of heats, if it cannot be decided which horse is first, the heat goes for nothing, and they may all start again, except it be between two horses that had each won a heat.

14. If a rider fall from his horse, and the horse be rode in by a person that is sufficient weight, he shall take his place the same, as if his rider had not fallen, provided he go back to the place where the rider fell.

15. Jockies must ride their horses to the usual place for weighing the riders, and he that dismounts before, or wants weight, is distanced; unless he be

disabled by an accident which should render him incapable of riding back, in which case he may be led, or carried to the scale.

16. Horses' plates or shoes not allowed in the weight.

17. Horses running on the wrong side of a post, and not turning back, are distanced.

18. Horses drawn before the plate is won, are distanced.

19. Horses are distanced, if their riders cross or jostle.

20. All complaints of foul riding must be made before, or at the time the jockey is weighed.

21. No distance in a fourth heat.

22. A confirmed bet cannot be off but by mutual consent, except in the cases hereinafter mentioned.

23. Either of the betters may demand stakes to be made, and on refusal, may declare the bet to be void.

24. If a better be absent on the day of running, a public declaration of the bet may be made on the course, and a demand whether any person will make stakes for the absent party, and if no person consent to do so, the bet may be declared void.

25. Bets agreed to be paid or received in London, or any other particular place, cannot be declared off, on the course.

26. If a match or sweepstakes be made for any particular day in any race week, and the parties agree to change the *day* to any other in the same

week, all bets must stand; but if the parties agree to run the race in a different week, all bets made before the alteration shall be void.

27. The person who lays the odds has a right to choose a horse or the field; when a person has chosen a horse, the field is what starts against him, but there is no field without one horse starts against him.

28. Bets and stakes made in guineas are paid in pounds.

29. If odds are laid without mentioning the horse before the race is over, the bet must be determined by the state of the odds at the time of making it.

30. Bets made in running are not determined till the plate is won, if that heat be not mentioned at the time of running.

31. A bet made after the heat is over, if the horse betted on does not start, is void.

32. Bets determined, though the horse does not start, when the words "absolutely run or pay" or "play or pay" are made use of in betting.

33. Where horses run a dead heat for a sweepstakes or plate, and the parties agree to divide the stakes, such horses shall be liable to carry extra weight as winners, and all bets between such horses, or between either of them and the field, must be settled by the money betted being put together and divided between the parties, in the same proportion as the stakes shall have been divided. If a

bet be made on one of the horses that ran the dead heat, against a horse that was beaten in the race, he who backed the horse that ran the dead heat wins half his bet. If the dead heat be the first event of a double bet, the bet shall be void.

34. Bets made on horses winning any number of races within the year, shall be understood, however the expression may be varied, as meaning the year of our Lord.

35. Money given to have a bet laid shall not be returned, though the race be not run.

36. Matches and bets are void on the decease of either party before the match or bet is determined.

37. A horse walking over, or receiving forfeit, shall not be deemed a winner.

38. An untried stallion or mare is one whose produce has never run in public.

39. A maiden horse or mare is one that has never won.

40. It being an established rule that no person can *enter and run*, either in his own name, or in the name of any other person, two horses of which he is wholly or in part the owner, for *any plate*, and doubts having arisen as to the true definition of the word *plate*—the Stewards of the Jockey Club have decided that where a sum of money is given to be run for, without any stake being made by the owners of the horses (the entrance money, whether given to the owner of the second horse, or applied to the racing fund, not being considered

a stake) such prize shall be construed to be a plate. But where a stake is deposited by the owners of the horses which is to go to the winner, and an additional sum of money, or a cup, piece of plate, or other reward is offered as a prize to the winner, even though such addition shall be denominated a plate by the donor.—Such race shall be deemed and taken to be a sweepstakes, and not a plate.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE JOCKEY CLUB.

Newmarket, Nov. 1, 1831.

At a meeting of the Stewards and Members of the Jockey Club, it was stated that much uncertainty had prevailed with regard to the operation of the rules and orders of the Jockey Club, and therefore it was thought proper to declare that they apply to all races run at, and engagements made for Newmarket only; the Jockey Club having no authority to extend their rules and orders to any other place, although they have for the sake of greater uniformity and certainty, recommended the adoption of the same rules to the Stewards of other races. And that the Stewards of the Jockey Club will not receive any references of disputes from any places, except those at which the rules and regulations of Newmarket shall have been declared to be in force, in the printed articles of those races.

1. The former rules and orders of the Jockey

Club were repealed from the 31st December, 1828, and the following rules and orders, with such additions and alterations as may from time to time be made therein, are substituted and to be acted upon.

RESPECTING THE STEWARDS.

2. The three members of the Jockey Club, now acting as Stewards, shall be continued in their office till the next annual meeting of the Jockey Club, when the senior steward (the one who has been the longest in office) shall quit his situation immediately after settling the accounts at that meeting, and shall then name a member of the Jockey Club to succeed him, subject to the approbation of the remaining stewards, and of the members of the Jockey Club then present; and at every subsequent annual meeting the then senior steward shall in like manner retire and name his successor.

3. If any difference of opinion shall arise in such nomination, it shall be decided by a majority of the members present; which majority must include one (at least) of the continuing stewards; if both the continuing stewards are in the minority, then there shall be a fresh nomination.

4. If any of the stewards should die or resign between the periods of the annual meetings, the surviving or continuing stewards may appoint a member of the club to succeed the deceased or

declining steward, and to stand in his place in point of seniority ; but such nomination shall be notified to the Club, at their next annual, or at any special meeting to be called for the purpose, and shall then be subject to the like approbation, as in the case of a senior steward retiring at the expiration of his stewardship.

5. All disputes relating to racing at Newmarket, or bets on racing elsewhere, if any of the parties interested should request the interference of the stewards, shall be determined by the three stewards and two referees, (who shall be members of the Jockey Club) one to be chosen by each of the parties concerned, if either of them shall desire to have referees. If only two stewards be present they shall fix upon a third person, being a member of the club, in lieu of the absent steward ; but the stewards if they think fit, may call in any other members of the Jockey Club to their assistance or may refer the case to a general meeting of the Jockey Club, if the importance or difficulty of the matter in dispute shall appear to them to require it.

6. If any dispute arising elsewhere than at Newmarket shall be referred to the stewards of the Jockey Club, and they shall think fit to take it into consideration, the matter must relate to horse racing, the facts or points of difference be reduced into writing, and be sent by, or with the sanction of the stewards, when the matter in question oc-

curred, and the parties must agree in writing to abide by the decisions of the stewards of the Jockey Club.

7. The three stewards, or any two of them shall have full power to make such regulations as they may think proper in regard to the course, and exercise ground.

6. The three stewards shall have the power of appointing such person or persons as they may choose, to keep the coffee-room, the match-book, receive the stakes, and collect the entrance money, and all other funds belonging to the Jockey Club, and the stewards shall be responsible to the Jockey Club, for all the money collected, as belonging to the Club. They shall also have the power to appoint the judge of the races, clerk of the course, or any other servants of the Club.

9. The stewards shall fix the hours of starting for each race, by nine o'clock in the evening preceding the day of running, and notice of the time of starting is to be fixed up in the coffee-room immediately afterwards.

10. The stewards shall produce an account of the funds and disbursements of the Jockey Club, at the annual meeting in each year.

RESPECTING THE ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS, FOR THE JOCKEY CLUB.

11. Ballots for the Jockey Club shall take place in the Craven, First Spring, Second October, and

Houghton meetings. The candidate to be proposed in a meeting previous to the ballot, or in case the ballot take place in the Craven meeting, that notice of his being a candidate shall be stated in the sheet calendar, published next preceding that meeting, and also put up in the coffee-room on the Monday in that meeting, and notice to be given in writing, and put up in the coffee-room on what day the ballot will take place, at least one day before the time of balloting. Nine members (at the least) shall ballot, and two black balls shall exclude.

FOR THE NEW ROOMS.

12. The ballot for members of the New Rooms may be in any of the seven established meetings at Newmarket. Each candidate must be proposed by a member of the Jockey Club, and his christian and surname, and usual place of abode, with the name of the member proposing him, put up in the dining and card rooms at Newmarket, (or in such other place as the stewards shall appoint) on the day preceding the ballot. The ballot shall be in the morning between the hours of eleven and one; or in the afternoon between the hours of four and six. Members of the Jockey Club only shall be allowed to ballot. Nine members (at least) shall ballot, and two black balls shall exclude. If eighteen members ballot, there must be three black balls to exclude.

13. A member of any of the clubs in St. James's

Street, known by the names of White's, Brookes's, and Boodle's, may be admitted a member of the New Rooms without ballot, on paying the same sum for his admission, and the same subscription as are required of members chosen by ballot.

FOR THE COFFEE-ROOM.

14. The ballot for members of the Coffee-Room shall be in the Coffee-Room at Newmarket (or at such other place as the stewards shall appoint) on any day in the present seven established meetings, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock in the morning. Each candidate must be proposed by a member of the Jockey Club, and his christian and surname, and usual place of abode, with the name of the member proposing him, be put up in the Coffee-Room the day before the ballot. Members of the Jockey Club only can ballot. Twelve members (at least) must ballot, and two black balls shall exclude.

15. Any member of the New Rooms may become a member of the Coffee-Room, on signifying his wish to be so, to any of the stewards, or to the keeper of the Coffee-Room, and paying for his admission and subscription as members chosen by ballot are required to do.

16. A person, though chosen, shall not be considered as a member of any of these clubs, until he shall have paid the usual sums for the admission

and subscription of a new member. And the name of every member, whose subscription shall be in arrear for one year, shall be placed over the chimney-piece in the New Rooms, and in the Coffee-Room at Newmarket, in the Craven meeting of each year. And if such arrear be not paid by the end of the following second spring meeting, he shall cease to be a member, and shall not be again admitted as a member, until his arrears be paid, and until he be again chosen by ballot.

At a meeting of the members of the Jockey Club, held at the New Rooms, Newmarket, in the Craven meeting, 1836, it was resolved.

That any members of White's, Brookes's, and Boodle's (not being a member of the New Rooms) may be admitted to the New Rooms and Coffee-room for any one meeting, without any other charge than the payment of one half year's subscription to each. In the event of such person attending any other meeting in the course of the same year, he is to be considered as a member of the New Rooms, and liable to all the usual charges. That the subscription to the New Rooms, and Coffee-Room, and all other charges, except the subscription to the Jockey Club, be paid half yearly; the July meeting to be included in either half year.

That if any foreigner should be proposed at any time as a candidate for the New Rooms, or Coffee-

Room, an immediate ballot may take place for such election.

AS TO NOMINATIONS.

17. In all nominations, and entrances for stakes, subscriptions, and plates of horses, &c. which have not started before the time of naming or entering; the sire, dam, and grandam of the horse, &c. named or entered, must be mentioned if known, unless the dam has a name which is to be found in the Stud Book or Racing Calendar, in which case the name of the sire and dam will be sufficient. If the horse, &c. named or entered be own brother or sister to any horse, &c. having a name in the Stud Book, or Racing Calendar, it will be sufficient to name it as such. If the dam or grandam be sister (but which sister must be specified, if there be more than one) or dam or grandam of any horse, &c. having a name in the Stud Book, or Racing Calendar, it will be sufficient to mention her as such. If the dam or grandam is not known, the sire of the horse, &c. must be mentioned, together with such other particulars, as will be sufficient to identify the animal. If a horse has once appeared in the Racing Calendar by a name and his pedigree, it will be sufficient afterwards to mention him by his name only, even though he has never started. If the dam was covered by more than one stallion, the name of all of them must be mentioned.

18. If any horse, &c. shall be named or entered without being identified as before directed, he shall not be allowed to start in the race, but his owner shall be liable to pay the forfeit, or if a play or pay race, the whole stake. All bets on a horse so disqualified for starting shall be void.

19. No person who has once subscribed to a stake, shall be allowed to withdraw his name, and no nomination shall be altered, in any respect after the time of closing without the consent of all the parties in the race being first obtained.

20. In every sweepstakes in which there shall be any allowance of weight to the produce of untried horses or mares, such allowance shall be claimed on the article by each subscriber before the expiration of the time of naming; and if not so claimed no allowance shall be made, even though the horse or mare should prove to have been untried at the time of naming.

RESPECTING STAKES AND BETS.

21. All stakes for matches, subscriptions and sweepstakes, shall be made before the hour of starting for the first race of the day, in cash, bank bills, or banker's notes, payable on demand, and be paid into the hands of the person appointed by the stewards to receive the same, and in default thereof by any person, he shall pay the whole stake as a loser, whether his horse come in first or not, unless such person shall have previously obtained

the consent of the party or parties with whom he is engaged, to his not staking. But this rule is not to extend to bets, which are to be paid and received, as if no such omission had happened.

22. A day-book shall be kept by the person appointed by the stewards to receive the stakes, in which shall be entered an account of all matches, subscriptions, and sweepstakes to be run for; and as the different stakes are made, they shall be entered therein as paid.

23. Five pounds per cent shall be allowed on all forfeits under £100 declared to the keeper of the match-book at or before ten o'clock the evening before running; and if the forfeit amount to £100 upwards, £10 per cent shall be allowed. All forfeits shall be paid before twelve o'clock at night of the day fixed for the race, and on those forfeits which shall not be so paid, the deduction for the timely declaration of such forfeits shall not be allowed.

And no horse shall be considered as struck out of his engagement unless the owner or some person authorised by him shall give notice to the keeper of the match-book, or to his clerk, or to one of the stewards present.

24. At a general meeting of the stewards and members of the Jockey Club held at Newmarket, 30th October, 1833, it was agreed upon and resolved, that from and after the 31st December, 1833, this rule as published in the volume of the

Racing Calendar for 1832, should be rescinded, and the following substituted.

No person shall start any horse, unless he shall have paid all former stakes and forfeits to the keeper of the match-book, before the time fixed for starting the first race of each day on which he intends to start his horse.

That no horse shall start for any race until all forfeits due for that horse shall have been paid, provided that an objection to such last mentioned horse starting, shall have been made by eight o'clock in the evening preceding the day of running to the keeper of the match-book.

That when any person has more than one nomination in a stake, he shall not be allowed to start any horse for it unless the forfeits be paid for every other horse belonging to him, or standing in his name in such stake which does not run as well as the stakes for those which do.

And these rules are recommended to the consideration of the stewards of other races.

At the expiration of each meeting, a list of all stakes and forfeits due at Newmarket, shall be exhibited in the Coffee-Room at Newmarket, and a similar list, and also a list of all stakes and forfeits due elsewhere which the persons claiming them shall transmit (free of postage), shall be posted at Mr. Weatherby's office in Oxenden street.

At a meeting of the Jockey Club held on Tuesday the 31st Oct. 1837, it was resolved, That after the

1st January, 1838, all persons whose name appear on the list of defaulters shall be warned off the course, and prohibited from training or exercising horses on any part of the ground in the occupation of the Jockey Club. Provided always, that notice shall have been given in writing by the keeper of the match-book to such persons, of the amount of forfeits due, and that they shall not have been paid within two months of such notice being served upon them.

25. If any bet shall be made from signal or indication, after the race has been determined, such bet shall be considered as fraudulent and void, and shall not be paid. And if any servant belonging to a member of this society, shall be found to have betted from any such signal, or shall be concerned in making any such signal, he shall be dismissed from his service, and no further employed by any member of this society.

26. All stakes and bets whether expressed to be in guineas or pounds, shall be paid in pounds sterling.

27. All double debts shall be considered as play or pay debts.

28. All bets depending between any two horses shall be void, if those horses become the property of the same person, or of his avowed confederate, subsequently to the bets being made.

29. All bets between particular horses shall be void, if neither of them happens to be the

winner, unless agreed by the parties to the contrary.

30. If a match or sweepstakes be made for any particular day in any race week, and the parties agree to change the day to any other in the same week, all bets must stand; but if the parties agree to run the race in a different week, all bets made before the alteration shall be void.

31. When the riders of any horses brought out to run for any race are called upon by the person appointed to start them, to take their places for that purpose, the owner of every horse which comes up to the post shall be considered as liable to pay his whole stake, and all bets respecting such horses shall be considered as play or pay bets.

TRIALS.

32. No person shall try the horse &c. of any other person than his declared confederate, without giving notice of such trial by inscribing the name or proper description of the horse &c. tried, and the name of his owner, in the trial book kept at the Coffee-Room, Newmarket, within one hour after the trial has taken place, or by nine o'clock in the morning, in case the trial shall have taken place at an earlier hour; and the hour of running such trial, and also the hour of making the entry, shall be noted in the trial book. And in case any trial shall not be so entered, the groom having

the care of the horse, running with the trial horse, and being present at the trial, or if not present, then the owner of any horse running with such trial horse shall forfeit and pay to the stewards of the Jockey Club the penalty or sum of £10 for every such offence; but the stewards shall have the power to mitigate such penalty to not less than £5, in case it shall fall upon any groom.

33. Every bet made upon or against any horse running in a trial, between the time of such trial and the entering it in the trial book, whether it be entered within the time prescribed or not, shall be void.

34. Every engagement made with any horse &c. running in a trial between the time of such trial, and the entering it in the trial book, whether it be entered within the time prescribed or not, shall not be run, but the owner of such trial horse shall be considered as having declared forfeit, and be liable to pay the forfeit accordingly, unless his opponents or any of them shall desire to hold him to his engagement. And in case any horse so tried shall have started for, and won any race made subsequently to the trial, and before the entry of it in the trial book, his owner shall not be entitled to the stake so won; and in case he shall actually have received it, he shall pay it back into the hands of the stake-holder, who shall pay it over to the owner of the second horse, or in case of a match, shall pay

it over to the owner of the beaten horse; but if such horse shall have lost such race, his owner shall not be entitled to claim, or to be repaid his stake or deposit for such race; and in those cases such disqualifications shall attach to the horse without regard to any change of the property in him; and if, with respect to the disqualifications, there shall be any difficulty in ascertaining the horse or horses tried, the owner of the horse or horses so tried shall be bound, on the request of the stewards, to declare to them which of his horses ran in such trial; and in case he shall decline to do so, the stewards shall have the power to fix the disqualification upon any one or more of the horses of such owner at their option.

35. No notice of trial shall be required, when the trial is run at a greater distance than twenty-five miles from Newmarket.

36. The day, with respect to the engaging of the ground for trial, shall be divided into two periods; that is, previously to eight o'clock in the morning, and subsequently to two in the afternoon, from the first day of the Craven meeting to the end of the Houghton meeting; and previously to nine o'clock in the morning and subsequently to two in the afternoon during the rest of the year. No one stable-keeper shall engage the ground for both those periods on the same day, nor for more than two of those periods in the same week.

37. Notice for engaging the ground shall, at least one day before the day it is used, be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose in the Coffee-Room in Newmarket. And no notice or warning shall be deemed sufficient, unless given as before directed.

38. If any persons shall be detected in watching a trial, or shall be proved to have employed any person to watch a trial, he shall be served with notice to keep off the heath; and if in the employment of any member of the club, or of any groom or rider employed by any member of the club, he shall be dismissed from his service, and not again employed.

THE CUP AND WHIP.

39. The cup may be challenged for on the Monday or Tuesday of the first Spring meeting in each year, to be run for over the race course on Tuesday in the first October meeting following, by horses &c. the property of members of the Jockey Club; four years old carrying 7st. 11lb., five years old. 8st. 8lb., six years old, 8st. 13lb., and aged, 9st. Each person at the time of challenging is to subscribe his name to a paper to be hung up in the Coffee-Room at Newmarket, and to deliver to the keeper of the match-book the name or description of the horse, &c. sealed up, which shall be kept till six o'clock on the Saturday evening of that week; and if not accepted, or only

one challenger, to be returned unopened; but if accepted, or if more than one challenger, to be then opened, and declared a match or sweepstakes for 200 sovereigns each, play or pay. If the challenge be not accepted, the cup to be delivered to the keeper of the watch-book, in the meeting ensuing the challenge, for the person who may become entitled to the same.

40. The whip may be challenged for on the Monday or Tuesday in the second Spring or second October meeting in each year; and the acceptance must be signified, or the whip resigned, before the end of the same meeting. If challenged for and accepted in the Spring, to be run for on the Tuesday in the second October meeting following; and if in the October, on the Thursday in the second Spring meeting following. B. C. weight 10 st. and to stake 200 sovs. each, play or pay.

THE £1 PER CENT PLATES.

41. The stake-holder shall deduct £1 per cent upon all sums won at Newmarket, in sweepstakes or matches, where the clear sum to be received by the winner, over and above his own stake, shall amount to £100 or more (unless the winner shall object to allowing such deduction to be made) and the money so raised, shall be disposed of in the following manner, viz:

Two handicap plates of £100 each for four, five, six years old, and aged horses, shall be annually

given to be run for; one in the second October meeting A. F., and the other in the Houghton meeting from the D. I. And if any horse-keeper shall object to contribute to the above fund, he will not be allowed to start a horse for either of those plates.

THE STAKE-HOLDER AT NEWMARKET.

42. The stake-holder at Newmarket shall be allowed to retain, out of the stakes in his hands, the following fees for his trouble, viz :

For every match, one pound.

For every plate, one pound.

For every subscription or sweepstakes, when the whole stake exceeds £100 and does not amount to £1000, two pounds.

For every sweepstakes, when the whole stake amounts to £1000 or upwards, five pounds.

RELATING TO OTHER MATTERS NOT BEFORE SPECIFIED.

43. If for any plate, sweepstakes, or subscription, the first two horses shall come in so near together, that the judge shall not be able to decide which won, these two horses shall run for such prize over again, half an hour after the last race on the same day; the other horses which started shall be deemed losers, and be entitled to their respective places as if the race had been finally determined the first time.

44. Every person who shall ride for a race at Newmarket, shall be weighed immediately after

the same, and shall be allowed two pounds above the weight specified for his horse to carry, and no more, unless the weight he actually rode be declared as the weight he intended to ride, as hereinafter mentioned. The owner of every horse which shall be intended to carry more than two pounds above his weight shall by himself, or his servant, declare to one of the stewards or to the keeper of the match-book, before ten o'clock on the morning of the day on which the race is run, what weight he intends his horse to carry, which shall be immediately inserted in the list in the coffee-room. And if any horse shall run a race carrying more than two pounds above his weight, without such declaration having been made, or if after the race, on weighing the jockey, he shall not prove to have ridden the weight which it was declared the horse should carry, or shall have ridden more than two pounds above the weight declared, then such horse shall not be considered the winner of the race, even though he should come in first, but shall be placed as the last horse in the race, and his owner shall pay the stake as for a beaten horse.

45. The persons appointed by the stewards to weigh the jockies, shall immediately after each day's race, report to the keeper of the match-book how much each horse carried, where he carried more than two pounds above the specified weight, and the keeper of the match-book is, as soon

after as may be, to communicate such report to the stewards, or one of them. And the weight each horse actually carried, if more than two pounds above his weight, shall be published in the first list printed after the race, and also in the account published in the Racing Calendar.

46. Every groom shall have his horse at the post ready to start within five minutes of the time appointed by the stewards. And every jockey is to be there, ready to start within the same time. And every groom and jockey making default herein, shall forfeit £5, to be paid to the keeper of the match-book, and by him accounted for to the stewards.

47. The person appointed to start the horses shall mark in his list the time when the horses in each list actually started; and if there have been any false starts, the first of them shall be considered as the time of starting for that race. And he shall make a report thereof to the keeper of the match-book, in the afternoon of the day the races are run. And if any delay beyond the allowed time shall have taken place, he shall state by whom, or by what cause, the delay was occasioned. He shall regulate his watch by the coffee-room clock, which shall be considered as the true time for this purpose.

New Rooms, November 2nd, 1832.

At a meeting of the Jockey Club, it was resolved that the person appointed to start the

horses have authority to order the jockies to draw up in a line as far behind the starting post as he may think necessary; and that any jockey disobeying the order of the starter, or taking any unfair advantage, shall be liable to be fined in such sum not exceeding £5, as the stewards of the Jockey Club may think fit to inflict.

48. If any horse, &c. intended to be entered for any plate or subscription, where entrance is required, shall be engaged to run on the day of entrance, he shall not be obliged to show at the time of entrance; but if he have not before run at Newmarket, he shall show at the place of entrance, within one hour after his engagements are over. But no horse that has before run at Newmarket need be shown at the time of entrance or afterwards.

49. When any match is made in which crossing and jostling are not mentioned, they are understood to be barred.

50. When any match or sweepstakes shall be made, and no weight mentioned, the horses shall carry 8st. 7lb. each; and if any weight is given, the highest weight shall be 8st. 7lb.

51. When any match or sweepstakes shall be made, and no course mentioned, the course shall be that which is usually run by horses of the same age as those engaged, viz:

If yearlings, the yearling course.

If two years old, the two year old course.

If three years old, Borley's mile.

If four years old, ditch in.

And if five years old and upwards, Beacon Course.

And if the horses should be of different ages, the course shall be fixed by the age of the youngest.

52. The keeper of the match-book shall charge the proprietors of such horses as receive forfeit, and shall be excused from appearing, with the same fees for weights and scales as if they had come over the course.

53. Towards defraying the expense of repairing the course and exercise ground, one guinea annually shall be paid in respect of every race horse that shall be trained or exercised, or that shall run any private trial or public race thereon. And the same shall be paid by the stable keeper or servant having the care of such horse, and be charged by him to the owner of such horse. Every such stable-keeper or servant shall deliver a list to the keeper of the match-book, of the horses which have been under his care, liable to pay the said charge, on the Saturday before the Craven meeting in each year, and also on the Monday before the Houghton meeting, and shall at the last mentioned time pay to the keeper of the match-book the money due for each horse. That for the future, if any such stable-keeper or servant shall fail to

make a true return of the horses which have been under his care, he will be surcharged one guinea for each horse omitted in his list.

54. If in running for any race, one horse shall jostle or cross another, such horse and every horse, belonging to the same owner, or in which he shall have a share, running in the same race, shall be disqualified for winning the race, whether such jostle or cross happened by the swerving of the horse, or by the foul and careless riding of the jockey or otherwise; and when one horse crosses the track of another next behind him, it shall be deemed a sufficient cause of complaint, even though he be a clear length or more before the horse whose track he crosses, it being desirable that when once the jockey has taken his ground, he should not prevent any other jockey from coming up either on his right or left hand. And if such cross or jostle shall be proved to have happened through the foul riding of the jockey, he shall be disqualified from again riding at Newmarket, or shall be punished by fine or suspension for a time, as the stewards shall think fit, it being absolutely necessary, as well for the safety of the jockeys themselves, as for satisfaction to the public, that foul riding should be punished by the severest penalties.

55. All complaints of foul riding must be made before or at the time the jockey complaining is weighed; and it may be made either by the owner,

jockey, or groom of the horse, to one of the stewards, to the keeper of the match-book, to the judge of the race, to the clerk of the course, or to the person appointed to weigh the jockies.

56. In naming or entering for any race where there shall be any particular conditions required as a qualification to start, it shall be sufficient if the horse were qualified at the expiration of the time allowed for naming or entering, and he shall not be disqualified by anything which may happen after the expiration of that time, unless so specified in the article; and if any additional weight is to be carried by horses which have won one or more plates or races within the year, it shall be construed to mean the year of our Lord.

57. Where it is made a condition of any plate or subscription, that the winner shall be sold for any given sum, the owner of the second horse being first entitled, &c., no other person than one who ran a horse in the race shall be entitled to claim. The horse claimed shall not be delivered till he is paid for; and he must be paid for on the day of the race, otherwise the party claiming shall not be entitled to demand the horse at any future period; but nevertheless the owner of the winning horse may insist upon the claimant taking and paying for the horse claimed.

58. When the qualification of any horse is objected to by ten o'clock in the morning of the day of starting, the owner must produce a certificate

or other proper document to the steward or clerk of the course, or to the keeper of the match-book, if the case happen at Newmarket, before the race is run, to prove the qualification of the horse; and if he shall start his horse without so doing, the prize shall be withheld for a period to be fixed upon by the stewards, on the expiration of which time, if the qualification be not proved to the satisfaction of the stewards, he shall not be entitled to the prize, though his horse should have come in first, but it shall be given to the owner of the second horse. When the qualification of a horse is objected to after that time, the person making the objection must prove the disqualification.

59. It is expected that every member of the clubs at Newmarket, and every person running or training horses at Newmarket, shall consider themselves amenable to these rules, and such others as the stewards may from time to time think fit to adopt, for the better regulationof racing at Newmarket. And all trainers, jockies, grooms and servants of such persons are strictly enjoined to observe the same. And if any trainer, jockey, groom or servant shall be proved to have been guilty of any infraction of these rules and orders, or any of them, he will be punished by the stewards, to such extent as they may think the case requires, and in such manner as they may have the power to enforce.

60. All disputes referred to the stewards of the

Jockey Club will be adjudged according to their published rules and orders, where any of them are applicable to the case submitted to them; and where not, according to the established rules of racing.

At a meeting of the Jockey Club, held the 25th of April, 1833, it was resolved that from and after the end of the year 1833, horses shall be considered at Newmarket as taking their ages from the 1st of January instead of the 1st of May.

October 30th, 1833, it was resolved, that the second Spring meeting, the July meeting, and the first October meeting in each year, beginning with the year 1835, should commence on the Tuesday instead of Monday.

It was resolved, at a meeting of the Jockey Club held on the 5th May, 1835, that the Newmarket, the July stakes, the October Oatlands, and all the public engagements now entered into for more than one year at Newmarket, should for the future be subscriptions for one year only.

At a meeting of the Jockey Club, held on Wednesday in the Houghton meeting, it was resolved, that in future the stewards should have the power, in cases of urgent necessity, of putting off the races from day to day, and that all bets on such races should stand

PRESENT LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE JOCKEY CLUB, NEWMARKET.

EARL OF CHESTERFIELD,
DUKE OF BEAUFORT.
HONOURABLE CAPTAIN ROUS. } STEWARDS.

Earl of Albermarle.
Hon. Edward Anson.
Sir D. Baird, Bart.
S. Batson, Esq.
Duke of Beaufort.
Lord G. Bentinck.
H. Biggs, Esq.
J. Bowes, Esq.
Hon. G. Byng.
Earl of Chesterfield.
Duke of Cleveland.
Marquis of Conyngham.
T. Cosby, Esq.
Duke of Dorset.
Earl of Eglinton.
R. C. Elwes, Esq.
R. Etwall, Esq.
Lord C. Manvers.
Earl of March.
J. Mills, Esq.
Duke of Montrose.
Marquis of Normanby.
Earl of Oxford.
G. Payne, Esq.
Colonel Peel.
Duke of Portland.
Lord W. Powlett.
Duke of Richmond.
M. A. Roberts, Esq.
Earl of Rosslyn.
Hon. Captain H. Rous.
Marquis of Exeter.
Lord John Fitzroy.
T. Gardner, Esq.
A. Goddard, Esq.
Duke of Grafton.
Sir S. Graham.
C. C. Grenville, Esq.
General Grosvenor.
W. Hallett, Esq.
Sir Gilbert Heathcote.
Marquis of Hertford.
T. Houldsworth, Esq.
J. Hunter, Esq.
W. H. Irby, Esq.
Earl of Jersey.
Earl of Lichfield.
Viscount Lowther.
W. M. Stanley, Esq.
W. Sloane Stanley, Esq.
W. Scott Stonehewer, Esq.
Earl of Stradbroke.
Lord Suffield.
Col. Synge.
Marquis of Tavistock.
T. Thornhill, Esq.
J. R. Udney, Esq.
Earl of Uxbridge.
H. Vansittart, Esq.
Earl of Verulam.
Viscount Villiers
Hon. A. Villiers.

G. Rush, Esq.
Duke of Rutland.
Sir John Shelley.
T. Assheton Smith, Esq.
Lord Southampton.
Lord Stanley.
Sir T. S. M. Stanley.
H. S. Waddingdon, Esq.
R. Watt, Esq.
Marquis of Westminster.
Lord Wharncliffe.
C. Wilson, Esq.
Earl of Wilton.

ADJUDGED CASES.

CASE I.

A, B and C run for a subscription the best of heats. A wins the first heat, B the second. C's rider, after saving his distance the second heat, dismounts between the distance-post and the end; but remounts, rides past the ending-post, and weighs as usual; starts, and wins the third heat, and weighs, without any objection being made. A being second the third heat, in a short time afterwards demands the subscription, not knowing till then that C's rider had dismounted, and refuses to start for the fourth heat, which B and C run for, and C wins.

It was decided that, no objection having been made to C's starting for the third heat, he was entitled to the prize.

CASE II.

The winner of a plate whose horse had distanced all the others, applied for the stakes or entrance-money which was advertised to be paid to the

second best horse that won a clear heat. One of the distanced horses had won the first heat.

It was decided that the winning horse cannot be deemed the second horse, and therefore was not entitled to the stakes; and all the others being distanced, no other person could claim them.

CASE III.

A gold cup &c. for horses that never won.

A . . 1—B . . 2—C . . 3

The owner of B claimed on the ground of A's disqualification, he having, the preceding, won a clear heat at Chelmsford, to entitle him, according to their articles, to the stakes or entrance money.

It was decided that A was not disqualified, the term "winner" applying only to the horse that beats all the rest.

CASE IV.

Whether a horse having won a sweepstakes of 23 guineas each (three subscribers) is qualified to run for a £50 plate, expressed to be for horses that never won plate, match, or sweepstakes of that value?

It was decided that it was the practice, in estimating winnings, to consider the clear sum gained only, and consequently to exempt the stake of the proprietor; the horse, therefore, which had won a sweepstakes of 46 guineas only, viz: two stakes of 23 guineas each, was not therefore disqualified for the £50 plate above mentioned.

CASE V.

Mr. Baird having entered two horses for the King's plate at Newmarket in 1793, and won it with Sans Culotte, (his other horse not starting) the owner of the second horse objected to his receiving the plate, on the ground that he was disqualified by having entered two horses.

It was decided that Mr. Baird was entitled to the plate.

CASE VI.

A betted B that a mare should trot a mile in five minutes, in four minutes and a half, and in four minutes; all which, it was stated, she won with ease; but B measuring the distance after the race was over, found it was short of a mile by four yards.

It was decided that as no objection was made to the measure of the course before starting, and the mare having performed the distance set out, and not objected to, A won all the bets.

CASE VII.

After the race for the Somersetshire stakes at Bath in 1829, it was discovered that the person in whose name Rasselas was entered was dead before the race was won, and Mr. Day, the owner of Liston, who came in second, claimed the stake. The matter was referred to the stewards of the Jockey Club.

It was decided that Liston was entitled to the

stake, because, of all the horses qualified to start for the stake, he was the first, Rasselas being disqualified by the death of the person in whose name he was entered.

But the stewards thought that in this case, as in that of a horse disqualified to start from the stakes not having been duly made, the bets should stand according as the horses came in.

CASE VIII.

At Canterbury races, 1829, for the £100 given by the noblemen and gentlemen, Mr. Pearce's Guilford won the two first heats; but Mr. Mattam, the owner of Moore Buzzard, claimed the plate, alleging that Guilford was disqualified, his owner having run two horses for a prize, for which heats were run.

It was contended on the part of Mr. Pearce, first, that this was not a plate; secondly, that no objection was made till after the jockies were weighed, and the horse led away.

The matter being submitted to the stewards of the Jockey Club, they were of opinion that Moore Buzzard was entitled to the prize; and referred to the Rules of Racing, the last but one in page xxvii. vol. 1828 of the Racing calendar, as decisive.

CASE IX.

Blandford, 1829, for the gold cup, by subscribers of 10 sovs. each. It was a condition that the surplus should be paid to the owner of the

second horse in specie. Brownlock walked over for the cup, so that there was no second horse. The opinion of the stewards of the Jockey Club was requested, as to who was entitled to the surplus. They gave it as their opinion that there being no second horse, the surplus must be divided amongst the original subscribers to the cup.

It was determined, in a case which arose at Chelmsford, so long ago as the year 1784, where the winner distanced all the five horses, that the winner could not be deemed the second best horse, and therefore was not entitled to the stakes.

CASE X.

The following nomination was made for a produce sweepstakes at Ascot :

Lord Tavistock's Sister to Benedick, covered by Middleton.

There being two sisters to Benedick, the nomination was incomplete, according to the 17th clause of the Rules and Orders. Lord Tavistock ascertained that the other Sister to Benedick was sent abroad some time before the stake closed, and submitted that this circumstance sufficiently identified his nomination. The stewards of the Jockey Club declined to go into evidence of this nature, and decided that the nomination was invalid.

CASE XI.

For a race in the Houghton Meeting at New-

market, 1829, a filly turned round at starting, and was left behind. The start being disputed, the race was run over again, subject to an examination by the stewards, with the circumstances of the first start. When this enquiry took place, it was satisfactorily proved that the starter gave the word " off," and did not call to the riders to come back. It was therefore determined that the first race was decisive.

CASE XII.

For the Stand Cup at Liverpool races, in July, 1829, Velocipede was saddled, mounted, and brought out ; but on being cantered, the rider found him lame, and did not take him to the post to start.

A question respecting the bets was submitted to the stewards of the Jockey Club, who decided that the case did not come within the provisions of the 31st clause of the rules and orders, and that the bets about Velocipede, were not to be considered as play or pay.

CASE XIII.

Two horses ran a dead heat at Newmarket, and the owners requested permission of the stewards to run the race over again, between two of the other races of the day. The stewards decided that the rule 43 was imperative, and that the horses which had

run the dead heat, must run again, half an hour after the last race of the day.

CASE XIV.

A bet of two to one was laid on Turquoise against Elinor for the Oaks — Elinor being improperly named, was not allowed to start. The question whether the bet was to stand or not, was submitted to the stewards, who agreed to refer it to a general meeting of the Jockey Club, at which it was ultimately decided that the bet was void.

CASE XV.

A admitted that he had lost £100 to B, but declined paying it, because he intended paying it to C, who had a claim on B for £100. The stewards decided that A must pay the £100 to B forthwith, as no transfer could take place without the consent of both parties.

CASE XVI.

For the Lansdowne stakes at Bath, Mrs. Day's brother to Lusher, Mr. Sadler's Achilles, and Mr. Wreford's Wilna, had each won a heat; Wilna was then drawn; Mrs. Day and Mr. Sadler agreed to divide the stake, and brother to Lusher walked over. Two questions were submitted to the stewards of the Jockey Club who decided—

1st. That the bets should be put together and divided in the same proportion that had been agreed upon in respect of the stakes.

2nd. That brother to Lusher must carry extra weight on future occasions, as the winner of this race.

CASE XVII.

The opinion of the stewards of the Jockey Club, was requested by the stewards of Rochester and Chatham races, on the following case :

For the Chatham plate, the winner of a stake or plate in 1825, was to carry 7 lbs. extra, and the question was, whether a filly who had won a plate subsequently to the entering for the Chatham plate, but previously to the running for it, was to carry 7 lbs. extra. The stewards of the Jockey Club gave it as their opinion, that she was not obliged to carry 7lbs. extra ; and they stated that they were aware, that conflicting opinions had been given on this question ; but on mature consideration, they thought the better rule was, that a horse being duly qualified at the expiration of the time of naming or entering for a stake or plate, should not be affected, as to that stake or plate, by any subsequent event.

This decision has been confirmed by an opinion given on a similar case, transmitted to the stewards of the Jockey Club, in 1832, from the Royal Caledonian Hunt Meeting.

CASE XVIII.

A bets B 50 to 20 that C and D do not both

win; C wins, but D was disqualified from starting, as it was a maiden plate, and he had previously won.

Q. Does A win the 20? or is B entitled to a part of the 50?

A. If D was qualified at the time the bet was made, A wins; but if D was disqualified at the time, then the bet is off.

CASE XIX.

A bets B 10 to 8 that Whale did not win either the Garden stakes or the Match with Beiram; Whale was beaten in the Garden stakes, and the match with Beiram was off by consent.

Q. Is A entitled to receive or not?

A. The money must be put together and divided.

In the reign of George II, the legislature deemed it wise to impose certain restrictions and regulations on horse-racing, and the following enactment was passed for this purpose. 13 Geo: 2. c. 19.—Whereas the great number of horse races for small plates, prizes, or sums of money, have contributed very much to the encouragement of idleness, to the impoverishment of many of the meaner sort of the subjects of this kingdom, and the breed of strong and useful horses hath been much prejudiced thereby; it is enacted for remedy thereof, that no person or persons whatsoever shall enter, start or run any horse, mare, or gelding, for any

plate, prize, sum of money, or other thing, unless such horse, mare, or gelding shall be truly and bonâ fide the property of and belonging to such person so entering, starting or running the same horse, mare or gelding, for one and the same plate, prize, sum of money, or other thing; and in case any person or persons shall after the 24th day of June, 1740, enter, start or run any horse, mare, or gelding, not being the property and bonâ fide of such person so entering, starting or running the same for any plate, prize, sum of money, or other thing, the said horse, mare or gelding, or the value thereof, shall be forfeited, to be sued for, recovered and disposed in manner as herein-after mentioned; and in case any person or persons shall enter and start more than one horse, mare or gelding, for one and the same plate, prize, or sum of money, or other thing, every such horse, mare, or gelding, (other than the first entered horse, mare, or gelding), or the value thereof, shall be forfeited, to be sued for and recovered and disposed of in manner as herein-after is mentioned.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the said 24th day of June, 1740, no plate, prize, sum of money or other thing, shall be run for by any horse, mare, or gelding, or advertised, published or proclaimed to be run for, by any horse, mare or gelding, unless such plate, prize, or sum of money shall be of the full, real and intrinsic value of £50 or upwards; and in

case any person or persons shall, from and after the 24th day of June, 1740, enter or run any horse, mare or gelding, for any plate, prize, sum of money, or other thing, of less value than £50, or shall make, print, advertise, publish or proclaim any advertisement or notice of any plate, prize, sum of money, or other thing of less value than £50 as aforesaid, to be run for by any horse, mare or gelding, any such person or persons so entering, starting or running such horse, mare, or gelding, for such plate, prize, sum of money, or other thing of less value than £50 as aforesaid, shall forfeit and lose the sum of £200, to be sued for, recovered and disposed of in such manner as hereinafter prescribed and directed; and every person or persons who shall make, print, publish, advertise or proclaim any advertisement or notice of any plate, prize, sum of money, or other thing, of less value than £50 aforesaid, to be run for by any horse, mare or gelding, shall forfeit and lose the sum of £100.

3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the 24th of June, 1740, no horse, mare or gelding, being of the age of five years, shall be entered, started or run for any plate, prize, sum of money, or other thing whatsoever, unless such horse, mare or gelding shall carry ten stone weight, computing fourteen pounds to each stone weight; and that no horse, mare or gelding being of the age of six years, shall be entered, started or run for any plate, prize, sum

of money or other thing whatsoever, unless such horse, mare or gelding shall carry eleven stone weight; computing of fourteen pounds to each stone weight, and that no horse, mare or gelding, being of the age of seven years, shall be entered, started or run for any plate, prize, sum of money, or other thing whatsoever, unless such horse, mare or gelding shall carry twelve stone weight, computing fourteen pounds to each stone weight; and in case any person or persons shall enter, start or run any horse, mare or gelding of either of the ages aforesaid, for any plate, prize, or sum of money, or other thing, carrying less than the weights hereinbefore directed to be carried, such horse, mare or gelding, or the value thereof, shall be forfeited, and the person or persons so entering, starting or running such horse, mare or gelding, shall forfeit and lose the sum of £200.

4. Provided also that every race shall be hereafter run for any plate, prize or sum of money, be begun and ended the same day.

5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the 25th day of June, 1740, no person or persons whatsoever shall start or run any match with or between any horse, mare or gelding, for any sum of money, plate, prize, or other thing whatsoever, unless such match shall be started or run at Newmarket Heath, in the counties of Cambridge or Suffolk, or Black Ham-

bleton aforesaid, or for any plate, prize, sum of money or other thing of less value than £50, every such person or persons shall forfeit and lose the sum of £200.

6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all penalties and forfeitures incurred by any person or persons for any offence against this act, shall be sued for and recovered by any bill, plaint or information in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, or at the assizes, and shall be disposed of, one moiety thereof to the use of such person or persons as shall so sue for the same, and the other moiety to the use of the poor of such parish where the offence shall be committed, except such one moiety of such penalties and forfeitures as shall be incurred by, and recorded of any person or persons within the county of Somerset; which said one moiety shall go and be applied to and for the use and benefit of the poor persons admitted into the hospital or infirmary lately erected in the city of Bath, for the benefit of poor persons resorting to the said city for benefit of the mineral waters there.

7. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the 24th day of June, 1740, all and every sum or sums of money to be paid for entering of any horse, mare, or gelding, to start or run for any plate, prize, or sum of money or other thing, shall go and be paid to

the second best horse, mare, or gelding, which shall start or run for such plate, prize, or sum of money aforesaid.

8. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent the starting or running any horse, mare, or gelding, for any plate, prize, or other thing or things now issuing out of, or paid for or by the rents, issues, and profits of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or of, or by the interest of any sum or sums of money now chargeable with the same, or appropriated for that purpose.

10. And be it further enacted by the authorities aforesaid, that in any action, bill, plaint, or information to be brought or commenced by virtue of this act, no essoine, protection, wager of law, or more than one imparlance, shall be allowed, and that over and above the penalties and forfeitures to be recovered by this act, the plaintiff or informer shall recover his or her double costs.

The following judicious remarks on the law as applicable to bets on horse-racing, are taken from a clever little treatise on the Law of Gaming, &c. lately put forth by Frederic Edwards, Esq. an eminent barrister.

This gentleman observes, that there is no particular law applicable to these wagers, except that a horse-race is considered a game within the meaning of that word, as used in the 9th of Ann. c. 14. &c., and will consequently be subject to the

restrictions of the provisions of that Act. It will therefore follow, as that statute prohibits any gaming, at one time, for a greater amount than £10, that no wager on a horse-race, though such race be perfectly legal, will be good if such wager exceeds this sum. For though the statutes before cited legalize the racing of horses with the restrictions contained therein, yet they do not legalize any bets made in reference to the same. But a wager is good if under £10, and made in reference to a legal race, and may be recovered at law.

If the race be illegal on which the wager is founded, then it matters not for what sum it is made ; it will be void, since no good wager can be based on a subject matter which is in itself illegal and void.

It should be noticed here, that where money, the subject matter of an illegal wager or a horse race, is deposited in the hands of a stake-holder, either party may call upon him to hand over his share of the money, although the wager has been lost, provided such stake-holder has not handed it over to the winner. If he neglect to comply with a request of this sort, an action for money had and received can be maintained against him.

CHAPTER VII.

The Race-courses in Great Britain and Ireland—The various Stakes run for over each annually, with many other particulars of interest to the British Sportsman.

It must be a matter of sincere congratulation to every possessor of true British sentiments, and consequently every admirer of the field sports so peculiar to our native country, that in spite of all the cant and false religion brought to bear against the amusements of the turf by a numerous class whom, in common charity, we will call misled fanatics, racing has still gone on increasing in prosperity and in the national favour. It is indeed strange that we find these puritanical gentry willing enough to appropriate to themselves their fair share of the national glory, the well-earned harvest of many a hard-fought battle—strange to see with what complacency they will sit on a fast coach, and perhaps be the very first to complain if they are not whirled along to their "place of meeting" at the rate of about twelve miles an hour. And yet almost in the same breath we find them running down that

national pursuit which hath given even our common horses a degree of speed unrivalled among nations, and to our nobility, gentry, and yeomanry a vigour of mind and body which has so often sheltered these discontented drones.

Again, in their bigoted protests against the field sports of our nobility and gentry, they appear to have wilfully shut their eyes to the important consideration of the large sums of money circulated in these pursuits, every farthing of which is spent in the country, giving employment to thousands. Were it not for these manly amusements, how, we would ask, would these large fortunes be dispensed? Let us take but one glance at the frivolous dissipations of the effeminate nobility on the continent. "Look on this picture and on that," and then let us ask, is there any man of proper feeling, nay, we had almost said, in his proper senses, who could wish to see those follies usurp the place of field sports at home? A few facts connected with this subject will at once prove to these "praise-God bare-bone" saints how futile all their anathemas have been, as we trust they will ever be, against England's favourite national amusement—the turf. So great had been the decline of racing in England during the fifty years preceding 1798, from the wars which were carried on during that period, that we find the annual races had been discontinued at the following towns and places.

Artillery Ground, London.
Tothill Fields, Westminster.
Northwich, Cheshire.
Hardmead, Herts.
Ormskirk, Lancashire.
Binbrooke, Lincolnshire.
Wisbich, Norfolk.
Beccles, Suffolk,
Morpeth, Northumberland.
Hampstead, Middlesex.
Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.
Romford, Essex.
Stockton, Durham.
Hownslow, Middlesex.
Lamborn, Berkshire.
Bishop Auckland, Durham.
Stokesley, Yorkshire.
Egremont, Cumberland.
Swaffham, Norfolk.
Bellsize, Middlesex.
Crabtree, Cheshire.
Spalding, Lincolnshire.
Towcester, Northamptonshire.
Barnstaple, Devonshire.
Uppingham, Rutlandshire.
Bedale, Yorkshire.
Newark, Nottinghamshire.
Lowth, Lincolnshire.
Bishop's Burton, Yorkshire.
Rugby, Warwickshire.
Dunstable, Bedfordshire.
Loughborough, Leicestershire.
Alnwick, Northumberland.
Selby, Yorkshire.
Holt, Norfolk.
Ashbourne, Derbyshire.
Odsey, Hertfordshire.
Croydon, Surrey.
Follifoot, Yorkshire.
Newbig Link, Northumberland.
Woodstock, Oxfordshire.
Ludlow, Shropshire.
Wallesay, Cheshire.
Lilly Hoo, Hertfordshire.
Welch Pool, Wales.
Bradford, Yorkshire.
Hexam, Northumberland.
Islip, Oxfordshire.

Thus in 1800, we find that annual racing meetings were held at only sixty-six towns in England and Wales, five in Scotland, and four in Ireland. In 1816, after the last great peace, we already find them on the increase, the number in that year being eighty-four in England and Wales, nine in Scotland, and eight in Ireland.* But so rapid has been the increase since then, that the number

* It must be always borne in mind that at the Curragh of Kildare, the Newmarket of Ireland, frequent racing meetings are held during the year, the same as at Newmarket.

at the present day (1839) is no less than one hundred and thirty-two in England, many of which consist of two, and several, more, annual meetings; nine in Wales, nine in Scotland, and three in Ireland. From these facts it may be justly inferred, that the decline of racing which took place previous to the commencement of the present century, was owing to the wars which so entirely engrossed the attention of the British nation at that period; and that it was not until after that great battle in which the British arms conquered liberty for nations, that, deriving fresh vigour from peace, racing again flourished.

We will now proceed to notice the towns where racing meetings are now held; classing each under its respective county, and giving the stakes which will be run for during the present year, they being usually the same. This will form a guide to sportsmen as to where to send their horses, and give a general idea of the number and value, conditions of the stakes run for in this country.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Two annual meetings.

BEDFORD.

The capital town of the county of that name, stands on the river Ouse, fifty miles from London. The town is remarkably clean and well-paved; it is governed by a corporate body, and

returns two members to parliament. In 1821 the inhabitants amounted to 5466.

BEDFORD SPRING RACES, 1839.

Held about the end of march.

The Oakley stakes of 10 sovs. each, h. ft. for hunters and thorough-breds, that have never won, (matches excepted) belonging to gentlemen of the Oakley Club, and bonâ fide the property of the subscriber at the time of naming; to be ridden by members of a racing or fox-hunting club; heats, from the distance post and once round; three yrs. old 9st. 10lb. four, 10st. 10lb., five, 11st. 7lb., six, 11st. 12lb, and aged, 12st.

To close and name on or before the 1st of March; the winner to be sold for 150 sovs. if demanded in the usual way. No subscriber to start more than one horse. Entrance, one sov.

A hunter's stakes of 10 sovs. each. h. ft. with 20 sovs. added for horses not thorough-bred; belonging to gentlemen, and bonâ fide the property of the subscriber at the time of naming; to be ridden by gentlemen, members of a racing or fox-hunting club; to start from the distance-post, and go once round; four yrs. old to carry 10st. 10lb. five 11st. 4lb. six, 11st. 12lb. and aged 12st.; the winner of a plate or sweepstakes once to carry 5lb. twice, 8lb. three times or more 14lb. extra.

To close and name on the 25th day of March;

the winner to be sold for 150 sovs. if demanded in the usual way. Three horses to start, or the money will not be added. Entrance, one sov.

A sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, for maiden horses that have been regularly hunted with, and bonâ fide the property of members of the Oakley, Lord Fitzwilliam's, the Pytchley, the Duke of Grafton's, or Mr. Barnett's Hunt. Certificates of ownership will be required from two gentlemen, members of either Hunt; to be ridden by members of one of the above clubs; 13st. each; thorough-bred horses to carry 14lb extra; Oakley Stakes course.

To close or name on or before the 1st. of March 1839. Entrance, one sov.

The Farmer's Plate of 60 sovs. given by the Oakley Club (the winner to give 10 sovs. to the second horse) for horses not thorough-bred, that have been hunted with the Oakley hounds, and are bonâ fide the property of the person entering or resident within the limits of the Oakley country, and have been in their possession from the 1st day of January, 1839, and which have never won before the day of naming. All disputes respecting the limits of the Oakley country, and other conditions above named, to be settled by reference to the stewards of the day. Certificates to be produced, if required, before starting; heats, from the distance-post and once round; three yrs. old 10st. 10lb., four 11st. 7lb., five 12st. six and aged

12st. 5lb.; to be ridden by Farmers. No licensed horse dealer will be allowed to ride or start a horse. The winner to be sold for 100 sovs. if demanded in the usual way. Three horses to start, or no race.

To close or name on or before Saturday, the 9th of March, by six o'clock in the evening, to Mr. Brown, clerk of the course, Bedford. Entrance, 10s.

The open stakes of 10 sovs. each, h. ft. for horses of all denominations; three years old 9st. 10lb., four 10st. 10lb., five 11st. 7lb., six and aged 12st. m. and g. allowed 3lb.; thorough-bred horses to carry 10lb. extra; a winner previous to starting 5lb. extra; once round and a distance; the winner to be sold for £150, if demanded in the usual way; to be ridden by gentlemen belonging to a fox-hunting or racing club.

To close and name on or before the 1st of March. Entrance, one sov.

A handicap of 5 sovs each, 2 ft. with 20 sovs. added; to be handicapped by the stewards, or by whom they may appoint.

Nominations to close a quarter of an hour after the former races have been decided. Jockies and grooms to be excluded riding. The last three-quarters of a mile. Three horses to start, or no race. Entrance, 10s.

The Marquis of Tavistock
Hon. M. Ongley, } Stewards.

W. Brown, Clerk of the Races.

BERKSHIRE—ABINGDON.

A market town, situated on a branch of the Thames, and which derives its name from an ancient abbey. This town is supposed, by Bishop Gibson, to be the place called in the Saxon annals Cloveshoo. The streets, which are well paved, terminate in a large open space, in the centre of which stands the market house, which is supported on lofty pillars, with a large hall of freestone above, in which the summer assizes for the county are held, the Lent assizes being held at Reading. The town was incorporated by Queen Mary; it contains two churches and two hospitals, and its chief manufactures are sail cloth, sacking, and malt, large quantities of which latter article are sent to London by water. It is seven miles south of Oxford, forty-seven east of Gloucester, and fifty-five west of London. The races take place in the beginning of September, when the following stakes are run for:

First Day, (1839). Sweepstakes of 60 sovs. each, h. ft. for the produce of mares covered in 1835. Colts, 8st. 7lb. fillies 8st. 3lb; untried stallions or mares allowed 3lb. one mile.

A sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. for foals of 1836. Colts 8st. 7lb., fillies 8st. 4lb. One mile. Untried stallions or mares allowed 3lb.

The Cup, by subscriptions of 10 sovs. each, to be paid in specie; three yrs. old, 6st. 9lb., four, 8st., five, 8st. 9lb., six, 9st. and aged 9st. 2lb. m. and g. allowed 3lb.; twice round and a distance—about two miles and a half. The winner to be sold for 500 sovs. if demanded in the usual way; the second horse to save his stake; a winner of a cup, plate, or stake of 100 sovs. value in 1839, previous to starting, to carry 7lb. extra. If walked over for, one half the subscriptions to be withheld, and to be added to the cup in the subsequent year.

To close and name on or before the 1st of August, to Messrs. Weatherby, or Mr. Burden, clerk of the course, Abingdon.

The Witham Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft. for three yrs. old, 7st. 2lb., and four, 8st, 7lb. f. and g. allowed 2lb. Two miles.

To close and name as for the cup.

The Holme Park Stakes of 25 sovs. each 15 ft. with 20 sovs. added; heats, Abingdon Course—about one mile and a quarter; three yrs. old, 6st. 10lb., four, 8st. five, 8st. 8lb., six and aged, 8st. 12lb.; the winner to be sold for 200 sovs. if demanded in the usual way.

The horses to be named to the clerk of the

course on the Monday before the races. If walked over for, the 20 sovs. will not be paid.

The Old Berkshire Hunt Stakes of 10 sovs. each; h. ft.; for horses that have been hunted with any pack of hounds; gentlemen riders; three yrs. old, 9st. 2lb., four 10st. 5lb., five, 11st. six 11st. 5lb., and aged, 11st. 7lb.; thorough-bred horses to carry 10lb extra; heats, two miles; the winner to be sold for 200 sovs. if demanded in the usual way, and the second horse to save his stake. A winner of 100 sovs. and upwards in 1839, to carry 7lb. extra.

To close on or before the first of September, to Messrs. Weatherby, or Mr. Burden, clerk of the course.

Second Day.—The Marcham Park Stakes, of 25 sovs. each, with 50 sovs. added by T. Duffield, Esq. M.P. for the Borough, 15 sov. ft. and only 5 sovs. if declared to Mr. Weatherby, or the clerk of the races, on or before the 1st of September.

This stake to close, and the horses to be named, on or before the first of August, and be handicapped by the 15th of August. Three horses to start, or the 50 sovs. will not be added. Two miles. The second horse to receive back his stake.

The Bean Wood Stakes of 10 sovs. each; 5ft. with twenty added for all ages; heats; the Abing-

don Course, starting at the distance—about a mile and a half.

The horses to be named to Mr. Burden on the Monday before the races, and to be handicapped on the evening of the first day, by the stewards, or by whom they may appoint; the winner to be sold for 80 sovs. if demanded in the usual way. If walked over for, the 20 sovs. will not be added.

The Wolley Park Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 15ft. for three years old colts, 8st. 7lb. and fillies 8st. 3lb., those got by untried stallions, or out of untried mares, to be allowed 3lb., but only one allowance; one mile and a half.

The Pusey Horn Stakes; a sweeptakes of 5 sovs. each, with twenty added from the racing-fund, for all ages; two miles; three years old, 6st. 11lb.; four, 8st.; five, 8st. 8lb.; six, 8st. 12lb., and aged, 9st.; m. and g. allowed 3lb., and horses having started three times in 1839 and not won previous to the day of starting, allowed 3lb.; winners once in 1839 to carry 3lb., twice 5lb., or of a cup or 100 sovs. in 1839, 5lb., of any two 7lb. previous to the day of starting, in addition to the extra weights; the winner, if demanded in the usual way, to be sold for 200 sovs.

To close and name as for the cup. If walked over for, the 20 sovs. will not be added.

The Tally-ho Stakes of 5 sovs. each, for horses not thorough bred; three years old, 9st. 12lb.;

four, 11st. 6lb.; five, 12st.; six, 12st. 6lb.; and aged, 12st 8lb. Horses, the property of gentlemen residing within the limits of the Craven, Berkshire, or Lord Moreton's hounds, to be allowed 5lb.; the winner to be sold for 150 sovs., if demanded in the usual way. Heats, the Abingdon Course, starting at the distance; gentlemen riders allowed 2lb.; the second horse to receive 10 sovs. out of the stakes, if twenty subscribers, and if less than twenty, 5 sovs.

To close and name on or before the 1st of May, 1839, to Mr. Burden, clerk of the races.

The Buckland Stakes of 25 sovs. each; 10 ft. for two years old; colts 8st. 7lb., fillies, 8st. 4lb.; winners once to carry 3lb., twice 5lb. extra; three quarters of a mile.

ASCOT HEATH.

The manor of Ascot, in the parish of Winkfield, belonged to the Abbot and Convent of Abingdon. In 1722 it was purchased by Robert Forster, Esq. of the family of Broughton, who had possessed it more than a hundred years. On Mr. Forster's death, it was sold to Andrew Lindegreen, Esq., of whose executors it was purchased in 1787 by D. Agace, Esq., who resided in the manor house many years, and in whose family it still continues. The two mile course is a circular one, of which the

last half is called the old mile. The new mile is straight, and up hill all the way. The T. Y. C. is five furlongs and one hundred and thirty-six yards. The races at this peculiarly aristocratic course follow soon after Epsom, and are always most numerously attended by the nobility and gentry, both of the metropolis and the surrounding country. This race-course is also distinguished, from being particularly patronized by royalty. The frontispiece of our second volume represents her present Most Gracious Majesty going in state on the course, which is indeed a most beautiful sight. Besides the royal stand, there are several others for the accommodation of visitors, with numerous booths for the amusement and refreshment of the more humble classes. As the nobility and gentry make a practice of attending these races with all the style, which wealth regulated by good taste can command, the finest possible effect is produced. The kennel of Her Majesty's royal buck hounds is situated on Ascot Heath, and their master, for the time, rides before the sovereign in the procession on the course.

The new Grand Stand was opened to the public this season (1839) for the first time, and a short account of it will not be out of place here. The funds were raised by a hundred shares of £100 each, of which £5 is to be paid off every year; so that at the end of twenty years it will be free of all charge, and will be appropriated solely to the be-

nefit of the races, under the trusteeship of Lord Errol, Captain Seymour, T. R. Ward, and M. Gilbertson, Esquires. In the meanwhile, the shareholders will receive five per cent, in addition to a bonus out of the profits; the remainder to go to the race fund. It is situated between the Queen's and the old betting stand, occupying the spot formerly taken up by several wooden stands. Its elevation from the ground is fifty-two feet, its length ninety-seven and a half feet, or, including the balcony which extends beyond the building, a hundred and twenty-one feet. The drawing-room, or grand floor, is ninety feet in length, and is provided with ten rows of benches placed above each other; both in front and at the ends of the room the windows extend from the ceiling to the floor, and slide up and down. The ground floor will hold about twelve hundred persons, and the roof, which is leaded, will accommodate nearly eighteen hundred persons. There are several refreshment, retiring, and play rooms; in fact, the conveniences are more numerous than at any other building of the kind in England. A very handsome balcony, supported by Corinthian pillars, extends the whole length of the building, and the colonade beneath it affords a sheltered promenade. The entrance is at the back of the building, under an elegant portico, the carriage approach to which is by the great Reading road. To prevent confusion there are distinct staircases to the grand floor and the roof.

The Grand Stand is placed well back, and as the straight course in front has been carried out about thirty feet, the turn from the old mile into the straight running is greatly improved. A space of fifty-five feet from the railing to the colonade has been enclosed in front of the building, for the use of betting men and others who have paid for admission to the stand; here the ring is formed, and the betting is carried on without the least inconvenience. A spacious room on the basement floor is appropriated to their use, in case of bad weather. Judging from the attendance of company at the recent meeting, there can be no doubt that, the Grand Stand at Ascot is highly acceptable to the public, and will fully answer the objects sought by its projectors.

ASCOT HEATH, 1839.

Tuesday, May 28th. The Ascot Stakes of 25 sovs. each; 15 ft., and only five if declared on the Monday in Epsom race week; 100 sovs. added if three horses start, and if fifteen acceptances, the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. To close on the 1st of March; the horses to be named at the end of the Newmarket first spring meeting; and the weights to be fixed on the Monday after the second spring meeting.

The gold vase, given by Her Majesty, added to

a sweepstakes of £20 each; for 3 yrs. old, 7st. 3lb.; four, 9st.; five, 9st. 7lb.; six and aged, 9st. 9lb.; two miles, to start at the winning post and go once round; mares and geldings allowed 5lb.; horses that never won or received £100 for running second before the time of starting, to be allowed weight in the following proportions:—three yrs. old allowed 4lb.; four, 7lb.; five, 12lb.; six and aged, 18lb.; winners of matches and handicaps only, considered as maiden horses; the winners of the Derby and St. Leger in 1838 and 1839, to carry 10lb. extra; the winners in 1838 or 1839 of the Oaks, Ascot and Goodwood cups, Reddlesworth 2000*gs*. Stakes, Newmarket Stakes, and the second horses in the Derby and St. Leger, to carry 4lb. extra. Extra weights for winning are not to be accumulative.

To close and name in the second spring meeting. Ten subscribers or no race.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft.; for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb.; and fillies, 8st. 3lb., the last three quarters of a mile.

The Ascot Derby Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 6lb., and fillies, 8st. 3lb.; to start at the Swinley post and in; the winner of the Derby or Oaks to carry 5lb. extra.

The St. James's Palace Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft.; for colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies 8st. 4lb; old mile.

Wednesday. The Swinley Stakes of 25 sovs.

each ; for three yrs. old, 7st. 4lb., and four, 8st. 10lb. ; fillies allowed 3lb. ; the last mile and a half, to start at the Swinley post.

To close and name on the 1st of March.

The Albany Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. ; for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies 8st. 3lb. ; the winner of the 2000*gs.* stakes, the Derby, or Oaks, to carry 5lb. extra ; the new mile.

To close and name on the 1st of March.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft. for the produce of mares covered in 1835 ; colts, 8st. 7lb. ; fillies, 8st. 4lb. ; those by untried stallions, or out of untried mares, allowed 3lb. ; old mile.

Thursday. The gold cup by subscriptions of 20 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added from the fund. If five subscribers, the cup will be of 300 sovs. value ; and if twenty subscribers ; the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes ; three yrs. old to carry 6st. 10lb. ; four, 8st. 5lb. ; five, 9st. ; six and aged 9st. 3lb. ; m. and g. allowed 3lb. ; to start at the Cup post, on the new mile, and go once round—about two miles and a half.

To close and name on the 1st of March.

The Windsor Castle Stakes of 100 sovs. each ; for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 4lb. ; the new mile ; the winner of the Derby, Oaks, or 2000*gs.* stakes, to carry 5lb. extra.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each, h. ft. ; for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 5lb., and fillies 8st. 2lb. ; un-

tried stallions or mares allowed 3lb.; Swinley Course.

The Buckhurst Dinner Stakes of 200 sovs. each, h. ft.; for colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 4lb.; those by untried stallions or out of untried mares, allowed 3lb.; if both, 5lb.; from the Swinley post, in.

Friday. The Wokingham Stakes of 5 sovs. each; for three yrs. old and upwards, (handicap), the last three quarters of the new mile.

To close on the 1st of March, and the horses to be named at the post by 5 o'clock on the Wednesday in the race week, and the weights to be fixed by four o'clock on the day before running; if thirty members, to be divided into two classes, and any person taking a nomination for this stake, will be required to pay the £5. whether his horse runs or not.

The Earl of Errol
The Earl of Chesterfield
The Duke of Beaufort
Hon. Capt. Rous
} Stewards.

Mr. Hibburd, Egham, Clerk of the Course.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

This county is sadly behind the rest of England in racing; having, now that the races at Newport Paynel have been discontinued, only one race course, viz: that of

GREAT MARLOW.

In the Hundred of Desborough, thirty-one miles from London. This town is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, over which is a fine stone bridge. In the town are some manufactories of lace; and on the River Loddon, between this place and Wycombe, are several paper mills. It sends two members to Parliament, and in 1831 the population amounted to 4237.

The races are held generally about the commencement of August, when the following stakes are run for.

1st day.—A free plate of 50 sovs. (handicap) for horses the property of persons residing within eight miles of Marlow; heats, starting from the ditch.

A silver cup, value 50 sovs. (handicap) by subscribers of 5 sovs. each; heats, once round.

2nd day.—The ladies plate of 50 sovs. (handicap) added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each; gentlemen riders; once round. A hurdle race of 2 sovs. each, with a purse added.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

NEWMARKET.

Seven annual meetings.—Newmarket is a market town, comprising the parish of St. Mary in the

county of Suffolk, and the parish of All Saints in the county of Cambridge, thirteen miles N.E. by E. from Cambridge, and sixty-one N.N.E. from London on the road to Norwich. It contains between 2000 and 3000 inhabitants. This town was first brought into notice in the year 1227,* when it derived its name from the removal of a newly established market from the neighbouring village of Euning, on account of the plague raging there. James I. built a house there, for the purpose of enjoying the diversion of hunting. The celebrity of Newmarket was greatly increased by Charles II., who rebuilt the king's house, which had fallen into decay during the civil wars, and frequently attended the races on Newmarket Heath, with his brother, the Duke of York (afterwards James II).†

On the 22nd of March, 1683, during the races, at which the King, Queen, and Duke of York were present, a sudden conflagration compelled them to return hastily to London, to which event the defeat of the Rye-house plot has been attributed.‡

* Cart. II. Henry III.

† Three farces are still extant which were acted before this monarch and his court at Newmarket. They are "The merry milkmaid of Islington; or, the rambling gallants defeated." "Love lost in the dark; or, the drunken couple." "The politick w——e; or, the conceited cuckold." They were published together by D. Brown, in 1680, under the title of "The Muse of Newmarket."

‡ Spratt's History of the Rye-house plot.

This accident destroyed a great part of the town, and the damage was estimated at £20,000; and in the beginning of the last century this town was again visited with a similar disaster.

At the close of the civil war, on the 9th of June, 1647, Charles I. was removed from the house of Lady Cutts, of Childerley, as a prisoner to Newmarket, where he remained about a fortnight.*

The town consists principally of one street, the north side of which is in the county of Suffolk, and the south in that of Cambridge. It is neither lighted nor paved. The houses are modern and well built, and some erected for the occasional residence of visitors are handsome. The town is supplied with water from springs. Coffee-houses, billiard-rooms, libraries, etc., abound, and furnish accommodation and amusement to the numerous visitors at the racing meetings. The race-course and training grounds are the finest in the kingdom. The former is on a grassy heath, near the town, extending in length four miles; the training ground is more than a mile and a half long, on a very gentle declivity, admirably adapted to keep horses in wind.

The annual meetings at Newmarket are as follows:—the Craven meeting (a week) begins on Easter Monday. 1st Spring meeting (a week) begins on that day fortnight. 2nd Spring meet-

* Life of Charles I. p. 986.

ing (a week) begins on that day month. July meeting (a few days) about the 10th July. 1st October meeting (a week), on the Monday before the first Thursday in October. 2nd October meeting (a week) on that day fortnight. Houghton meeting (a few days) on that day month.

The Queen gives two plates annually. The palace erected by James I. has been sold and converted into shops. The building added to the original structure by Charles II. is standing, and was the residence of the late Duke of York during the meetings ; belonging to it are very extensive stables for the King's use. George IV., at his death, left these stables for his lifetime to Mr. Wm. Edwards, his training groom, who trains there the horses of the Duke of Beaufort, and Lord Albemarle.

The training of race-horses is a source of extensive profit, many being constantly sold for exportation at very high prices. About four hundred are here in training the greater part of the year, and it is computed that the weekly consumption of oats in the town alone, amounts to the amazing quantity of five hundred quarters. The market, which was granted or confirmed in 1227, is held on Tuesday, and there are fairs on Whit-Tuesday and November 8th, which are well supplied with cattle, horses, corn, hay, etc., etc.

Newmarket may truly be styled the classic ground of racing, and it is here only that this delightful sport may be said to exist in perfection.

No crowd, no booths impede the view; none of those discordant sounds which make a perfect Babel of other race-courses distract the attention. The number of spectators seldom exceeds five hundred, and they are mostly of the highest classes, the majority on horseback, with perhaps a few close carriages and barouches, for invalids and ladies. Before each race a busy group surrounds the betting post, when an animating scene takes place, and bets are offered, taken, and booked, with a regularity and industry that would do credit to the members of the Stock Exchange. In a moment the crowd disperses; some gallop to the place of starting to see the horses off and follow them in; others, again, place themselves opposite that particular part of the course where they think the struggle will take place, and the race, in point of fact, be decided; while others surround the judge's chair,* eager to know at once the issue of the event by which they will be either losers or gainers. The whole scene is one of great interest, and which can nowhere else be witnessed.

The following Latin verses, descriptive of a race at Newmarket, are from the Britannia, in the folio of Lord Hampden, printed and published in Italy.

* The judge's chair is on wheels, and is moved about, according to the different parts of the Beacon Course which may have been fixed on for the event to come off over.

The merit of the Latin verses we leave to the criticism of better classic scholars than ourselves. From the English translation by Mr. George Dyer, which we subjoin, a fair guess may be made as to their *sense*.

Hinc et almatur equi, superant qui cursibus auras
I, pete planitiem, quam *Ditis* nomine dicta
Fossa secat: curtoque viret qua cespiti campus.
Ecce dato signo Sonipes, jam carcere missus,
Cui nitide tunicatus eques, lere pondus, inhæret;
Devocet et campum, regne summas atterat herbus,
Ocyor accipitris, vel hirundinis ocyor ala:
Ut stadio extramo, cum jam riralibus instat,
Præcipitet sese, rireaque acquiret eundo!
Tum neque pulmoni, neque nervo parcit ur ulli!
Ventre putes modo radere humum, modo la bereaura
Permistus sudore cruor fluit undique costis,
Labra madent spumis, et guttere captat hiante
Flamina; singultim dum naribus exit auhelis
Fumces, et inflatæ turgent per corpora renæ.
Tum magis atque magis, ferit ungular crebior herbam;
Emicat accensus palmæ proprioris amoræ;
Exultans que animi, nunc hunc, nunc prætirit illum;
Ingeminat clamorque virum, clangorque plagorum;
Metaque victorem tota corvice fatetur:
Nec mora, lætus herus *munus regale* reportat."

The following is Mr. Dyer's translation:

Hence, we raise horses, that in speed outstrip
The winds: go seek the plain, which the *Devil's Ditch*
Divides; a field with slender verdure green.
Behold the signal given! Forth from the goal,
Starts the resounding horse, and on his back
Firm sits, light load, the jockey, jerkin'd neat.

See, he devours the plain, the verdure's top
Scarce touches; swift as hawk or swallow flies,
That, when approaching nearer to the end
Of the long course, then headlong he may seem
To rush, and gain new vigour as he goes!
Then, neither lungs, nor any nerve, he spares!
His belly now appears to touch the ground,
And now he seems fleet as the wind to glide.
Blood, mixed with sweat, flows quickly down his sides;
His lips are wet with foam; with open throat,
He drinks the wind; and from his nostrils wide
Issue, with sobs and pantings, curling smoke,
While through his body, every vein distends.
Quicker and quicker now his light hoof strikes
The glebe—and now with love of nearer palm
Of victory, he glows, while passing by
His several rivals, how his heart exults!
Resound the shouts of men, the smack of whips.
The goal the conqueror wins, but by a neck,
And quick he bears away the Royal Plate

Out of the race weeks, Newmarket is of course very dull, but the gaiety and bustle of the meetings make ample amends for the idle intervals. During the meetings crowds throng the streets till a late hour of the night; the events of the day, or those to come off on the morrow, forming the constant theme in every mouth; while a sudden rise or fall in the betting on any favorite for a large stake produces the greatest sensation.

We are sorry to be obliged to deprecate the dissipation and gambling to which it is well known the Newmarket lads are addicted to an almost incredible degree. During the winter months these

hopeful youths amuse themselves by cock-fighting, dog-fighting, and other such amusements; frequently winning and losing what to them must be large sums on the events; while, on the other hand, there are in this town, roulette and other chance tables kept, where halfpence are staked, and to which these youngsters resort.

The head quarters of the jockies is a house called the Three Tuns, where they assemble of an evening to smoke their pipes and drink sherry and water. Besides these, the company consists chiefly of the doctor whose stock in trade, we imagine consists chiefly in purgatives; the saddlers, and sporting boot-makers of the town, with now and then a yeoman from the neighbourhood, who fancying himself very *knowing*, goes there to *pick up crumbs*, which, in some instances, he manages so cleverly, that the result is, he finds himself without a *loaf*. The landlord is a very civil man, and enthusiastically devoted to *the sport*; he regards it with a sort of religious reverence, and it would be a service of danger to attempt to convert him to a belief in any creed that was opposed to it.

Early in the morning the true sportsman mounts his horse and rides to the fir plantations, where he sees the various studs at exercise, a sight well worthy of the trouble, while the keen air of the downs will amply compensate him with an excellent appetite.

The following are the lengths of the Newmarket courses.

In racing 1760 yards are reckoned to a mile.
„ 220 yards „ to a furlong.
„ 240 yards „ to a distance.

	m.	f.	yds.
The Beacon Course, is	4	1	138
Round Course	3	4	187
Last three miles of B. C.	3	0	45
Ditch-in	2	0	97
Two middle miles of B. C.	1	7	125
Audley End Course (from the starting post of the T. Z. C., to the end of the B. C.)	1	6	
Clermont Course from the Ditch to Dake's stand	1	5	217
Across the Flat	1	2	24
The last mile, and a distance of B. C.	1	1	156
Ancaster mile	1	0	18
Rowley mile	1	0	1
Abingdon mile	0	7	211
Banbury mile	0	7	208
Ditch mile	0	7	178
From the turn of the lands in	0	5	184
Two yrs. old course (on the flat)	0	5	136
New ditto (part of the Bunbury mile)	0	5	136
Yearling course	0	2	147

The following is a list of the principal stakes, etc., usually run for at the seven annual meetings; in addition to which matches are frequently decided at all the meetings.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING, 1839.

Monday, the 1st of April.—The Craven Stakes;

a subscription of 10 sovs. each, for three yrs. old, 6st.; four, 8st. 4lb.; five, 8st. 13lb.; six and aged, 9st. 5lb. A. F.

To close and name at the Coffee Room by six o'clock in the evening before running.

The twenty-fifth Riddlesworth Stakes of 200 sovs. each, h. ft.; for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb.; sound fillies, 8st. 4lb. Ab. M. untried stallions or mares allowed 3lb., if both, 5lb.

Produce Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft.; for colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. A. F.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, for foals of 1836; colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 4lb.; those by untried stallions, or out of untried mares, allowed 3 lb. D. M.

Tuesday.—Sixth Tuesday Riddlesworth Stakes of 200 sovs. each, h. ft., for the produce of mares covered in 1835; colts. 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 4lb. Ab. M.; untried mares or stallions, allowed 3lb.; if both, 5lb.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft.; for colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 4lb. D.M. those out of mares which have produced a winner of the Derby, Oaks, St. Leger, or 2000 gs. stakes, to carry 5lb. extra.

Sweepstakes of 100 sov. each, h. ft.; 8st. 7lb. each; D. M.

The Oatlands stakes of 50 sov. each; h. ft.; and only 10 sov. ft. if declared on or before the

31st of December; D. I. The 10 sov. fts. to go to the owner of the second horse.

Wednesday.—The Column Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft.; for colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 7lb., then three yrs. old; those got by untried stallions, out of untried mares, allowed 3lb. if both, 5lb. R. M.

Thursday.—Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft., for the produce of mares covered in 1835; colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 4lb. R. M.; untried stallions or mares allowed 3lb., if both, 5lb.

The Vacillation Stakes of 150 sovs. each, L. ft., for foals of 1836; colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 4lb. R. M.; each subscriber to name two foals, with option of changing such foals on Saturday in the Craven meeting, 1837, upon paying a bonus of £10, extra, to go to the owner of the second horse; one to the post; untried stallions or mares allowed 3lb., only one allowance.

Friday.—Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft.; for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 4lb. Ab.; all those got by untried stallions, or out of untried mares, allowed 3lb.

The Post Stakes; a sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft.; for four yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb., fillies, 8st. 4lb., not named in the Claret; T. M. M. the owner of the second horse to withdraw his stake.

FIRST SPRING MEETING.

The Cup may be challenged for on the Monday or Tuesday in this meeting, to be run for over the B. C. on Tuesday in the first October meeting next, by horses, &c., the property of the members of the Jockey Club; four years old carrying 8st. 7lb., five, 9st. 2lb.; and six and aged, 9st. 6lb. Each gentleman at the time of challenging is to subscribe his name to a paper, to be hung up in the Coffee Room at Newmarket, and deliver to the keeper of the match-book the name or description of his horse, &c., sealed up, which is here to be kept till six o'clock on Saturday evening; and if not then accepted, and only one challenger, to be returned unopened; but if accepted, or if more than one challenger, to be opened and declared a match, or sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each, p. p. If the challenge be not accepted, the Cup is to be delivered to the keeper of the match-book, in the meeting ensuing the challenge, for the person who may become entitled to the same.

Tuesday.—The 2000 gs. Stakes, a subscription of 100 sovs. each, h. ft.; for three yrs. old, colts, 8st. 7lb.; and fillies, 8st. 4lb. R. M.

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs. each, 100 ft.; for four year old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 2lb. B. C.

Thursday.—The 1000 gs. Stakes, a subscription of 100 sovs. each, h. ft.; for three yrs. old fillies, 8st. 4lb., D. M.

The Clarendon Stakes of 200 sovs. each, h. ft.; for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb, and fillies, 8st. 3lb., R. M.

Friday. The Newmarket Stakes, a subscription of 50 sovs. each, h. ft.; for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 2lb., D. M.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft., for three yrs. old fillies, warranted untried at the time of naming; 8st. 7lb. each, D. M.; those out of untried mares allowed 3lb., a winner of 200 sovs. before the day of starting to carry 7lb. extra.

SECOND SPRING MEETING.

The whip may be challenged for on the Tuesday or Wednesday in this meeting, and the acceptance must be signified, or the Whip resigned, before the end of the same meeting. If challenged for and accepted, to be run for on the Tuesday in the second October meeting following, B. C., 10st. each, and to stake 200 sovs. each, p. p.

[COMMENCES ON TUESDAY THE 30TH OF APRIL.]

Thursday.—Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each; for two yrs. old colts, 8 st. 7lb., and fillies 8st. 4lb,. T. Y. C.

To close at the end of the Craven meeting, and name on the Tuesday before running.

JULY MEETING, 1839.

Tuesday, July the 9th, (first race.)—Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each; for three yrs. old and upwards; New T. Y. C.

To close and name before dinner on the day before running. Four subscribers or no race.

The July Stakes, a subscription of 50 sovs. each, 30 ft.; for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 5lb., New T. Y. C.

Thursday.—The Chesterfield Stakes of 30 sovs. each, h. ft.; for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 4lb.; the last half mile of B. M.; the winner of the July stakes to carry 9lb., and the second horse, 4lb., extra.

The Buxton Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft.; for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb.; and fillies, 8st. 4lb.; untried horses or mares allowed 3lb., T. Y. C.

FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.

Tuesday the 1st. of October.—The Buckenham Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft.; for the produce of mares covered in 1836; colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 4lb., T. Y. C. to bring one to the post.

Sweepstakes of 150 sovs. each, h. ft.; for foals of 1837; colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 4lb., T. Y. C.; bona fide their own property at the time of naming.

The Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50 sovs. each; for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 3lb., A. F.

The Hopeful Stakes of 40 sovs. each, h. ft.; for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 5lb.; the last half of Ab. M. the winner of the July or Chesterfield stakes to carry 6lb. if both 9lb. extra; the winner of any other sweepstakes or plate, to carry 3lb extra; those got by Arabians, or out of Arabian mares, allowed 5lb.; if twenty subscribers, the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes; if thirty, 100 sovs., and if forty, 150 sovs.

Wednesday.—The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs. each; for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 4lb., D. I.

Thursday.—Post Sweepstakes of 300 sovs. each; colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 4lb., K. M.; to bring one to the post.

The Rutland Stakes of 30 sovs. each, 20 ft., for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb.; and fillies, 8st. 3lb.; from the turn of the Lands, in: the winner of the July or Chesterfield stakes to carry 7lb. extra; all other winners previously to the day of running to carry 3lb. extra.

SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.

The Whip may be challenged for on the Monday or Tuesday in this meeting, and the acceptance must be signified, or the whip resigned, before the end of the same meeting. If challenged for, and accepted. to be run for on the Thursday in the

second spring meeting following; B. C., weight, 10st., and to stake 200 sovs. each, p. p.

[COMMENCES ON MONDAY THE 14TH OF OCTOBER FOR THE YEAR.]

Tuesday.—The Clearwell Stakes of 30 sovs. each, 20 ft.; for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 5lb., T. Z. C., the winner of the July stakes to carry 7lb. extra.

Friday.—The Prendergast Stakes of 50 sovs. each. h. ft.; for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb, and fillies, 8st. 5lb., T. Z. C.

HOUGHTON MEETING.

Monday the 28th of October.—The Criterion Stakes of 30 sovs. each, 20 ft.; for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb, and fillies, 8st. 5lb.; from the turn of the Lands, in; a winner of the July, Clearwell, or Prendergast stakes, to carry 7lb, or of any two of these stakes, 9lb extra; all other winners previously to the day of running to carry 2lb. extra; the owner of the second horse to receive back his stake.

Thursday.—Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft., for foals of 1837; colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 4lb., T. Z. C.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft.; for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies 8st. 4lb., T. Z. C.

CHESHIRE.

Chester, the capital of the county, is situated on

the river Dee, over which is a fine bridge of twelve arches. The ancient walls still remain, and afford a pleasant promenade of nearly two miles in length. In 1831, the inhabitants amounted to 21,363. The course is flat, and one mile and a hundred yards in circumference. The races take place in the beginning of May, and continue five days.

The following is a list of the stakes, &c.

1st. Day.—The Trial Stakes, of 15 sovs. each, with 50 added by the Stand Committee ; three yrs. old, 6st. 4lb. ; four, 8st. 6lb. ; five, 9st. 2lb. ; six and aged, 9st. 6lb. ; m. and g. allowed 3lb. ; once round.

To close and name on the day of entry for the plates.

A Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. colts, 8st. 4lb. ; fillies 8st. ; two miles.

The Tradesmen's Plate, of 200 sovs. in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each. 10 sovs. ft., and 5 if declared on or before the 1st of February. Three to accept, or no race ; to start at the Castle-pole, run twice round, and end at the coming-in chair. Second horse to receive 25 sovs. out of the stakes.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 50 added by the Stand Committee, for horses that never won before the day of entry for the plates ; heats two miles ; three yrs. old, 6st. 12lb. ; four, 8st. 2lb. ; five, 8st., 8lb. ; six and aged, 8st. 12lb. ;

m. and g. allowed 3lb. Three subscribers or no race.

2nd. Day.—The Stand Cup, value 100 sovs. etc.

A Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, for two yrs. colts, 8st. 5lb., and fillies, 8st. 2lb., half a mile.

3rd. Day.—The Dee Stakes of 50 sovs. each; h. ft., for three yrs. old; Derby weights; to start at the Castle-pole, go once round, and finish at the coming-in chair, etc., etc.

4th. Day.—A Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 2lb; one mile and three quarters. If six subscribers, the second horse to receive back his stake.

To close and name on the day of entry for the plates.

The Selling Stakes, of 5 sovs. each, with 30 sovs. added by the Citizens; heats, the Grosvenor Course; three yrs. old to carry 6st. 4lb.; four, 8st. 5lb.; five, 8st. 12lb.; six and aged, 9st. 2lb.; m. and g. allowed 3lb. The winner to be sold for 100 sovs. if demanded. Four subscribers or no race.

To close and name on the day of entry for the plates. The second horse to save his stake.

5th day.—The Palatine Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft., for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 2lb.; to start at the Castle-pole, go once round, and finish at the coming-in chair; those

out of untried mares, or got by untried stallions allowed 3lb., both, 5lb.

The Cheshire Stakes of 25 sovs. each, with 50 sovs. added by the citizens of Chester; 15 sovs. ft., and 5 sovs. only if declared to Mr. Jackson, Chester, or Messrs. Weatherby, London, on or before the 1st of February; two miles; the winner of the Trade Cup to carry 5lb. extra; second horse to save his stake, and three to remain in, or no race. Any person taking a nomination for this stake, and remaining in, will have to pay the 15 sovs. should he not start, and if he start, the 25 sovs.; and no horse will be allowed to start, whose owner, confederate, or trainer, has not paid all former arrears of stakes at these races.

The Roodee Stakes of 10 sovs. each, h. ft., with 50 sovs. added by the Stand Committee, for three yrs. old that have run during the week; to start at the two yrs. old post, go once round, and in.

To be named before seven o'clock the preceding evening, to Mr. Jackson, Clerk of the Course, and to be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they shall appoint.

The Wirral stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 50 to be added by the gentlemen of Wirral, for two yrs. old, 6st. 12lb., and three, 9st.; f. and g. allowed 2lb.; three quarters of a mile. Five subscribers, or no race. The money will not be paid if walked over for.

Knutsford on the river Birken, in the hundred of Bucklow, 173 miles from London. In 1831 the number of inhabitants amounted to 2,823. The races here are held a week after the Wrexham Meeting, and the stakes close in September.

Sandbach, 162 miles from London.—This town affords two days' racing in September, but the stakes are of a trifling nature.

Wilmslow.—One day's racing in September; but very inferior both as to the number and value of the stakes.

CORNWALL.

Bodmin.—One day's racing, in September.

CUMBERLAND.

Carlisle, the capital of the county, stands on the south side of the river Eden, 305 miles from London, and sixteen from Penrith. The races are held about the latter end of October, and afford three days' sport; and on the last day, her Majesty's Plate of 100gs., for horses of all ages, four miles, is run for.

Inglewood Hunt and Penrith, 296 miles from London. Two days' racing towards the middle of October. On the second day a plate of £50 is given by the Inglewood Hunt Racing-fund, for horses of all ages; two mile heats.

DERBYSHIRE.

Buxton.—A town celebrated for its medicinal

waters, which attract a great number of visitors in the summer months. It is situated in a valley, 160 miles from London. In 1831, the inhabitants amounted to 1,211. The course is one mile in circumference.

Two days' racing take place here, towards the latter end of June. On the first day, an elegant gold cup, value 100gs., is given by the Duke of Devonshire, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each, 10 forfeit, and 5 only if declared as advertised in the calendar; the owner of the second horse receiving back his stake. On the second day, a plate of £50 is given by the town, for horses that never won that value. Three yrs. old, 7st. 3lb.; four, 8st. 6lb.; five, 8st. 10lb.; six and aged, 8st. 12lb.; m. and g. allowed 3lb.; heats, twice round.

Chesterfield.—In the hundred of Scarsdale, 150 miles from London. In 1831, the inhabitants amounted to 10,688. Two days' racing about the commencement of October. On the first day a plate, of 60gs. is given by the Duke of Devonshire, for horses that never won £50 before the day of naming; weights the same as for the Duke's Cup at Buxton. Two mile heats.

DEVONSHIRE.

Exeter.—A large city and capital of the county. It stands on the river Ex, 170 miles from London.

Exeter contains a magnificent cathedral, and its see gives name to a bishopric, which includes nearly the whole of Devonshire and Cornwall. The salubrity of the air, with the cheapness of provisions, especially fish and poultry, attract to this city numerous families with limited incomes. In 1831, the population amounted to 28,201.

The old course is round, or rather oval, of two miles, two-thirds of which are nearly flat, and the remainder rather hilly; the last half mile is in a straight line, with a little ascent, and a beautiful run home. There is a round and level course of one mile, recently made, called the New Course, and a three mile course, also nearly level, formed out of the new and old courses.

The races take place towards the end of August, and continue two days. They are as follows :—

The sixteenth year of the Devonshire Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 10 ft., and only 5, if declared, etc. No non-subscriber to have more than one nomination given him, and no subscriber more than two. The taker of a nomination remaining in, will have to pay the 10 sovs. should he not start, and if he start, the 25 sovs. The second horse to save his stake, should there be twenty subscribers. The horses to be named to Messrs. Weatherby, in London, on or before the Monday after the Ascot Meeting, and the weights to be fixed by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint. Three

horses to remain in, or no race. Once round the Old Course ; the winner of the Saltrum Stakes to carry 5lb. extra.

The Ladies' Purse of 25 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 2 ft., for horses of all denominations, to be ridden by gentlemen ; heats, one mile. To close and name on the 1st of August, and the weights to be fixed the Monday before running.

The piece of plate, by subscription of 10 sovs. each ; for three yrs. old, 7st. 4lb. ; four, 8st. 7lb. ; five, 9st. ; six and aged, 9st. 4lb. ; m. and g. to be allowed 3lb. ; and horses which have never won a plate or sweepstakes, or were bred in either of the four western counties, to be allowed 5lb. :—the winner of any prize in this year (except handicaps and matches) to carry the following extra weights : of £50 and not exceeding £100 in value, 3lb. ; of £100 or upwards, 5lb. ; and of any two prizes of £50, or one of £50 and the other of £100, 7lb., and if both of the latter value, 9lb. ; heats, once round the old course, and a distance ; the horses to start from the distance-post. Three horses to remain in, or no race.

The Home Stakes, with the County Members' Plate added, being a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 3 ft. ; three yrs. old, 9st. 5lb. ; four, 10st. 9lb. ; five, 11st. 7lb. ; six, 11st. 12lb. ; and aged, 12st. ; the horses to be bonâ fide the property of sub-

scribers being resident in Devon and Cornwall, to have been in their possession and wholly trained in either of the before-mentioned counties, from the 1st of May next. Certificates to the above effect to be produced to the Clerk of the Course, at the time of the entry. Horses not thoroughbred to be allowed 7lb.; m. and g. allowed 3lb. Three horses to start, or the plate will not be given. Heats, two miles, to start from the distance-post; to be ridden by gentlemen, or by persons residing in Devon and Cornwall.

To close on the 1st of July, and the horses to be named as for the Devonshire Stakes.

Mr. Charles Brutton, Exeter,
Treasurer and Secretary.

Newton Abbot, 162 miles from London.—Two days' racing, about the latter end of July.

Plymouth. About 220 miles from London, and celebrated for its vast dock-yards, naval arsenal, &c. The course is nearly oval, being a mile and a half in circumference, quite flat, with a straight run home of a third of a mile. A Spring Meeting is held in May, but the grand meeting takes place in August, and continues two days.

PLYMOUTH, DEVONPORT AND CORNWALL RACES.

Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, 10 ft. with 10 added from the fund, for the produce of mares covered in 1835; colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies and geld-

ings, 8st. 4lb.; one mile; untried stallions or mares whose produce have not won, allowed 3lb., if both, 5lb.

The Saltram Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 10 ft., and 5 only if declared to Mr. Weatherby, or to Mr. Weir, Clerk of the Course, at Plymouth, by a day to be fixed when the handicap is declared. No non-subscriber to have more than one nomination, and no subscriber to have more than two. The taker of a nomination remaining in, will have to pay 10 sovs. should he not start, and if he start, 25 sovs., the second horse to save his stake. The lowest weight on a thorough-bred three yrs. old, to be 7st.

The horses to be named to Mr. Weatherby, in London, on or before the Monday after Epsom. The weights to be declared the Monday after Ascot; once round and a distance. Three to remain in, or no race.

Second day.—The Cornwall Stakes of 10 sovs. each, h. ft., with the United Service Plate added.

To close and name on the Monday after Ascot races, and the weights to be fixed on the Monday after the Cheltenham Meeting; one mile; if five horses start, the second to save his stake. The winner of the Saltram in 1839, to carry 10lb. extra. Three horses to start, or the plate will not be given.

The Welter Stakes of 5 sovs. each, 3 ft., for

horses of all denominations; to be ridden by gentlemen, yeomen, etc.; heats, once round and a distance.

To close and name by six o'clock, the evening before running, and the weights to be declared by ten o'clock the next morning.

Tavistock, 207 miles from London.—One day's racing takes place at this city the beginning of May. The course is round, or rather oval, two miles, a little hilly, the last three quarters of a mile straight, and very nearly level. The one mile is a proportion of the above. The races held here have not obtained, as yet, any celebrity.

Tiverton, 162 miles from London.—Two days' racing about the latter end of August. On the first day, a plate of £50 is given by the members of Parliament for the borough; and on the second day, a plate of £20, subscribed by the tradesmen of the town is given, to be run for by half-bred horses.

Totness, 196 miles from London.—The races here, commonly called the Totness and Bridgetown races, are held for two days about the latter end of August. On the first day, a plate of £50 is given by Lord Seymour, for horses that never won cup, plate, or stake of more than £100. The winner to be sold for 100 sovs. if demanded, etc.; heats, twice round the course, which is about a mile in circumference.

DORSETSHIRE.

Blandford.—A market and borough town in the hundred of Pimperne, 103 miles from London. It is a clean and well-built town, on the river Stour, overlooking which, at the end of the town, is the fine mansion and richly ornamented grounds of Lord Portman. This town, although frequently destroyed by fire, has always risen like a Phœnix from its ashes. The principal employment is that of making shirt-buttons, which is a source of much prosperity to the place. In 1821, the inhabitants amounted to 2,643. The races take place about a week after those at Salisbury, towards the latter part of August, for the following stakes, etc.

The Provincial Criterion Stakes of 30 sovs. 20 ft.; for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 4lb., with 20 sovs. added if three horses start; a winner once in the same year, previous to starting, to carry 5lb., twice or more, 7lb. extra; three quarters of a mile over the New Course.

The Dorsetshire gold Cup, value 100 sovs. in specie (the surplus to the second horse) by subscription of 10 sovs. each; three yrs. old, 6st. 10lb.; four, 8st. 1lb.; five, 8st. 10lb.; six, 9st.; and aged, 9st. 2lb.; the winner of a Queen's plate, or the value of 100 sovs., including his own stake, in the same year, previous to starting, to carry 5lb. extra; m. and g. allowed 3lb. The win-

ner to be sold for 500gs. Two miles and a distance.

The Dorsetshire Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft. and five only if declared to the clerk of the course; the second horse to save his stake; two miles.

To close and name to the clerk of the course on days hereafter to be mentioned.

Mr. Wyatt, Clerk of the Course.

Dorchester, on the river Frome, the capital of the county, 120 miles from London. In 1831, the inhabitants amounted to 3033. Two days' racing takes place here towards the middle of September. On the first day £50 is given by the tradesmen of the town, and on the second the ladies give a plate of the same value.

Weymouth is beautifully situated on the western shore of a fine open bay in the English Channel, and is divided into two parts by the river Wey. It is eight miles from Dorchester, and 130 from London, and contains between 6 and 7000 inhabitants. It contains a theatre, which is open during the race week, besides assembly rooms, libraries, etc. The races were established in 1821, and are generally well attended. They take place about the latter end of August, and among the prizes contended for, are the Queen's plate of 100gs., and the member's plate of 50gs.

The course, which adjoins the town, is considered very good.

DURHAM.

Durham, the capital of the county, is situated on the river Wear, 260 miles from London. The castle and cathedral stand on an eminence, and are well worth the attention of visitors. The see of Durham is the most richly endowed of any in England. In 1831, the inhabitants amounted to 10,125.

Three days' racing takes place here in the beginning of May, which is well attended. On the first day, a plate of £50 is given by the members for the city of Durham, for horses that never won £50 at any one time, in plate, or stakes, before the day of running; two mile heats. On the second day, a plate of £50 is given by the members for the northern division of the county; three yrs. old, 7st. 4lb.; four, 8st. 5lb.; five, 8st. 10lb.; six and aged, 9st; m. and g. allowed 3lb. A winner of £50 at any one time, in plate or stake, before the day of entry, to carry 3lb., if two or more, 5lb. extra; two mile heats.

Stockton is situated on an eminence on the northern bank of the river Tees, 20 miles from Durham, and 244 from London, and contains upwards of 5000 inhabitants. The races are held about the end of August, a week after those of York, on the Carrs, on the opposite side of the river. On the second day, a gold cup, value £100, by subscription of 10 sovs. each; two miles and a distance.

ESSEX.

Chelmsford, on the junction of the rivers Cann and Chelmer, 29 miles from London. In 1831, the inhabitants amounted to 5,435. The course is oval, and being about thirty yards short of two miles in circumference, the horses start between the distance-post and the winning-chair, to make up the two miles.

The races are held towards the latter end of August, and afford two days' excellent sport to a numerous and fashionable attendance. On the first day, in addition to her Majesty's plate of 100gs., the Stewards give a plate of £50 to be run for. A town plate of £50 is generally given on the second day, although not run for at the last meeting.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Bibury.—Races are held at this place at the close of the hunting season, when several hunters' stakes are run for, but the horses being for the most part half-bred, and ridden by gentlemen, this meeting is merely of local interest.

CLIFTON AND BRISTOL.

Bristol is a large commercial city, partly within the boundary of the county of Somerset, and partly in that of Gloucester, though it is a county

in itself. It is situated in a valley, at the junction of the rivers Frome and Avon, distant 119 miles from London, and thirteen miles from Bath. The trade of this city with the West Indies is the most considerable; and that with Spain and Portugal, with the Baltic ports, Mediterranean, etc., if inferior to that of London and Liverpool, is next in importance.

Clifton, one of the parishes which compose the city, contains crescents, parades, and streets, which vie with the best in the metropolis, and far exceed them in the beauty of their situation and prospects. The hot wells, near this city, were formerly held in higher fame than at the present day, but the water is still in estimation for its purity. The present population is reckoned at upwards of 105,000 persons.

Bristol has two days' racing, about the beginning of May. A plate of £50 is given by the members for the city of Bristol; besides which, the following stakes afford amusement to a most numerous attendance.

The two yrs. old Stakes, of 30 sovs. each, h. ft., with 20 added; T. Y. C., about half a mile. Four to be entered, or no race; and three to start, or the 20 sovs. will not be given; colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 4lb.; half-bred allowed 3lb.

The Clifton Stakes of 20 sovs. each, with 20 added; 10 ft., and only 5 if declared to Messrs. Weatherby, London, or to Mr. Robert Harris,

Clifton, by four o'clock on the last Monday before the Bath Spring Meeting; the second horse to save his stake. Three to remain in, or no race; about two miles.

To name and close on the 1st of March.

The Kingsweston Stakes of 10 sovs. each, 2 ft., with 20 added; the Clifton Stakes Course; gentlemen riders. Forfeit to be declared at the same time as for the Clifton stakes. Four to remain in, or no race.

To name and close the 1st of March.

The Gold Cup of sovs. (in specie) added to a sweepstakes of 30 sovs. each, 10 ft. Three horses to start, or the cup will be withheld till next year; if three horses start, the winner to subscribe 10 sovs. to the cup in 1840; three miles.

Horses to be named on or before the 1st of March, and to be handicapped by the stewards, or whom they may appoint. Forfeit to be declared on the last Monday before the Bath Spring Meeting.

Robert Harris, Clerk of the Course,
11, Sun Row, Clifton.

CHELTENHAM.

A market town and parish, in the hundred of Cheltenham, eight miles (E.N.E.) from Gloucester, and ninety-five (W.N.W.) from London, containing about 22,000 inhabitants. This

place takes its name from the small river Chilt, which rises at Dowdswell, in the vicinity, and runs through the town in its course to the Severn. Cheltenham derives its importance from its mineral springs, the oldest of which was first noticed in 1716; since which time various others have been discovered, the last in 1803 by Dr. Thomas Jameson, who has analysed the waters. In 1721, the old well or spa to the south of the town was enclosed, and in 1738, Capt. Skillicorn erected over it a brick pavilion, built a pump-room, and laid out walks for the accommodation of visitors.

In 1780, the number of lodging-houses amounted only to thirty; but since the visit of George III, in 1788, Cheltenham has been rapidly rising into note as a fashionable place of resort, and is at present famous for the elegance of its buildings, the extent and variety of its accommodations, and the rank and number of its visitors, of whom, in the course of the season, there are generally no less than 15,000. The principal street is more than a mile and a half in length, containing many handsome ranges of buildings. Besides the pavilion over the old well, above mentioned, and which was enlarged by the erection of a new pump-room, in 1803, there is the Montpelier Spa, the pump-room of which is a spacious and handsome rotunda, with a colonade in front, and nearer the town in the same direction, the Imperial Spa, an

elegant building, in the Grecian style of architecture, opened in 1818. On the north side of Cheltenham is the new town of Pittville, with a handsome pump-room, the first stone of which was laid in 1825, and in the erection of which, upwards of £20,000 has been expended. Cheltenham contains a theatre, various libraries, reading-rooms, and musical repositories, etc.; concerts and assemblies take place regularly during the season, under the superintendence of a master of the ceremonies.

Two days' racing takes place in the beginning of July, over the Improved Old Course on Cleeve Hill. The following is a list of the principal stakes, etc.

The Gloucestershire Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft., and 5 if declared by the 1st of June; about two miles; the owner of the second horse to have his stake returned. Any person taking a nomination for this stake, and not declaring forfeit by the 1st of June, as above, will have to pay the 25 sovs. or the forfeit of 15 sovs., as the case may be; and no horse will be allowed to start whose confederate, or trainer, has not paid all former arrears. No non-subscriber to receive more than one nomination; the winner of the Somersetshire stakes, to carry 5lb. extra. The winner to pay 20 sovs. to the judge.

The horses to be named to Messrs. Weatherby, or to the Secretary, Cheltenham, on or before the

1st of May; and the declaration of forfeit to either, and the weights to be fixed on or before the 14th of May.

A Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each; for two yrs. old, 6st. 8lb., and three, 8st. 12lb.; f. allowed 3lb.; the last three quarters of a mile.

To close and name to Messrs. Weatherby, or to the Secretary, Cheltenham, on or before the 1st of May.

The Cotsweld Stakes of 25 sovs. each; for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 4lb.; mile and a half.

To close and name to Messrs. Weatherby, or to the Secretary, Cheltenham, on or before the 1st of May.

The Cheltenham Stakes of 10 sovs. each, h. ft., with 20 added from the fund, for any horse; heats, two miles; gentlemen riders.

To close and name to Messrs. Weatherby, or to the Secretary, Cheltenham, on or before the 1st of May. To be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint, and the weights declared in due tine.

The Sherborne Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 30 added from the fund, for all ages. To be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint; one mile.

To close to Messrs. Weatherby, or to the Secretary Cheltenham, on the 1st of May; and the horses to be named by six o'clock in the evening of the

first day of the race, to the Secretary, and the weights to be declared by nine o'clock the same evening.

The Southam Stakes, of 5 sovs. each, with 30 added from the fund, for any horse that never won £100 at any one time, before the day of nomination; three yrs. old, 7st.; four, 8st. 7lb.; five, 9st. 5lb.; six, 9st. 12lb.; and aged, 10st.; m. and g. allowed 3lb.; the winner of £100 at any time previous to the day of starting, to carry, 5lb. extra; two miles.

To close and name to Messrs. Weatherby, or to the Secretary, Cheltenham, on or before the 1st of May.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft.; for colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies and geldings, 8st. 3lb., the produce of mares covered in 1835; those by untried stallions, or out of mares which never bred, to be allowed 3lb., if both, 5lb.; the winner of the Bath produce, in the same year, to carry 3lb. extra; about a mile and a quarter.

The Scurry Stakes of 10 sovs. each, h. ft., with 20 added, for any horse; gentlemen riders; heats, the last half mile.

To close and name to the Secretary, by six o'clock in the evening of the first day of the races, and the weights to be declared by ten o'clock the same evening. To be handicapped by the Stewards or whom they may appoint.

The Prestbury Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 20

added from the fund. To close and name to the Secretary, by eight o'clock, the evening before running.

The Victoria Stakes of 50 sovs., given by the ladies of Cheltenham, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, for the beaten horses of the meeting; the winner to receive 50 sovs., the second horse 10 sovs., and the third horse 5 sovs.; the surplus of the sweepstakes to go to the winner; two miles. Three subscribers or no race.

To close immediately after the race preceding, at the weighing-room. To be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint.

Mr. Clark, of Newmarket, Judge.
Mr. C. Wood, of Cheltenham, Secretary.

GLOUCESTER.

A city, inland port, and county of itself, 34 miles N.N.E. from Bristol, and 107 W.N.W. from London, on the road to South Wales, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile vale, on the eastern bank of the river Severn. The bridge is a handsome structure of stone, from which a causeway, half a mile in length, extends across the Isle of Alney to Orve.

The cathedral is one of the most magnificent ecclesiastical structures in England. The oldest parts are the nave, the chantry chapels round the choir, and the crypt, or undercroft, which are sup-

posed to have belonged to the abbey-church, founded by Aldred, Bishop of Worcester, a few years prior to the Norman Conquest. The roof of the nave was finished in 1248, between which period and 1518, the transepts, cloisters, the chapel of Our Lady and the central tower were erected. A classically correct and appropriate screen, separating the nave from the choir, was erected in 1820, displacing one of a different character.

Among the many tombs deserving of notice may be mentioned that of Osric, King of Northumberland, Robert Duke of Normandy, son of William the Conqueror, Edward II., etc. As an inland port, Gloucester had attained some eminence at an early period. At present, it carries on an extensive coasting trade, which is greatly facilitated by the advantages afforded by the river Severn, for keeping up a communication with Bristol and the coasts of Somersetshire, Devonshire, and South Wales. Many vessels are also employed in the coal trade.

Gloucester is governed by a corporation, who transact the municipal affairs of the city at a building called the Tolsey.

To the east of the city a new mineral spring was discovered in 1814, round which an extensive tract of land has been tastefully laid out in pleasure grounds, and an elegant pump-room has been erected, with other buildings for the accommoda-

tion of visitors. Triennial musical festivals of the united choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, are celebrated here, at which oratorios and selections of sacred music are performed in the cathedral, and miscellaneous concerts and balls are held in the spacious room at the Shire-Hall. The theatre, a neat and conveniently arranged edifice in Westgate Street, is occasionally opened for dramatic performances.

The races take place in a meadow, on the banks of the Severn, the course being an oblong of about a mile and a half, with a straight run in of 400 yards.

It is to be lamented that the inhabitants of this fine old city should allow the attraction of their races to diminish so rapidly; for we find, that while in 1837, these races lasted two days, and that in addition to the members' plate of £50, five stakes were run for, in 1838, only two small stakes were given, in the single day's racing. Having shown the resources of this prosperous city at some length, it must appear evident that its inhabitants have only to use a little exertion, to raise their races to the first class among country meetings.

HAMPSHIRE.

Bibury Club Meeting.—The first public men-

tion of these races occurs in the Racing Calendar for 1801 ; before which time, they had been considered strictly private, and only attended by the members of the Bibury Club and their friends. According to this notice, the horses were all the property of, and rode by, members of the club, no others being allowed ; and the weights for this purpose were never under 10st. In 1801, these races were run over the Burford course ; from this, they were removed to Cheltenham, and in 1831, to Stockbridge, in Hampshire. As the rage among gentlemen for riding races began to die away, and lighter weights became the order of the day, the regular jockies were introduced at these races, but there are still several stakes left, exclusively for gentlemen riders.

The races of the Bibury Club are held about the commencement of July, a week after the Bath races, and the following is a list of the stakes.

First day. — The Bibury Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 10 ft., and only 5 if declared by a time to be fixed when the handicap is published ; with 50 added by the club ; two miles.

The Champagne Stakes of 30 sovs. each, 20 ft. ; for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 4lb. ; T. Y. C. The winner to give three dozen of Champagne to the club, and £50 to be added by the club if three horses start.

Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft.; last mile.

Second day.—The Cup Stakes of 25 sovs. each, with 100 added by the club, if three horses start; last mile and a half.

The Andover Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 50 added, for all ages; last mile.

The subscription to close on the Tuesday after Epsom; the horses to be named by Mr. Weatherby, the evening before running, and handicapped the same evening.

The Racing Stakes of 25 sovs. each, with £50 added by the club; a mile and a half.

Besides the above, 100 sovs. are given in addition to the stakes, which is always advertised in due time.

SOUTHAMPTON.

This town is a county of itself, under the designation of the town and county of Southampton. It is situated in the county of Hants, 75 miles from London, and contains nearly 14,000 inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated on the Southampton water, which is a large inlet of the sea. An annual regatta takes place here during the summer, in which prizes, given by subscription, are contended for on the Southampton river. Among its places of amusement may be numbered, besides the thea-

tre, a subscription bowling green, botanic gardens, two sets of assembly rooms, libraries and reading rooms, &c.

Races are held annually about the beginning of August, and continue two days; the course, which is well adapted to the purpose, is situated on Southampton common, and was given by the corporation. The principal stakes run for, are, the Southampton stakes of 20 sovs. each, h. ft. and only 5 if declared, &c., with £50 added from the fund; the owner of the second horse to receive back his stake; and two plates of £50 each, given by the members for the southern division of the county, and the members for the town, the former being added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. and the latter 5 sovs.

Stockbridge, a small town situated on the Great Western Road from London to Exeter; 18 miles from Southampton, and 66 from London.

The race course was formerly on Houghton Down, about 2 miles west of the town, but a new one has been formed, immediately adjoining it, in the parishes of Wallop and Longstock, under Damburg Hill, on which stands an old Roman camp, from the area and entrenchment of which the whole of it may be seen. A stand has been erected and is also used by the members of the Bibury Racing Club, which has been removed here from Gloucestershire. The races here take place about

the commencement of July, and continue two days, the principal stakes being:

First day.—The Produce Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. for three years old colts, 8st. 7lb., fillies, 8st. 4lb., untried stallions and mares, allowed 3lb. 1 mile and a $\frac{1}{4}$.

Second day.—A Sweepstake of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. two yrs. old colts, 8st. 9lb., and Fillies, 8st. 6lb. T. Y. C.

Winchester.—One of the most ancient cities in this kingdom, and the capital of the county. It is situated on the river Itchen, which is navigable to Southampton, and is 63 miles, (S. W. by W.) from London, containing in 1831 nearly 8000 inhabitants. It is celebrated for its cathedral, which is one of the most ancient and magnificent buildings of the kind in this country, and well worthy of the attention of visitors. Winchester contains a theatre, (in Goal St.) which is open during the race week, a public subscription library, St. John's assembly rooms, hot, cold and vapour baths, &c. The races, which take place about the middle of July, are run for on Worthy Down, about 4 miles from the city, on the Oxford Road, and continue two days. The principal stakes are:—

First day.—The Produce Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. for three yrs. old, the new mile. The Hampshire Stakes of 25 sovs, each, 15ft. with 50 added; 2 miles and a distance. Hunters' Stakes of 10 sovs.

each, h. ft. with 30 added, to be ridden by members of a Racing or Fox hunting Club ; one mile and a half.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 25 added by the county members, the new mile. The Queen's Plate of 100 gs.

Second day.—The Winter Stakes of 30 sovs. each, 20 ft., T. Y. C.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each : the winner to be sold for 120 sovs., &c.

The City Members' Plate, of 50 sovs., for any horse, that did not win the Queen's Plate that year, 2 mile heats.

A Forced Handicap of 5 sovs. each, with 25 added by the county members ; last three quarters of a mile.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Hereford.—The capital of the county, situated on the river Wye, 130 miles from London. In 1831, the inhabitants amounted to 10,280. This city contains a theatre, which is open during the race week, public libraries, assembly and reading rooms. The course comprises a circuit of two miles. The two days' racing, about the end of August, attracts a numerous and respectable company. The principal stakes run for, are as follows :—

First day.—The Herefordshire Stakes of 15 sovs. each, 10 ft., but only 5 if declared, &c.; with 50 added, about 2 miles and a distance.

Sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each, with a plate of 50 sovs., added by the citizens of Hereford; heats, once round and a distance.

The Farmers' Plate, (handicap,) 50 sovs., given by the members for the county.

The Hunters' Stakes; gentlemen riders.

Second day.—The City and County Gold Cup, 50 sovs. in specie, added to a Handicap Sweepstake of 15 sovs. each, 10 ft., and only 5 if declared, &c. Two miles and a half.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 30 added; heats, about one mile and a half.

A Hurdle-race, of 5 sovs. each, with 25 added.

Kingston, a small town on the River Arrow, 150 miles from London. One day's inferior racing at the end of July; the principal stakes being a Sweepstake of 3 sovs. each, with 50 sovs., and a Farmers' Stake of 2 sovs. each, with 25 sovs. added.

Leominster, on the River Wye, 137 miles from London; containing about 5,250 inhabitants. The theatre is open during the races, which take place towards the end of August, and continue two days; during which two plates of £50 are given by the members for the town, and £30 is added

to the Herefordshire Sweepstake, of 5 sovs. each, by the county members.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Races were formerly held annually at Brocket Hall, the seat of Lord Melbourne, which may be quoted in evidence of the great influence these sports possess over popularity in this country, for it has been generally supposed, that to these races, his Lordship, (then the Hon. Mr. Lambe,) was chiefly indebted for his seat in parliament for the county.

The races at Barnet (11 miles from London) are not worth mentioning in detail.

St. Albans, a town of great antiquity, and celebrated as having been the theatre of many remarkable events in the history of this country. It is 22 miles from London, and contains upwards of 5,000 inhabitants. Races were got up here at a place called Noman's Land, by Mr. Thomas Coleman, of the Turf Hotel, and many years connected with the Turf, and to whom the town is indebted for the establishment of the celebrated St. Albans' Steeple Chase, which takes place here annually. Since the establishment of Gorhambury races, this meeting has been given up.

Gorhambury Park.—This seat of the Earl of Verulam is celebrated from its having been the pro-

perty and residence of the great Lord Bacon, and others of his family. The Grimston family are descended from St. Sylvester, afterwards named De Grimston, a Norman knight, who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and bore his standard at the Battle of Hastings. Sir Harbottle Grimston, a descendant of the above, purchased Gorhambury. He was created a baronet in the reign of James the First. His long life in the public service ended in 1683.

The mansion is a spacious stone edifice of the Corinthian order, connected with two wings, built of brick, and stuccoed; it was erected between the years 1778 and 1785, from the designs, and under the direction, of Sir Robert Taylor. The hall, with the library and the other principal apartments, are large, and are decorated with a rich collection of portraits, chiefly of the age of Elizabeth and her immediate successors. The park and grounds include about 600 acres, and are well stocked with fine timber, particularly beech, oak, and elm. The scenery is diversified, and is of considerable interest; it contains a large quantity of fine deer.

The following are the lengths of the Gorhambury courses.

The Fir Clump in, is about two miles.
The Lime Kiln in, is about one mile and a half.
The Cherry Tree Course is a mile and a yard.
The T. Y. C. is five furlongs and 136 yards.

The Stand Course, starting at the winning post, out and in, is about two miles.

Owing to the liberality and exertions of the noble founder, these races, which were only established in 1838, are rapidly increasing in importance. In proof of this, we refer to the Gorhambury Stakes, for which in 1838 there were only 16 subscribers, while for 1839, we find *no less a number, than* 74. The Gorhambury Meeting takes place in May, in the intervening week between the last Newmarket Spring Meeting, and Epsom. The principal stakes are:—The Gorhambury Stakes, a subscription of 25 sovs. each, with 50 added from the fund, 15 ft. but only 5, if declared on or before the Friday in the first Newmarket Spring Meeting; the winner of the 2,000 gs. stakes, and the winner of the Newmarket Stakes to carry 7lb.; the winner of the 1000 gs. stakes, 5lb. extra. To name, and close on or before the Friday in the Newmarket Craven Meeting, to Messrs. Weatherby, London, or Newmarket, or to Mr. Coleman, Turf Hotel, St. Albans'; the second horse to receive back his stake. Six to start, or no race; Fir Clump in.

The Verulam Stakes, a subscription, of 10 sovs. each, h. ft. with 50 added, for three yrs. old, 6st. 7lb., and four, 1st. 3lb.; the Verulam Course, about three miles. To name and close as for the Gorhambury Stakes. New Produce Stakes are already advertised for the following years.

Hertford, the chief town of the county, is

pleasantly situated on the river Lea, 21 miles (N.) from London, and containing about 5,000 inhabitants. The races take place in the beginning of August, and occupy two days. The stakes are the Hertfordshire Stakes of 15 sovs. each, &c., with 40 added; the Ware Plate of 15 sovs. The Manor Stake of 3 sovs. each, with 25 added; the Cup Stakes with 50; the Ladies with 40, and the Tally-ho Stakes, with 25 sovs. added.

The Hoo.—This seat of the Right Hon. Lord Dacre was purchased by the trustees of the grandfather of the present noble owner, of the Keates, who for several generations held possession of the Manor. The mansion is spacious and built of brick, covered with stucco, and the park is well wooded, and picturesque. The races at this place were commenced in 1821, by the Hertfordshire Club, and for many years afforded excellent sport to numerous and fashionable visitors; but of late years they have lost much of their attraction. The races here take place about the end of April, but the one day's racing being now almost entirely Hunters' Stakes, ridden for by gentlemen riders, is of merely local interest.

Royston, a town partly in the county of Cambridge, but chiefly in Hertfordshire, situated in a very bleak open country, 20 miles (N. by E.) from Hertford, and 38 (N.) from London. A house was built here by James I., who made it his occasional residence, for the enjoyment of hunting and hawk-

ing, but it has long since gone to ruin, and but few vestiges of it now remain.

One day's racing towards the middle of May. The stakes are nearly all for half-bred horses, and of merely local interest.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Races are only held at one place in this county, which, however, it must be remembered, is the smallest in England, and the population of its principal towns is very inconsiderable.

Huntingdon.—The capital of the county stands on the River Ouse, 64 miles from London by Buckden, and 59 by Royston. In 1831, its inhabitants amounted to 3,267. This handsome little town contains a small theatre, which is open during the race week, public libraries and reading rooms, baths, and in the town hall, which is a fine modern building, are elegant assembly and ball rooms. Within a quarter of a mile of the town is a luxuriant meadow, called Portholm, more than 6 miles in circumference, and preserving one entire and beautiful level, being almost completely surrounded by the River Ouse, which is of considerable breadth, and shaded in its course by lines of stately poplars, and graceful willows. On this extensive plain is one of the finest race-courses in the kingdom, on which the races take place annually, about the commencement of August, and last three days. In

1838, spring races were got up on this course, for the first time, in April, but only Hunters' Stakes were run for. The principal stakes at the August Meeting are:—Cup Stakes of 10 sovs. each, the winner to be sold for 400 sovs. &c.; 2 mile heats. The Hinchinbrook Plate of £50.; the Ladies' Plate of £50; the winner to be sold for 100 sovs. &c.

KENT.

Ashford.—On the river Stowe, 20 miles from Maidstone, and 54 from London, containing nearly 3000 inhabitants. Assemblies are held occasionally in the town hall, and there are two subscription libraries in the town.

One day's racing about the middle of September. The town plate of £50, is the principal stake.

Canterbury.—This ancient city is the metropolitan see of all England, and is pleasantly situated on the river Stowe, $55\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London. The chief object of attraction in this city is the magnificent cathedral, which contains the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket. In 1831, the inhabitants amounted to 14,463. The races here take place towards the end of August, and continue two days.

Besides several stakes liberally subscribed for by the noblemen and gentlemen of the county, on the second day, her Majesty's plate of 100 sovs. is run for. They are held on Barham Downs, within 3 miles of the city. The course, on which there is

a commodious stand, has been greatly enlarged and improved. The theatre is open during the races, besides which there are balls and other gaieties.

Rochester and Chatham.—Rochester is an ancient city and port, 8 and a ½ miles from Maidstone, and 29 from London, on the Dover road, standing on the river Medway, a handsome stone bridge over which connects this city with Stroud. Rochester contains a small theatre, assembly rooms, libraries, floating baths on the Medway &c., and in its vicinity are extensive and beautiful promenades. It is besides celebrated for its ancient cathedral and castle.

Chatham is a market town and parish adjoining Rochester, and is famous for its dock-yard and fortifications. These two places together are said to contain nearly 25,000 inhabitants.—The races here take place about the beginning of September, and continue two days. In addition to the two plates of £50 each, given by the members for the western division of the county of Kent, and the members for Rochester and Chatham, the officers of the garrison give £50 to be run for.

Lee.—A small village near Eltham. Races were established at this place in 1830, but as yet they are merely of local interest.

Tunbridge Wells.—A fashionable watering-place, which owes its importance to its medicinal

springs. It is situated 20 miles (S. W.) from Maidstone, and 36 (S. E. by S.) from London, and in the season contains about 10,000 inhabitants. The parade, which is handsome and spacious, is bounded on one side by the assembly rooms, libraries, &c. and on the opposite side is a row of trees, with an orchestra in the midst, where a band usually plays during a portion of each day in the season. This town contains a small theatre, and in fact every luxury and convenience usually found in places of this description, which are chiefly frequented by the rich. The races here are held about the end of August, and continue two days, being generally well attended. They take place on the common, on which a tolerable course has been found. The principal stakes are two plates of £50 each.

LANCASHIRE.

Burnley.—A market town in the hundred of Blackburn, 25 miles from Manchester, 53 miles from Liverpool, and 210 miles from London. The population of this town amounts to about 7000.

Two days' racing takes place here about the middle of August. On the first day, a stake worth £50 is given by the officers of the garrison, and on the second, a gold cup worth 100 sovs. in specie,

subscribed by the tradesmen of the town, and to which is added a handicap stakes of 20 sovs. each h. ft. with only five if declared, &c.; In addition to these stakes, nearly £100 more is generally given, to be run for out of the racing fund.

Clitheroe.—In the same hundred, on the river Bibble, 30 miles from Manchester, and 283 from London, and containing about 5,600 inhabitants. Races were established here in 1821. Two days very inferior racing towards the end of August.—The course is on Salt Hill moor.

Heaton Park, near Bolton, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton.—Heaton is in the hundred of Salford, in the parish of Prestrich ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. by N. from Manchester). The present mansion was erected after the design and under the direction of Samuel Wyatt, Esq. and is one of the finest seats in the county. The park is about five miles in circumference, enclosed with a wall, and adorned with abundance of fine old timber trees, and plantations. On a high spot of ground is a circular temple, from whence are views over an immense tract of country, bounded by the hills of Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire. Owing to the liberality and attention of the noble owner, this park is now annually the scene of three days' excellent racing, towards the end of September. In addition to the liberal donations of the Earl of Wilton, and the town of

Bolton, several of the nobility, as well as some spirited tradesmen in the neighbourhood, contribute largely to the stakes.

Lancaster.—This town is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the river Lune, over which a stone bridge has been erected, connecting the town with the township of Herton. It is 240 miles (N. N. W.) from London, and with the township adjoining the borough, contains nearly 20,000 inhabitants. It contains a theatre, assembly rooms, public libraries, baths, &c. and the environs abound with varied and interesting scenery.—The races take place towards the end of July, and continue two days. On the first day, a £50 plate is given by his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, and on the second, in addition to her Majesty's plate of 100 sovs. the members' plate of £70.

Liverpool, a sea-port, borough, and market-town, 53 miles (S. by W.) from Lancaster, and 205 (N. W. by N.) from London. This important town, which ranks first after the metropolis, stands on the river Mersey, on the eastern bank of which river, docks have been constructed, on a scale of almost unparalleled magnitude. This town contains many handsome public buildings, among which may be mentioned the Custom House, the Exchange, the Town-Hall, &c. The public subscription libraries are numerous and well selected; of these the best are—the Athenæum, the Lyceum and the Union. The new

baths, on the west side of St. George's Dock, form a neat range of stone buildings, and in front is a good promenade on the banks of the river. The Botanic gardens, near Edge Hill, occupy about four acres of ground; strangers are admitted by an order from any of the proprietors. In addition to these places of recreation, Liverpool contains three theatres, a Diorama and a music hall.

The race course, at Aintree, about 6 miles to north-north-east of the town, is a mile and a $\frac{1}{2}$ in length, and is enclosed by a railing, with a straight run home, of 1,200 yards. The grand stand was erected in 1829: it is four stories high. The ground-floor, beneath which are spacious cellars, contains entrance hall, and vestibules, from which two spacious staircases lead to the principal rooms on the first floor, and to the various rooms for refreshment and promenade during the intervals for running. The principal rooms overlooking the race ground, is ninety-one feet in length, twenty two feet wide, and seventeen feet high, with circular ends, and lighted by fifteen windows. Outside is a balcony extending the whole length of the front and round the ends of the building; and at the back of the principal room are two with drawing rooms, each twenty-eight feet long, and seventeen feet wide, one for gentlemen, and the other for ladies. Above are two similar rooms; and the leads, commanding a view of the whole course, and a most beautiful and extensive prospect of the

surrounding country, are capable of accommodating 2000 persons. In addition to this, there are six common stands, capable of accommodating 6000 people. Stables for fifty horses, with rooms over them for the grooms, have been built at the upper end of the Union course or training ground.

We find the first mention of Liverpool in the racing calendar for 1827, when three days' racing took place, but for very inferior stakes. Such however has been the success of this national amusement at this city since that period, that we find at present no less than four meetings take place annually, at which very considerable stakes are run for, and which attract vast crowds from the neighbouring large manufacturing towns, as well as from Liverpool itself. All sincere friends of the Turf must rejoice at the progress this amusement has made of late years in the counties of Lancashire and Warwickshire. To such an extent indeed has this been the case, that almost as much and as heavy betting takes place at Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, on the leading events of the Turf, as in London itself.

At present the following annual meetings are held on the Liverpool race course :—viz. The Craven meeting, about the middle of May, which continues three days; the July meeting about the middle of July, four days; another meeting in the middle of October, for stakes ridden for by

gentlemen riders, one day; and one of the same kind in November. This was the order of the racing for 1838, and it is to be regretted that these or other fixed days should not be appointed and continued without change; instead of which, for the present year (1839,) we find all the principal stakes are to be run for at the July and October meetings; the latter, instead of one day, being increased to three.

The following list of the principal stakes, will at once show the importance of the Liverpool meetings.

LIVERPOOL (JULY MEETING.)

First day.—The Croxteth stakes of 15 sovs. each, 10ft. with 30 sovs. added; to name on the day of entry for the plates.

A sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. for the produce of mares covered in 1835; two miles.

The Mersey stakes of 25 sovs. each, for two yrs. old colts, and fillies; T. Y. C.

Second day.—The Sefton second stakes of 30 sovs. each, h. ft. for three yrs. old, fillies 8st. 4 lb.; once round.

A foal stakes of 100 sovs each, h. ft.once round and a distance.

Third Day.—The two yrs. old stakes of 30 sovs.

each, h. ft. with 30 added, if three start ; T. Y. C. colts, 8st. 7lb. fillies 8st. 4lb. ; extra horses having started twice, and not won, allowed 3lb.

The Hooker stakes, a sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, h. ft. with 100 added for four yrs. old and upwards ; twice round ; four yrs. old, 8st. 5lb. ; five 8st. 12lb. six and aged, 9st. 2lb ; m. and g. allowed 3lb. ; maidens at the time of starting allowed, four yrs. old, 3lb. ; six and aged, 8lb. a winner in 1839, once 3lb ; twice 5lbs. extra.

Fourth day.—The Knowsley dinner of 100 sovs. each, h. ft. for three yrs. old, colts, 8st. 6lb. ; and fillies 8st. 2lb. ; once round.

The Grosvenor stakes of 15 sovs. each, 5 ft. with 50 added for three years old, 17st. 4lb. ; and four, 8st. 10lb. f. and g. allowed 3lb. ; four yrs. old, being maiden at the time of nomination, allowed 3lb. ; the winner of the St. Leger, to carry 3lb. extra ; one mile and three quarters.

The Stanley stakes of 20 sovs. each, h. ft. with 30 added for two yrs. old. 6st. 12lb. ; and three 9st. 2lb. g. allowed 2lb. T. Y C. To close and name the 1st. of March.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING.

(The first week after Doncaster meeting.) 1st. day.—The Trial stakes of 15 sovs. each, 10 ft. for all ages ; three yrs. old, 8st. four, 8st. 12lb. ; five 9st. 3lb. ; six, and aged 9st. 5lb. ; m. and g. al-

lowed 2lb. one mile, and a quarter.—To close and name, on Monday in the race-week.

The Eglinton stakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb. and fillies 8st. 5lb.; T. Y. C. the winner of the July, or Chesterfield stakes at Newmarket, or the Champagne, or two yrs. old stakes at Doncaster, to carry 5lb. of any other two yrs. old stakes, 3lb. extra; of more than one, 2lb. extra for each winning after the first; but none to carry more than 7lb. extra; horses &c., having started, and not been placed, at Liverpool July, Goodwood or Doncaster allowed 3lb. having started twice, and not won, allowed 5lb. in Scotland or Ireland, having started once, and not won, allowed 5lb. twice 7lb.; allowances to be deducted from extra weights, if carried.

The Palatine stakes, a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, 10ft. with 200 in specie added, for all ages two miles. Weights to be declared on Saturday after Doncaster races.

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs. each, with 50 sovs. added for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb.; and fillies, 8st. 5lb. one mile and three quarters; the winners of the Derby or Doncaster St. Leger, to carry 12lb. extra; second for either, or winner of the oaks, or of the drawing room stakes, or cup at Goodwood, or cup or Gascoigne stakes at Doncaster 7lb. extra; maidens allcwed 4lb. and horses having started, and never been placed, allowed 7lb.

The selling stakes of 10 sovs. each; h. ft. with

50 sovs. added; heats one mile and a half. The winner to be sold for 200 sovs.

To close and name on the Monday before the races.

Second day.—The Wilton stakes of 30 sovs. each, 20 ft. with 50 sovs. added; two yrs. old, 7st. 4lb.; three, 9st. 4lb.; f. allowed 2lb.; maiden three yrs. old, at starting 4lb.; T. Y. C.

The steward's cup, value 200 sovs. the rest in specie, by subscriptions of 20 sovs. each, with 100 sovs. added; two miles and a half; three years old 7st. four, 8st. 7lb. five, 8st. 13lb. six and aged 9st. 2lb. m. and g. allowed 4lb. the winner of the Derby, the Goodwood cup, the Doncaster St. Leger or cup in 1839, to carry 7lb. extra; the second horse for the Derby or St. Leger, 1839, the winner of the Ascot cup, 1839, of the Oaks, 1839, or the Derby or St. Leger in any year, 5lb. extra; of any weight for age, cup in 1839, 3lb. extra; extra weights to be accumulative, but no horse to carry more than 12lb. extra; no horse liable to extra weight to be entitled to claim allowances; but except as above, maiden four years old (except such as had been placed in the Derby or St. Leger, 1838) allowed 7lb. maiden five 10 lb. and maiden six and aged, 14lb. horses having run in Scotland or Ireland after the 1st of July, 1839, and not receiving other allowance, to be allowed 7lb. If twenty subscribers, the second horse to receive £50 out of the stakes.

To close and name on the Saturday in the Liverpool July meeting.

A handicap stakes of 10 sovs. each for three years old ; gentlemen riders, one mile.

The Armskirk purse of £50, added to a subscription of 15 sovs. each, 5ft. three years old, 7st. 2lb. four, 8st. 2lb. five, 8st. 7lb. six and aged, 8st. 11lb. m. and g. allowed 3lb. once round.

The selling handicap of 10 sovs. each, h. ft. the winner to be sold for 100 sovs. heats, T. Y. C. Gentlemen riders.

Third day, the Knowsley stakes of 30 sov. each, h. ft., with 50 added, for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb. and fillies 8st. 4lb. one mile ; the winner of the Eglinton stakes to carry 5lb extra.

The Heaton Park stakes, a sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft. and only 5 if declared on or before the 1st of Sept. with 100 added ; once round and a distance.

To close and name in the July meeting week.

A free handicap of 25 sovs. each, 10. ft. for all ages, except three years old ; one mile. The winner of the stewards' cup to carry 7lb extra. Gentlemen riders.

A handicap of 20 sovs. each, h. ft. with 20 added for the beaten horses of Wednesday and Thursday ; once round and a distance.

The Option stakes of 10 sovs. each, 5 ft. with 30 added ; heats, one mile and a quarter ; three yrs. old 7st. 2lb. four, 8st. 2lb. five, 8st. 9lb. six,

and aged, 8st. 12lb. the winner to be sold for £150 if demanded, with the option of not being sold for less than £200, £250, or £300, carrying if for £200 5lb. for 250, 10lb. and for £300, 14lb. extra.

To close, name, and declare the option by six o'clock on the Monday evening.

To name for the above stakes to Mr. William Lynn, Liverpool; Mr. John Etty, Manchester; or Messrs. Weatherby of London.

Mr. Wm. Lynn, Waterloo Hotel, Liverpool, Secretary.

Mr. John Etty, Manchester, Clerk of the Course.

Manchester.—A large manufacturing and market-town, thirty-six miles (E. by N.) from Liverpool (but only thirty-one by the railroad). 54 (S.E. by S.) from Leicester, and 186 (N. W. by N.) from London, and contains nearly 190,000 inhabitants. Its staple trade is the cotton manufacture, which, in all its various branches, is carried on to an extent almost incredible, and forms a vast source of wealth to its inhabitants. Some of the public buildings are extremely elegant, and literary and other institutions, theatres, libraries, assembly and concert rooms, and in fact every luxury and convenience usually met with in enlightened and wealthy communities, abound.

The rail-road which connects this important town with the port of Liverpool, has been too often described to require further notice here.

The races, which were established in 1730, take place towards the end of May, and continue four days. Another meeting has been lately got up in August.

The course, which is enclosed with railings, and carefully secured against accidents, is on Kensal Moor, and about one mile in circumference, with a hill and a fine run in; a grand stand and numerous buildings have been erected on various parts of it, for the accommodation of the spectators.

First Day of the spring meeting. The Welton stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 25 added; one mile and a quarter.

A sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each, 10 ft. with 20 added, for three years old fillies, 8st. 3lb. one mile and a quarter.

A free handicap stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 30 added, for four yrs. old; one mile and a quarter.

Second day. Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, with 40 added; about three quarters of a mile.

The St. Leger stakes of 25 sovs. each, with 50 added, for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 6lb. and fillies, 8st. 3lb. one mile and three quarters; the owner of the second horse to receive back his stake.

Third Day. One hundred sovereigns given by the owners of the race course, added to a subscription of 10 sovs. each, for three yrs. old, 6st. 3lb. four, 8st. 2lb. five, 8st. 10lb. six and aged, 9st.; maiden four yrs. old and upwards, at starting allowed 6lb.; winners of one cup or stakes of the value of 100 sovs. previous to starting to carry 3lb. if two or more 6lb. extra; two miles and a distance; the owner of the second horse to receive back his stake. Three to start or the 100 sovs. will not be given.

Fourth day. The Broughton stakes of 15 sovs. each, 5 ft. with 25 added; for three yrs. old, 6st. 6lb. and four, 8st. 6lb. f. and g. allowed 3lb. and maidens at the time of naming, allowed 3lb.; the winner of the St. Leger in that week to carry 3lb. extra; St. Leger course.

A handicap stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 30 added; one mile and a quarter, five subscribers or no race. The horses, &c. to be named to the clerk of the races by five o'clock the day before running; and the weights to be declared by nine o'clock that night.

Fifth day. A hurdle sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 40 added; four yrs. old, 10st. 5lb. five, 11st. six, 11st. 6lb. and aged 11st. 8lb. winner of any stakes, to carry 5lb. twice or more, 7lb. extra; thorough-bred horses 5lb. extra; the hurdles to be four feet high, and to have three leaps in each round; heats twice round.

Merton.—A chaplery in the parish of Manchester, two miles from Poulton, and about six from St. Helens, through which place runs the road from Liverpool to the race course. The course, which is triangular and one mile in circumference, is on a rough and rugged common several miles from the town. The accommodations afforded by the stand are excellent, and owing to the vicinity of these races to the large manufacturing towns they are generally well and numerously attended. They take place about the beginning of June, and continue two days.

On the first day, the trial stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 25 added; three yrs. old, 6st. 7lb. four, 8st. 4lb. five, 8st. 12lb. six, and aged 9st. 2lb. one mile and a quarter.

A sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each, 10 ft. with 20 added; for three yrs. old fillies, 8st. 3lb. one mile, and a quarter.

A Produce sweepstakes (reduced to a match) of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. one mile and a half.

Second Day. The St. Leger stakes of 25 sovs. each, with 25 added; for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 6lb. and fillies, 8st. 2lb. one mile and three quarters; the owner of the second horse to have his stake returned.

The Golborn stakes of 20 sovs. each, for two yrs. old colts; 8st. 5lb. and fillies, 8st. 2lb. the Golborne course.

John Etty, of Manchester, clerk.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Croxton Park. Races are held here in the beginning of April, but the stakes are all ridden for by gentlemen riders, to whose amusement this meeting is exclusively devoted.

Leicester.—The capital of the county is pleasantly situated on the river Soar, 97 miles (N. N. W.) from London. The theatre, a neat building, is open during the races; and assemblies are held, in a suite of rooms in a building originally designed for an hotel, and purchased by the county for the accommodation also of the judges of the assize: the ball-room, seventy-five feet long, and thirty-five wide, is elegantly painted by Reinagle, and lighted on assembly nights by eight splendid lustres, and branches held by statues, after designs by Bacon. Races take place here in September, generally about a week after Warwick meeting, and continue two days, being held south east of the town, where a grand stand has been erected, and every means adopted to improve the course and keep it in proper order. Several valuable stakes are run for, among which is the gold cup of 100 sovs. value, the surplus in specie, by subscription of 10 sovs. each; and on the second day her majesty's plate of 100 sovs.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Lincoln.—The chief town of the county, is situated on the river Witham, 132 miles (N. by W.) from London, and contains 10,367 inhabitants. This town contains a theatre (open during the races) public libraries, assembly rooms, &c. The races take place at the end of September, and continue two days. A handsome stand has been erected on the course. On the first day her majesty's plate of 100 sovs. is run for and on the second, a gold cup by subscribers of 10 sovs. each, &c. &c. and a purse of 70 sovs. raised by public subscription.

Stamford.—On the river Welland, forty-six miles from Lincoln and eighty-nine from London, and containing about 5.500 inhabitants. It contains a theatre, assembly rooms, libraries, &c. The races take place about the middle of June and continue three days. The course which is a mile in circumference and kept in good order, is on Wittoring heath near the town. On the first day a £50 plate is given by the Marquis of Exeter; on the second a gold cup of 100 sovs. value, by subscription of 10 sovs. each, forms the prominent feature of the day, and on the third, a plate of £50 raised by public subscription.

MIDDLESEX.

Dove House Meeting, held near Harrow-on-the-Hill. We find this Meeting mentioned in the Racing Calendar for 1836, for the first time, Enfield and Pinner races being discontinued. This meeting is held in the middle of August, and judging from last year's sport, bids fair to attain permanent success.

Hampton, situated on the north bank of the Thames, 12 miles from London. This place is celebrated for the royal palace of Hampton Court, its gardens, and Bushy Park, which adjoins it. It is also much frequented by pleasure parties to enjoy fishing in the Thames, in punts let out for the purpose. The races take place soon after the middle of June, on Moulsey Hurst, adjoining the river, and are always both numerously and fashionably attended. They continue three days, when the following stakes are run for.

The London and Southampton Railway Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 50 added by some of the directors and proprietors of the Railway company.

The Strawberry Hill Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 25 sovs. added.

The Officers' Plate of 25 sovs. added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each; to be ridden by officers or members of a racing or fox-hunting club.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100gs.

The Hurst Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 50 added.

The Hampton Court Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 35 added.

Third day. The Opening Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 30 added.

Sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each, with 40 added.

The Hippodrome Race-course, Bayswater, near Kensington Gardens.—This vast establishment, which may, with justice, be called the Metropolitan Race Course, was opened to the public by its founder, Mr. John Whyte, on the 3rd of June, 1837. Notwithstanding the popularity the races here immediately acquired, and the patronage they met with among our first nobility, Mr. Whyte did not at first meet with that success which his public-spirited and liberal outlay so fairly entitled him to. This was owing to a few of the lower tradesmen of Kensington, led on by some fanatical opponents of all public amusements, laying claim to a footpath, (till then quite unfrequented) which intersected the new course.

Finding it impossible to carry on his establishment with order and propriety so long as the lowest dregs of society from Kensington and its vicinity could enter by this path, the proprietor was compelled to entirely re-model it. This is now effected, and the footpath, which intersected the old ground, now runs at the outside of the park. These extensive grounds are entirely surrounded by a high close paling, so that none can

enter without paying at the gates. Besides racing, training, and leaping, they afford ample space and every facility for cricket, archery, and other good old English sports.

The racing is under the immediate direction of a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, of known influence and character in the sporting circles; and when produce stakes shall have been established, and this race-course becomes better known, we have no doubt but that it will form an important feature among London amusements, and a most profitable concern to its proprietor.

The following are the terms on which this establishment is now open to the public.

TERMS

FOR

SUBSCRIBERS AND VISITORS

ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

A Gentleman on Horseback, and Groom, on all days, with privilege for Two Ladies of his Family, entrance for one 4-wheeled Carriage.....	5	5	0
A Gentleman on Horseback, on all days, with privilege for one Lady of his Family, and entrance for one 2-wheeled Carriage.....	3	3	0
A person on foot, all days.....	0	10	6

ENTRANCE ON PUBLIC DAYS.

4-wheeled Carriage	0	5	0
2-wheeled Carriage	0	3	0
Person on horseback	0	2	6
Ditto on Foot	0	1	0

ENTRANCE ON ALL DAYS, BUT PUBLIC DAYS.

4-wheeled Carriage	0	2	0
2-wheeled Carriage	0	1	6
Person on Horseback from 1st May to 1st September	0	0	6
Ditto ditto from 1st September to 1st May	0	1	0
Person on Foot	0	0	3

N.B. The above Subscriptions and Payments admit to all but the Saddling Paddock, the Courses, and such Stands and Enclosures thereof as have been or may be erected, and subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Establishment.

TERMS

FOR

THE USE OF THE RACE COURSE, &c.

Use of Race Course for a Race, on private days	3	3	0
Ditto ditto, if a match only	2	2	0
Ditto Steeple Chase Course for a Race, on private days	3	3	0
Ditto ditto, if a Match only	2	2	0
Race Horse in Training for use of exercise ground, per week, or less, to be paid in advance	0	3	0
Permission to try a Horse for any purpose	0	2	6

N.B. No charge is made for the use of the Ground for either a Race or Match *run on a Public Day*, provided that 48 hours' notice before it is run be given at the Hippodrome Ground.

Twenty-four hours' notice must be given at the Hippodrome Ground of either Course being required for a Race or Match, on a private day, and none such can be run without the Jockeys or Riders being dressed in Jackets, and Caps, &c., and the Horses plated.

Neither Subscribers, nor Visitors, nor their Grooms, can on any account be permitted to use either the Race Course or Steeple Chase Course for riding exercise, as both courses are kept in order for Racing and Training only.

Subscribers of Five Guineas have the privilege of sending a Groom with Two Horses for walking exercise, between the hours of Six and Nine in the Morning, whenever the Ground is available for that purpose.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Monmouth, the chief town of the county, is 130 miles W. N. W. from London. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Wye, near its junction with the Mownow. The races which take place about the middle of October, and continue two days, are held on Chippenham meadow, an extensive plot of ground on the bank of the Wye, and which also forms the promenade of the town.

About £100, raised by subscription, is given away in stakes.

Pontipool.—This town is situated on a declivity, between the river Avon and the canal to Newport,

20 miles from Monmouth, and 146 from London. The races take place about the commencement of August and last two days.

NORFOLK.

Yarmouth.—A sea port, borough, and market town, at the mouth of the river Yare, which here falls into the ocean; 23 miles from Norwich, and 123 (N.E.) from London, and containing about 18,680 inhabitants. The theatre, an elegant and commodious building, was erected in 1778, and is open during the summer months, in addition to which, there are many other places of amusement. Adjoining the bathing-houses on the beach, is a public room, where balls and concerts occasionally take place.

The races, which take place towards the middle of September and last two days, are held on the Deves, a fine down south of the town, and where an excellent course has been formed. On the first day, the Gold Cup Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 20 added, &c., and a Plate of £50, given by the members for the town, are run for; and on the second day, a Plate of £50 raised by subscription among the neighbouring gentry, and a Handicap Stake of 3 sovs. each, with £30 added by the tradesmen of the town.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Nottingham.—The chief town of the county, stands on the river Trent, 124 miles (N.N.W.) from London, and contains 40,415 inhabitants. It contains a theatre, assembly rooms, a public subscription library and news rooms, a mechanic's institution, &c. The races take place about the middle of October, and last three days; the race course is situated to the north-east of the town, and is one of the finest and most ancient in the kingdom. It is one mile two furlongs and eleven yards in circumference. The grand stand, a handsome brick building, was erected by subscription in 1777. Besides Her Majesty's Plate of 100gs., a Plate of £60, is given by the county members, and another of £50, by the members of the town; a Subscription Cup, value 100 sovs. &c., is also run for.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Northampton, the chief town of the county, on the river Neu, 30 miles (S. E.) from Coventry, and 66 (N. W.) from London.

It contains a theatre (open during the races,) assembly rooms, public baths, and libraries.

The course is oval, one mile and a half and

eighty-two yards round, with a strong hill about half-way from home; the run in is a straight half mile.

The races take place about the end of August, and continue two days.

In addition to Her Majesty's Plate of 100gs. and the Town Members' Plate of £50, about £100 raised by subscription is added to the different stakes.

The Pytchley Hunt Meeting is held on the Northampton race-course about the end of March.

The Tally-ho Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 10 ft.; for horses not thorough-bred; two miles; gentlemen riders; the winner to pay 2 sovs. to the clerk of the course, and to subscribe to the stakes in 1840. One sov. entrance, including scales and weights.

A Trial Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with £50 added (£25 by the town and £25 from the fund); for horses of all ages; one mile and a quarter. The winner to pay 3 sovs. to the clerk of the course, and to subscribe to the stakes in 1840. Each person naming or entering a horse for this race to pay 10*s*. for scales and weights. Three horses to start, or the public money will be withheld.

An Open Stakes of 10 sovs. each, free for any horse, with 25 added from the fund; once round and a distance. The winner to be sold for 150 sovs. if demanded in the usual way. Three horses to start, or the 25 sovs. will not be added;

gentlemen riders. One sov. entrance, including scales and weights, &c.

A Hunters' Stakes of 10 sovs. each, for horses of all ages and denominations, 10st. 7lb. each, m. and g. allowed 3lb.; half-bred horses allowed 7lb.; once round; the winner to be sold for 40 sovs. Five subscribers, or no race, gentlemen, farmers, or tradesmen riders; 10*s.* entrance, including scales and weights, &c.

A Farmers' Cup, value 50 sovs., for horses, &c., not thorough-bred, belonging to farmers only, which have been regularly hunted the previous season with the Duke of Grafton's or Lord Chesterfield's hounds, and which have never won up to the day of running—(matches or farmers' plates at these, or the yeomanry cup at the summer races excepted,)—heats, once round and a distance; four yrs. old, 10st. 10lb.; five, 11st. 4lb.; six, 11st. 12lb. and aged, 12st.; m. and g. allowed 3lb.; a winner of the farmers' plate and yeomanry cup in any preceding year to carry 7lb.; horses bred in the country to be allowed 5lb. *No licensed horse-dealer will be allowed to enter or start a horse in this race.* Each person entering or naming a horse for this race, to pay 10*s.* entrance, including scales and weights; gentlemen or farmers riders. N.B.—Pedigree and qualification for this race to be produced to the clerk of the races at the time of entrance.

A Hurdle-race Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each,

with a sum added by the innkeepers, for horses, &c., that have been regularly hunted with any established pack of hounds in the previous season; thorough-bred horses to carry 12st. 3lb.; half-bred, 11st. 7lb.; the winner of a hurdle-race at any time to carry 5lb. extra; gentlemen, farmers, or tradesmen riders; two miles, six leaps. The winner to pay 3 sovs. towards the expences of the hurdles; 10*s*. entrance, including scales and weights.

Rules and regulations as at Newmarket.

Stakes to be paid by ten o'clock on the morning of the race, to the clerk of the races, or not entitled, though a winner.

Objections made to any horse, &c., in either of the races, must be in writing, to the stewards, before starting.

Mr. T. H. Waters, Clerk of the Races.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Belford.—49 miles from Newcastle, and 325½ miles from London. The races were formerly held at Beadnell (a village on the sea-shore, 10½ miles, E. S. E. from Belford,) but have been removed here. Races of an inferior description take place here in September. The course is about a mile to the south-west of the town, on the site of what is supposed to have been a Danish camp.

Morpeth.—On the northern bank of the river

Wansbick, 15 miles from Newcastle, and 289 (N.) from London. The races, which take place in the beginning of September, and continue two days, are held at Cottingwood, immediately northward of the town. A plate of £50 is given by the borough member.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, an ancient borough, port, and market-town, 276 miles (N. N. W.) from London, and 117 (S. E.) from Edinburgh, containing, including the environs, about 60,000 inhabitants. This thriving and wealthy town contains numerous valuable institutions, among which may be named, the Literary and Philosophical Society, the Antiquarian Society, the Botanic and Horticultural Society, &c., &c. The Theatre Royal is a fine building, and capable of accommodating 1350 persons; and there is a circus for equestrian performances.

The races take place towards the end of June, and occupy four days. The grand stand is a handsome building of stone, erected by subscription in 1800.

1st. Day.—The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 20 added by the town, for horses, &c., of all ages; three yrs. old, 7st.; four, 8st. 2lb.; five, 8st. 10lb.; six and aged, 9st.; m. and g. allowed 3lb.; the second horse to save his stake; one mile. Five subscribers, or no race.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft.; for

three years old colts, 8st.; 4lb. ; fillies, 8st. untried stallions allowed 3lb. ; two miles.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. ; for two years old colts, 8st. 4lb. ; fillies, 8st. ; untried stallions or mares allowed 3lb. ; T Y. C.

2nd Day.—The Tryo Stakes of 25 sovs. each, with 25 added by the town ; for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 4lb., and fillies, 8st. ; T. Y. C., three quarters of a mile.

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs. each, with 100 added by the town ; for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 5lb., and fillies, 8st. 1lb. Four subscribers, or no race ; if eight subscribers, the owner of the second horse to save his stake ; St. Leger Course, once round. In case of a walk over, the added money will not be given.

Filley Stakes of 10 sovs. each ; for three yrs. old, 8st. ; one mile. Five subscribers, or no race.

3rd Day.—The Northumberland Plate of 100 sovs., for horses, &c., of all ages, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each, 10 ft., and 5 only if declared before the 25th day of March to the clerk of the course at Newcastle or York. To close and name on the 1st of March, and to be handicapped by Mr. Weatherby, of London, or Mr. Etty, of Manchester, by the 14th of March ; the second to save his stake. Four to accept, or no race ; two miles. In case of a walk over, the

£100 will not be given. The winner to pay 5 gs. to the judge.

First year of a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 4lb.; fillies, 8st.; T. Y. C.; the second to save his stake.

The Corporation Plate of 60 gs. given by the corporation of Newcastle, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, for horses, &c., that never won above 100 sovs. at any one time in plate or stakes before the day of naming; three yrs. old, 7st.; four, 8st. 3lb.; five and upwards, 8st. 10lb.; m. and g. allowed 3lb.; the second to receive 20 sovs. out of the stakes; heats, two miles.

4th Day.—The Coronation Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with £20 added by the Town, for two yrs. old, 6st. 7lb.; three, 8st. 4lb.; four, 9st. 7lb.; five and upwards, 9st. 10lb.; m. allowed 3lb.; winners during the week to carry 3lb. extra; the second to save his stake; one mile. Ten subscribers on or before the 1st of March, or no engagement, but the horses not to be named till the time and place of entry for the plates.

A Gold Cup, or Piece of Plate, value £100, by subscriptions of 10 sovs. each, the surplus in specie; three yrs. old, 6st. 10lb.; four, 8st. 2lb.; five, 8st. 10lb.; six and aged, 9st.; m. and g. allowed 3lb.; two miles. To close and name on the 1st of March. The winner is expected to subscribe for the cup of the following year; the se-

cond to receive £35 out of a racing-fund; a winner during the week to carry 4lb. extra.

The Members' Plate of 50 sovs.

Hunters' Stakes of 5 gs. each.

The Selling Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 15 added, for horses, &c., of all ages; 3 yrs. old, 7st.; four, 8st. 3lb.; five, 8st. 10lb.; six and aged, 9st.; m. and g. allowed 3lb.; the winner to be sold for £150, if demanded within half-an-hour after the race; the second to save his stake; one-mile heats. Seven subscribers or no race.

Tynemouth, 8½ miles from Newcastle, situated on the River Tyne. Two days' inferior racing takes place about the middle of April.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Bicester, 12½ miles from Oxford, and 55 from London; contains 2,544 inhabitants. One day's racing towards the end of September.

The Town Plate of £50, added to a Sweepstake of 5 sovs. each, &c. &c.

A Handicap of 3 sovs. each, with 20 added. Hunters' Stakes, &c.

Oxford.—This city, the capital of the county, is famous for its university; it stands on the rivers Isis and Cherwell, 55 miles from London, and contains by the last census, 16,364 inhabitants. The races take place towards the end of August, and

continue two days. The principal stakes are, the Oxfordshire Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft., and only 5 if declared, &c. ; two miles. To this stake there are generally many subscribers.

The County Plate of £50.

Hunters' Stakes of 10 sovs. each, 5 ft., and 25 added, &c.

Second day.—City Members' Plate of £50.

A free Handicap of 5 sovs. each, with 50 added ; two miles.

A Handicap Plate of £50 for beaten horses.

The course is an oval of two miles, all but a distance, and quite flat ; the last half mile, straight.

SALOP.

Bishop's Castle, 19 miles from Ludlow, 20½ from Shrewsbury, and 157 from London, and containing 1,880 inhabitants. One day's inferior racing about the middle of July.

Bridgenorth, on the river Severn, 20½ miles from Shrewsbury, and 140 from London, containing 4,096 inhabitants. This town contains a theatre, assembly rooms, library, &c.

The races are held in the beginning of August, and continue two days. The course has become much damaged, from being let out to different tenants during the interval, who divide it by moveable fences.

First day.—A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 15 added, &c.

The Patshull Stakes of 10 sovs. each.

The Members' Plate of £50.

Second day.—A Gold Cup, in specie, by subscription of 10 sovs. each.

The Members' Plate of £50. The Hunters' Stakes, &c.

Ludlow.—This town is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the confluence of the rivers Teme and Corve, 29 miles from Shrewsbury, and 140 from London, and contains 4,820 inhabitants. It contains a small theatre, which is opened by the Worcester company, during the races; a public subscription library, and two circulating libraries; and assemblies are held in a suite of rooms in the market-house.

The races, which have been established here nearly 50 years, are now held towards the middle of July, and continue two days. The following are the principal stakes:—The Ludford Stakes of 20 sovs. each, with 20 added. A Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each, with 30 added. A Plate of £50 given by the members for the borough. The Borough Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 10 added. The Gold Cup, in specie, by subscription of 10 sovs. each, with 20 added. The Free Handicap Sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each, with 20 added.

Newport, 19 miles from Shrewsbury, and 139

from London, containing 2,343 inhabitants. Two days' racing at the end of July. The principal stakes are: a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 40 added. The North Shropshire Stakes of 3 sovs. each, with 25 sovs. added. A Free Handicap of 3 sovs. each, with 15 sovs. added. A Hurdle sweepstakes, &c.

Oswestry, 17 miles from Shrewsbury, and 180 from London, containing 3,910 inhabitants. The races here were established in 1804, and are held towards the end of September, continuing two days.

First day.—A Cup value 50 sovs. (in specie) the gift of Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., added to a Handicap Stake of 15 sovs. each; one mile and a half, starting at the winning chair. The Cup will not be given unless three horses start. To close and name the 1st of August. To be handicapped by Mr. Weatherby, on the first of September, and only 5 sovs. ft. if declared, either to the clerk of the course or Messrs Weatherby, before the 14th of September.

The Shropshire Stakes, with 50 added by the innkeepers of Oswestry, of 20 sovs. each, h. ft., and 5 only if declared to the clerk of the course, or Messrs Weatherby, before the 14th of June; the second horse to receive back his stake. To close on the third day of Chester races, on or before which day the horses to be named as above. To be handicapped by Mr.

Weatherby, on the 1st of June ; the best of heats ; starting at the winning chair, and running the mile and a half course ; the winner of this stake to subscribe £10 to the fund, for the ensuing year. Any person taking a nomination for this stake, and not declaring forfeit by the 14th of June, as above, will have to pay the stake of 20 sovs., or the forfeit, as the case may be ; and no horse will be allowed to start, whose owner, confederate, or trainer, has not paid all former arrears of stakes at these races. If walked over for, the £50 will not be added.

The North Shropshire County Members' Stakes, of 5 sovs. each ; h. ft., with 50 sovs. added by Sir Roland Hill, Bart., and W. Ormsby Gore Esq., heats one mile and a half. To close and name the same time as the entry for the plates. The 50 sovs. not added, if walked over for.

2nd day.—The Oswestry Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 30 added from the fund, a mile and a half ; if walked over for, the £30 will not be added.

A Gold Cup, value 100 sovs. in specie, by a subscription of 10 sovs. each, the winner of any cup of the value of £100, in the same year, previous to the day of running, to carry 3lb. extra ; m. and g. allowed 3lb. Two miles and a quarter ; starting at the turnpike road. Ten subscribers, or no race. No nomination will be received unless the subscription is paid at the time ; the winner to subscribe to the cup for the ensuing year.

The Handicap Stakes of 5 sovs. each, h. ft. if

declared by nine o'clock, or the morning of running, with £30 added from the fund, if not walked over for; heats, one mile and a half. To close and name to the clerk of the course, by four o'clock on the evening of the first day's races. To be handicapped by the Racing Committee, or whoever they may appoint.

A Sweepstake of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft. for two yrs. old colts; 8st. 4lb., and fillies, 8st.; the last half mile. To close and name to Messrs Weatherby, or the clerk of the course, on or before the third day of Chester races.

R. Edwards, Clerk of the Course.

Shiffnal, 17½ miles from Shrewsbury, and 143 from London, containing 1,463 inhabitants. Two days' inferior racing about the end of May. The members of the southern divison of the county usually add a small sum to one of the stakes.

Shrewsbury, the chief town of the county, is pleasantly situated on two eminences, rising gently from the banks of the Severn, 154 miles (N.W.) from London, and contains about 21,000 inhabitants. The theatre, which was formerly part of the palace of the princes of Powysland, is open during the races. The public subscription library is well supported, besides which, a mechanic's institution was established in 1825, where lectures are occasionally delivered; assemblies are held monthly during the season, in a suite of rooms ad-

mirably adapted for the purpose. The country round Shrewsbury is extremely picturesque. The course is on Bicton Heath, about 2 miles west of the town; it is rather oval, and one mile and one hundred and eighty five yards in circumference, with a straight run in, of nearly half a mile, and a little hill between the last turn and the distance. The races take place about the middle of September, and continue three or four days.

First day.—The Whitehall Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 50 sovs. added by the Race Committee; a mile and a half. To close and name the 1st. of September.

The Tankerville Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft. and 5 only if declared on or before the 1st. of September, with 25 sovs. added by the Race Committee. To close on the 10th of August, on or before which day the horses are to be named to Messrs. Weatherby, London, or to Mr. Clay, Shrewsbury; weights to be declared by Messrs. Weatherby, on the 20th of August; the second horse to save his stake. Three to remain in, or no race; two miles.

The St. Leger Stake, of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft. for three yrs. old, colts 8st. 4lb, and fillies 8st. 2lb. a mile and a quarter.

The Innkeepers' Purse added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each for all ages; mares and geldings allowed 3lb; heats, a mile and a quarter. To close and name at the time of entry for the plates.

Second Day.—The Severn Stakes of 20 sovs. each, h. ft.; the produce of untried mares or stallions allowed 3lb.; only one allowance; a mile and three quarters.

The Colman Stakes of 25 sovs. each, with 25 sovs. added by the Committee; the produce of untried mares or stallions allowed 3lb.; only one allowance; three quarters of a mile.

The Gold cup (in specie) by subscription of 10 sovs. each; m. and g. allowed 2lb. three miles. The winner to subscribe to the cup for the ensuing year.

The Shropshire Stakes of 20 sovs. each, h. ft., with 25 sovs. added by the Race Committee; two miles.

The Borough Members' plate, of 60 sovs.: heats, twice round and a distance. To close on the Saturday preceding the races.

Third Day.—The Cleveland Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft. with 25 sovs. added by the Race Committee. The winner of the Tankerville or cup to carry 3lb. if both, 5lb. extra; m. and g. allowed 3lb.; two miles. To close and name the 1st of September.

The Queen's Plate of 100 gs. for all ages; three miles. To close and name the Saturday preceding the races.

A sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 20 sovs. added by the Race Committee, for horses that have run at the last meeting; heats, once round. A

winner once before running to carry 3lb.; twice, 5lb.; thrice or more, 7lb. extra. To close and name to Mr. Clay, by eight o'clock, the night before running.

The County Members' Plate of 60 sovs. the gift of the members for the northern division of the county of Salop; heats twice round and a distance. To name on the Saturday before the races.

Where money is given, it will be withheld if walked over for.

Wem.—This town is situated in a level district, on the northern banks of the river Roden, 11 miles from Shrewsbury, and 172 from London, and contains nearly 2000 inhabitants.

Very inferior races about the beginning of October.

Wenlock.—An ancient town, 12 miles from Shrewsbury and 148 from London, containing 2,400 inhabitants. One day's racing towards the end of July.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Bath.—This ancient and celebrated city is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Avon, along which its buildings extend more than two miles, crowning the summits of that fine range of hills by which it is surrounded. It is twelve miles from Bristol, 19 from Wells, and 106 west from London, and contains nearly 40,000 inhabitants. This

city has been much frequented, during a long series of years, by invalids, who seek the benefit of its famous mineral springs. The immense influx of fashionable and wealthy visitors during what is called the Bath season, changes this city, at that period, into one continued scene of gaiety and luxury. Among the principal public places devoted to fashionable resort and amusement, the following may be enumerated : the grand pump room, the public subscription library, the magnificent assembly rooms, the theatre, Sydney Gardens, the Vauxhall of Bath, the subscription club-house in York Buildings, the Bath and West of England subscription rooms, &c. besides libraries, billiard rooms, &c. too numerous to mention. The abbey church is one of the purest specimens of the later style of English architecture in this country.

Two annual racing meetings are held at this city ; a spring meeting about the end of April, which continues two days, and a summer meeting, about the end of June, both of which are well attended. Both are held on Lansdown Downs, where an excellent course has been formed, with every convenience for spectators. The spring meeting is held the week after the Newmarket Craven meeting.

Ages from the 1st of January.

The Lansdowne Trial Stakes of 15 sovs. each, 10 ft. for horses that never won (matches excepted) ;

m. and g. allowed 3lb, ; one mile and a quarter.

The Ladies' silver cup, value 30 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, for horses not thorough bred ; m. and g. allowed 3lb. Horses having won the value of £50 (matches excepted) to carry 10lb extra ; gentlemen riders. The second horse to save his stake. One mile and a half and a distance.

The Weston Stakes of 30 sovs. each, 20 ft. with 20 sovs. added, for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb, and fillies, 8st. 4lb ; the produce of untried mares or horses allowed 4lb. ; the straight half a mile. To close and name on the 1st of February.

A sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each, 5 ft. for horses of all denominations ; thorough bred horses, 7lb extra ; the last half mile ; gentlemen riders.

The Bath Stakes (handicap) of 20 sovs. each h. ft. and only 5, if declared before the 1st of March, with 20 sovs. added ; one mile and a half and a distance. To close and name on or before the 1st. of February, and the weights to be fixed before the 20th of the same month.

The Dyrham Park Handicap Stakes, of 20 sovs. each, h. ft. with 20 sovs. added, for horses of all denominations ; gentlemen riders. To close and name by 9 o'clock in the evening of the first day's race, and the weights to be fixed by the stewards, or whom they may appoint, as soon after as possible.

The Doddington Park Stakes, of 20 sovs. each, h. ft. for horses not thorough bred ; a winner of the Pillerton Tally-ho or Billesden Coplow before the day of starting, to carry 7lb. ; of any two or either twice, 10lb. extra ; two miles ; gentlemen riders.

The York Stakes, a forced handicap of 5 sovs. each, with 20 added : heats, one mile. To close and name by eight o'clock in the evening of the first day's race.

A sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. for the half-bred three yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb. fillies and geldings, 8st. 4lb., one mile. Three horses to start for each race, or the public money will not be given.

BATH SUMMER MEETING.

(A clear week after Ascot.)

The Somersetshire Stakes, of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft. and only 5 if declared on or before the 1st of June, with 50 sovs. added ; the winner to pay 20 sovs. to the judge ; the second horse to save his stake. Any person taking a nomination and not declaring forfeit by the 1st of June, as above, will have to pay the 25 sovs. or the forfeit of 15 sovs., as the case may be. To close and name to Mr. Margerum or Mr. Weatherby, on or before the 1st of May, and the weights to be fixed before the 20th of the same month ; two miles and a distance.

The original 5 sovs. stakes, with 50 added, for horses that never won £100 at any one time before the day of naming. The winner of £100, at any one time previous to the day of starting, to carry 5lb. extra; m. and g. allowed 3lb.

The Dyrham Park Stakes, of 15 sovs. each, 10 ft., with 20 added, for horses not thorough-bred; a winner of the Pillerton Tally-ho, or Billesden Coplow Stakes, to carry 7lb. extra; maiden horses at the time of starting, allowed 7lb.; one mile and a half a d a distance. Gentlemen riders.

The Kelston Park Stakes, of 30 sovs. each, 15 ft. with 20 added; a winner once, to carry 3lb., twice, 5lb. extra; the p oduce of untried horses or mares allowed 4lb.; the straight half mile.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. for three yrs. old; the produce of untried stallions or mares allowed 3lb. of both 5lb., one mile.

Sweepstakes of 30 sovs. each, 10 ft. for two yrs. old; those by stallions, or out of mares that never bred a winner, allowed 3lb., if both, 6lb.; the straight half a mile.

The County and City Members' Plates, of £50 each, &c.

Mr. Margerum, Clerk of the Course.

Taunton.—This town is situated on the river Tone, in a central part of the beautiful and luxuriant vale of Taunton-Dean, 11 miles from Bridge-

water and 144 (W. by S.) from London, and contains upwards of 10,000 inhabitants. It contains a theatre, assembly rooms, a public library, and reading rooms, with a museum attached, &c., and several charitable institutions.

The races take place about the beginning of September, and continue two days. Both the members for the county and the members for the borough contribute to the Stakes.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Brenwood, 10 miles from Stafford and 125½ miles from London, and containing 2,763 inhabitants. Two days' racing towards the end of September.

The Patshull Stakes of 3 sovs. each, with 20 added from the fund. The Ladies' Purse. The Chillington Stakes, of 5 sovs. each, with 20 sovs. added from the fund. A hurdle race, &c.

Burntwood, 3½ miles (W. by S.) from Lichfield, containing about 700 inhabitants. One day's racing about the middle of October. About £40 is subscribed, and added to the stakes.

Burton upon Trent, 24 miles (E.) from Stafford, and 124 (N. W. by N.) from London, and containing 4,114 in that part of the town situated in the county of Stafford. It is celebrated for its excellent ale, and contains a theatre, assembly-rooms, libraries, &c.

Races were held here at a very early period ; at present, they take place towards the end of August, generally the week after Wolverhampton, and continue two days.

The Trial Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 20 added from the fund ; once round and a distance. To close and name on the day of entry for the Anglesea Plate (the Saturday preceding the races) between the hours of four and six in the evening, at the three Queens' Inn.

The two yrs. old Stakes, of 15 sovs. each, for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 5lb. and fillies, 8st. 2lb. ; the straight half mile. To close and name on or before the 1st of May, to Messrs. Weatherby, or to the secretary of the Race Committee.

The Bretby Cup, or piece of plate, value 100 sovs. given by the Earl of Chesterfield, added to a sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each, 10 ft., and 5 only if declared to Messrs. Weatherby, in London, or to the secretary of the Race Committee, Burton-upon-Trent, on or before the 1st of July. To close and name on the 1st of June, and the weights to be declared on or before the 20th. Five to accept, or no race ; the second horse to save his stake ; once round and a distance.

The Drukelow Stakes of 25 sovs. each, with 20 added from the fund, 10 ft., and 5 only if declared by the 1st. of July ; twice round and a distance. To close and name on or before the 1st of

June to Messrs. Weatherby, or the secretary to the Race Committee; the weights to be declared on the 20th of June.

The Anglesea Plate of 50 sovs.

The three yrs. old Stakes of 20 sovs. each, h. ft. once round, and start at the two yrs. old starting post. To close and name on or before the 1st of May, to Messrs. Weatherby, or to the Secretary to the Race Committee.

The Cup Stakes of 10 sovs. each, by subscription, to which will be added 30 from the fund; m. and g. allowed 3lb.; twice round and a distance. To close and name on the 1st of June to Messrs. Weatherby, or to the Secretary of the Race Committee.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 20 sovs. added by the fund; m. and g. allowed 2lb. To close at the time of naming for the Anglesea plate; horses that have won once in the present year, up to the time of starting, 3lb., twice, 5lb., thrice, 7lb. extra; horses having started twice and not won, to be allowed 8lb., thrice, 5lb.; heats, once round and a distance.

A Hunters' Stakes of 10 sovs. each, for horses, &c., not thorough-bred; a winner of one plate or stake in the present year, 5lb., of two, 7lb., and of three, 10lb. extra; two-mile heats. To close and name to Messrs. Weatherby, or to the Secretary to the Race Committee, on or before the 1st. of July.

J. D. Bedford, Secretary to the Race Committee.

Cheadle, 14 miles from Stafford, and 147 (N. W. by N.) from London, containing 3,862 inhabitants. One day's inferior racing about the beginning of September.

Hednesford, a joint township with Leacroft, in the parish of Cannock, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Rudgeby, and about 12 miles from Lichfield, and containing 442 inhabitants. The heathy downs called Cannock Chase, which lie between Brenwood, Burntwood, Hednesford, Rudgeby and Lichfield, contain about 25,000 acres, have been long celebrated for the number of race-horses bred and trained on them, chiefly about Hednesford. One day's racing takes place here about the beginning of July, when about £70, raised by subscription, is given away in stakes.

Lichfield, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Stafford, and 118 (N. W. by N.) from London, containing 6,075 inhabitants. At the theatre, which is open during the races, the celebrated Mrs. Siddons made her first appearance on the stage. The course is on the road to Tamworth, about two miles from the city. In addition to the races which take place towards the middle of September, and which continue two days, a Spring Meeting is now held about the end of March, for Hunters' Stakes.

Lichfield Summer Meeting.—The Staffordshire Stakes, of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft., and 5 only if declared to Messrs. Weatherby, or to Mr. F. Webb, on or before the 24th of August, two miles; 50 sovs. will be added from the race fund. Three to accept, or no race; the second horse to save his stake. To close and name on the 1st. of August. The weight to be declared on or before the 14th of August. Nominations to be taken in this stake, and remaining in, to pay 15 sovs., and on starting, 25 sovs.

The two yrs. old Stakes of 25 sovs. each; colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 4lb.; T. Y. C.

A Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, h. ft., for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb.; and fillies, 8st. 4lb. To close and name on the 1st. of May.

The Gold Cup, by subscriptions of 10 sovs. each, to be paid in specie; three miles; m. and g. allowed 2lb.; a winner of a queen's plate, cup, or cup stakes, in the same year, to carry 3lb., twice, 5lb., thrice, 7lb. extra.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs. &c.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 25 added from the fund, for horses that never won more than £50 at any one time; m. and g. allowed 2lb.; winners in the same year, once, 3lb., twice, 5lb., thrice, 7lb. extra; half-bred horses allowed 7lb.; horses that have started three times in the same year and not won, allowed 3lb.;

one-mile heat. To close and name on the Saturday before running.

F. Webb, Secretary.

Newcastle-under-Lyme, 16 miles from Stafford, and 149 from London, on the great road from Birmingham and London to Liverpool and Manchester, and containing 7031 inhabitants. There is a small theatre, concert and assembly rooms. The races, which are held about the beginning of August, and continue two days, three days intervening between them, take place on an excellent course near the town. In addition to what is generally given by the members for the borough, upwards of £100 raised by subscription is given away in stakes.

The Potteries.—A district in the north-western part of the county, consisting of numerous scattered villages occupying an extent of upwards of 10 square miles, and containing more than 20,000 inhabitants. In this district is manufactured the famous Staffordshire crockery-ware, from which it takes its name. The races here take place about the beginning of August, and continue two days.

First Day.—The Trial Stakes of 15 sovs. each, with 20 sovs. added; m. and g. allowed 3lb.; one round and a distance. Four subscribers, or no race.

The Borough Stakes of 15 sovs. each, 10 ft., with 100 sovs. added; m. and g. allowed 3lb.;

a winner of a queen's plate, cup, or stakes of 100 sovs. value in the same year, to carry 5lb. extra; twice round and a distance; the second horse to receive back his stake. Not less than three horses to start, unless by the consent of the stewards.

The Stewards' Plate of 100 sovs. in specie, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft., and 5 only if declared, &c.; three times round the course, about three miles. To close on the 1st. of May, and the weights to be fixed by the 14th, and to declare by the 1st of June.

2nd. Day.—A Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft. and 5 only if declared on or before the 1st of May, with 100 sovs. added by William Taylor Copeland, Esq. M.P.; for all ages; twice round, about two miles. To close and name on the 1st of March, and the weights to be fixed by the 1st of April.

The Champagne Stakes of 20 sovs. each h. ft. with 50 sovs. added, for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb. and fillies, 8st. 3lb. The winner to give two dozen of champagne to the Club; T. Y. C. half a mile. To close and name on or before the 1st of March.

The Maiden Plate of 70 sovs. added to a subscription of 3 sovs. each, for horses &c. of all ages, m. and g. allowed 3lb.; the winner of any of the preceding races to carry 5lb. extra; the second

horse to receive the subscription; heats, twice round and a distance.

The horses for the Trial Stakes, the Borough Stakes, and the Maiden Plate, to be named at the George Inn, Burslem, on Saturday, the 3rd of August, between the hours of six and seven o'clock.

All communications to be addressed to the secretary of the Pottery Race Committee, Burslem. The entries for the Steward's Plate, the handicap of 25 sovs. each, and the Champagne Stakes, to be made either to Mr. Weatherby, in London, or the secretary of the Race Committee, Burslem.

Stafford.—The chief town of the county, on the river Low; 136 miles (N. W. by N.) from London, containing nearly 6000 inhabitants. The course, which is one mile, would be a complete oval, but for a straight run in of about a quarter of a mile. The races, which take place in the beginning of October, are of a very inferior description.

Stone.—Seven miles from Stafford and 141 from London, containing 2,855 inhabitants. Two days' racing about the beginning of October. About £100 raised by public subscription, is given away in stakes.

Uttoxeter.—On the river Dore, 13 miles from Stafford, and 135 (N.W. by N.) from London, containing 4,658 inhabitants. Two days' racing about the end of September. About £80 raised by subscription, is given away in stakes.

Walsall.—18 miles from Stafford, and 118 from London, containing nearly 6000 inhabitants. Assemblies are held at the principal hotels during the races, which take place towards the end of September, and continue two days. In addition to a plate of £50, given by the Borough Members, nearly £100 is raised by subscription, and given away in stakes.

Wolverhampton.—16 miles (S.) from Stafford, and 123 (N.W.) from London, containing nearly 20,000 inhabitants. This town contains a theatre, open during the races, assembly rooms, public subscription library, &c. The races take place about the middle of August, and continue three days. The course is of an oval shape, a mile and a quarter, the run in straight; and the T. Y. C. is a straight half mile; it is situated near the town, and contains an elegant stand.

1st. Day.—The Trial Stakes, of 10 sovs. each, with 20 added, &c.

A Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, for three yrs. old; the produce of untried mares and horses allowed 3lb. &c. The Wolverhampton Stakes of 25 sovs. (handicap each) 15 ft. and 5 if declared, &c., to which is added 100 sovs.

2nd Day.—The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs. each, with 50 added from the fund, for three yrs. old colts and fillies, &c.; one mile and three quarters.

The Chillington Stakes of 25 sovs. each, for two

yrs. old colts and fillies, &c. ; three quarters of a mile.

The Cleveland Cup, of 100 sovs. by subscriptions of 10 sovs. each, the surplus in money, to which is added 50 sovs. from the fund. The Borough Members' Plate of 60 sovs.

3rd Day.—The Wrottesley Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 20 added from the fund, &c.

A Sweepstakes of 30 sovs. each, 20 ft. for two yrs. old colts and fillies.

The Holyoake Stakes, of 20 sovs. each (handicap) 10 ft. and 5 only if declared, &c. on or before the 1st of August. The second horse to save his stake, and the winner to pay 10 sovs. towards the expenses of the course.

The Himley Park Stakes, of 5 sovs. each, with 25 added, for beaten horses.

A half-bred Stake, &c.

Mr. F. Marshall, Clerk of the Course.

SUFFOLK.

Beccles.—On the river Wareney, 44 miles from Bury St. Edmond's, and 110 (N.E. by N.) from London, containing 3.493 inhabitants. The environs abound with pleasing scenery ; and the theatre, an elegant building, open during the races, is sometimes used as an assembly room. The course, on which there are two handsome and commodious stands, is situated near the town, and is

extensive and well kept. Two days' racing towards the end of September. From £80 to £100, raised by subscription, is given away in stakes.

Ipswich, on the river Orwell, 25 miles (S.E. by E.) from Bury St. Edmond's, and 69 (N.E.) from London, containing 17,186 inhabitants. This town contains a public subscription library, three subscription news-rooms, a mechanic's institution, with a good library and museum, and also a horticultural society. The theatre is opened twice a year by the Norwich company of comedians. It was at Ipswich that Garrick made his first appearance on the stage, in 1739. The assembly rooms are large and elegantly fitted up.

The races take place in the beginning of July, and continue two days.

1st Day.—Her Majesty's Plate of 100gs. The County Member's Plate of 50. Hunter's Sweepstakes.

2nd Day.—The Town Members' plate of 50 sovs. The Town Purse of 50 sovs. A Sweepstakes for horses the property of farmers, &c.

Newmarket.—See Cambridgeshire.

SURREY.

Egham, on the banks of the Thames, 20 miles from London, containing 3,616 inhabitants. Runnymede, on which the races take place, is celebrated in history as the place appointed by King John for holding a conference with his revolted

barons, who had confederated for the preservation of their rights and liberties. On this plain, after a debate which continued a few days, during which each party encamped as open enemies, the king consented to grant the privileges and exemptions contained in "Magna Charta," which he afterwards signed in a small island near the opposite banks of the Thames, still called Magna Charta Island.

During former reigns, Egham races were always honoured by a visit from royalty. The course, which is rather oval, is short of two miles by 66 yards, and nearly flat.

First Day.—The Gold Cup; the winner to be paid in specie by subscriptions of 10 sovs. each; if more than ten subscribers, the owner of the second horse to receive back his stake; m. and g. allowed 3lb.; the winner to be sold for 600 sovs. if demanded, &c.; two miles. To close and name on the Monday after Ascot.

A Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, h. ft. for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies 8st. 3lb.; half a mile.

Second day.—The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft. and 5 only if declared on or before the 20th of July. Three to remain in or no race, two miles and a distance. To close and name on the Monday after Ascot; the weights to be fixed on or before the 1st of July. The winner of the Goodwood or Brighton Stakes to carry 7lb.

of both, 10lb. extra; the winner to pay 15 sovs. to the Judge.

The Magna Charta Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. for colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 4lb.; the winner of the Riddlesworth, 2000gs., Derby, or Oaks, to carry 7lb. extra; the new mile. To close and name on the 1st of March.

Third Day.—A Sweepstakes of 30 sovs. each, 20 ft. for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 5lb., and fillies, 8st. 2lb.; winners to carry 3lb. extra; three quarters of a mile. To close and name the Monday after Ascot.

Epsom, a parish in the 1st. division of the hundred of Copthorne, 16 miles (E.N.E.) from Guilford, and 15 (S.W. by S.) from London, on the road to Worthing, containing, with the hamlet of Horton, about 3000 inhabitants. This place was by the Saxons called *Ebbisham*, from which its present name is derived. It is delightfully situated on the western verge of Banstead Downs, and from the salubrity of the air, the estimation in which its medicinal waters were formerly held, and the celebrity of its races, it became the resort of many families, and rapidly increased in the number of its buildings, and the extent of its population. In the centre of the town is a large sheet of water. The houses are, in general, handsome and well-built. The environs, which are exceedingly pleasant, abound with handsome seats and villas, and on the downs, which command an extensive

and interesting view of the surrounding country, is the far-famed Epsom race-course, where the Derby and Oaks are annually run for.

Towards the conclusion of the 17th and in the beginning of the 18th centuries, the mineral waters at this place were in great use. The spring, situated on the common, half a mile out of the village, was the first of the kind discovered in England, with the exception of the hot well at Bath. It was found by accident, in 1618, or, according to another account, about the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Its beneficial properties soon became generally known, and began to attract visitors, for whose accommodation the lord of the manor erected a shed, and enclosed the pond formed by the spring. About 1640, the fame of these waters had spread into France, Germany, and other countries, and from them salts were prepared, for which, though sold at five shillings an ounce, the demand was greater than could be supplied. About 1649, the concourse of families and foreigners resorting to the well was so great, that Mr. Packhurst, then lord of the manor, enlarged the first building, by erecting a ball-room, planted a long walk of elms from the London road, and avenues leading in different directions. The village continued increasing, and rivalled even Bath and Tunbridge in the number of its distinguished visitors.

About the beginning of the last century, these waters gradually lost their reputation, through the

knavery of one Lerington, an apothecary, who, having purchased a piece of land here, built a large house, with an assembly room, and sunk a well. By means of balls, concerts, and other amusements, this person contrived to lure the company from the old well, till at length, getting the lease of the latter into his own hands, he shut it up. This designing and unprincipled conduct met its proper reward. The new water was found not to possess the virtues of the old, and Epsom began to be deserted. At the expiration of the lease, Mr. Parkhurst repaired the buildings of the old well; and although the place was no longer so much visited by strangers, it was still frequented by the neighbouring gentry, who had a public breakfast here every Monday, during the summer months. This practice was, at length, wholly superseded by the new fashion of sea-bathing, and in 1804, the old building was pulled down, and a dwelling house erected on its site. The well is still preserved.

The manor of Ebbisham belonged, at the time of the Doomsday survey, to the abbey of Chertsey, the monks of which were licensed to have a park here, shut up whenever they pleased. This is supposed to be what is now called Woodcote Park, about a mile southward of the village. Woodcote Park was long the residence of the proprietors of the manor, till given, towards the conclusion of the 17th century, by Mrs. Evelyn to Lord Baltimore.

The last possessor of that family led a dissolute life, and in March, 1768, was tried at Guildford assizes for a rape on Sarah Woodcock, a milliner, whom he sent to his house here. He narrowly escaped being convicted. Soon afterwards he sold his estate, at this place, went abroad, and died at Naples, in 1771. The following anecdotes of this nobleman are taken from a German periodical publication, entitled Olla Podrida for 1785, (Part IV. p. 45.)

" Lord Baltimore, who published 'Remarks on Constantinople and the Turks,' in 1768, and a 'Tour in the Levant,' in 1769, determined to keep constantly travelling, that, as he said, he might not know where he should be buried. In 1769 he travelled with eight women, a physician, and two black eunuchs, who were entrusted with the superintendence of his little seraglio. With the assistance of his doctor, he made many singular experiments upon the ladies of his harem, feeding such as were inclined to be fat, on acid aliments alone, and those of a contrary nature with milk, soups, and nutritious diet. On his arrival with this retinue at Vienna, the inspector of police begged to be informed which of the eight ladies was his wife. He returned this message, that " he was an Englishman, and whenever he was called to account about his marriage, he immediately left that place, unless an opportunity was afforded him of *boxing it out.*"

The mansion and park of Woodcote were purchased by the late Lewis Tessier, Esq. His son, the Baron de Tessier, to whom they now belong, is a perpetual steward of Epsom races—an office he fills to the entire satisfaction of the sporting world, and the public in general.

The disputes about the manor of Epsom, which not long since occasioned much anxiety with the public, as threatening to put a stop to these favourite races, are, at length, happily terminated. While this alarm was at its height, it happened that a general election took place. As if to show how dear the national amusement of racing is to our rural population, a gentleman of high character and great wealth, but who was suspected on account of his well-known antipathy to field sports (arising from overstrained religious feelings), of designing to put down Epsom races, is generally supposed to have lost his election for the county on this account only.

Horton Park, which was also the property of Lord Baltimore, is now the residence of James Trotter, Esq.

Durdans is said by Aubrey to have been built by the Earl of Berkeley with the materials of Nonsuch Palace, when it was demolished by the Duchess of Cleveland. This fine structure, which was once inhabited by the father of George III, being destroyed by fire, a new mansion was erected by Mr.

Dalbiac, and is now the residence of Charles Blackman, Esq.

On Banstead Downs is the Oaks, originally an ale-house, which was purchased by General Burgoyne, who built an elegant dining-room, and fitted up the place for a hunting seat. It was sold by the general to the Earl of Derby, one of the most accomplished sportsmen of his day, who greatly enlarged the house and enclosed much of the adjoining common, so that it is now surrounded by plantations two miles in circumference. Here was given the celebrated "Fête champêtre," in celebration of the Earl's first marriage, which furnished General Burgoyne with the subject of a musical entertainment, entitled the "Maid of the Oaks."

In 1779 the Earl of Derby originated the famous stakes, called the Oaks, after this seat, and in the following year, the Derby, so named out of compliment to its founder, both of which stakes have been run for annually at Epsom ever since, and with the great St. Leger stakes at Doncaster, may with justice be denominated the most popular and attractive races in this country.

A Spring meeting has been established at Epsom which takes place in the beginning of April, but is very thinly attended, and the sport is very indifferent.

The grand racing meeting commences on the

Tuesday, and continues till the end, of the week preceding Whitsuntide, and until 1838, the Derby was run on the Thursday, and the Oaks on the Friday. Now however the Derby is run for on Wednesday, which is a most judicious change in several respects. By this alteration, the public have a day given them to recover from the turmoil and excitement of the Derby, and are thus enabled to enter with greater relish into the more quiet but not less pleasurable amusements of the Oaks' day. As a proof that this change is appreciated, it is only necessary to refer to the attendance on the second Friday, since it has taken place, it being well known and generally remarked at the time, that the company, both in 1838, and the past season, very considerably exceeded the average of former years. A day's interval is also of service, to those who may happen to have fillies in both races—which occurred at the last meeting, with Deception (backed to a considerable amount for each) the second for the Derby, and the winner of the Oaks.

The old course, now seldom used except for the cup, is two miles, of an irregular circular form ; the first mile up hill.

The new Derby course is exactly a mile and a half, and somewhat in the form of a horse shoe. The first three quarters of a mile may be considered as straight running, the bend in the course being very trifling, and the width very great ; the next quarter of a mile is in a gradual turn, and

is called Tattenham corner; the last half mile from this is straight. The first half mile is on the ascent, the next third of a mile level; and the remainder is on the descent, till within the distance, where the ground again rises.

The new T. Y. C. is 6 furlongs; the old T. Y. C. or Woodcote course, is rather under 4.—The Craven course is one mile and a quarter.

The Grand Stand, a handsome and commodious building, was erected in 1829—30, the expense being estimated at £13,890, which sum was raised by means of shares. The interior comprises several rooms for refreshment, and a saloon, 101 feet in length, and 38 wide. The whole length of the building is 126 feet, arranged for the accommodation of 5000 persons, with seats on the roof for 2,500 more. Besides this, there are numerous other stands, which, with booths and shows of every description, line each side of the course, for a considerable distance.

The appearance of the course, just previous to the start for the Derby, with its innumerable booths, and the vast multitude which cover it as far as the eye can reach, in every direction, is a sight of thrilling interest, and one only to be beheld in this country. The horses are saddled, and led about for some little time previous to starting, in the warren, a paddock near the course, to which the public are admitted on foot, upon payment of a shilling, and which attracts vast crowds, some from curiosity to

see the condition &c. of their favourite horses, but the greater number to stare at the nobility, as nearly half the male portion of the peerage may be met with on this spot.

The crowded state of the roads, both on approaching and returning from Epsom races, has been often described, and it is only to be wondered at that a greater number of accidents do not occur, particularly as many brave cocknies select this occasion for their first attempt at coachmanship or riding.

Baron de Tessier and Sir Gilbert Heathcote are the perpetual stewards of these races,—in which situation, they have given universal satisfaction. Mr. J. Farrall, the trainer of Epsom, is the clerk of the course, and is very efficient and attentive. The ground for the erection of booths, &c. is put up to auction previous to each meeting, of which due notice is given by public advertisements.

EPSOM SPRING MEETING.

A sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with £50 added by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, three yrs. old to carry 7st. 2lb.; and four, 8st. 10lb.; one mile.

A sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 25 sovs. added, for horses of all ages; the Craven stakes weights; the winner to be sold for 250 sovs. if demanded in the usual way; one mile heats.

EPSOM, GRAND MEETING, IN MAY.

Tuesday.—The Craven stakes of 10 sovs. each, for three yrs old, 8st., four, 8st. 9lb.; six, 9st. 2lb.; and aged, 9st. 5lb.; the last mile and a quarter. To close on the entrance night.

The Shirley stakes of 25 sovs. each; colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies 8st. 4lb.; then three yrs. old; one mile.

The Woodcote stakes of 30 sovs. each, h. ft., for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 6lb.; and fillies, 8st. 3lb; new T. Y. C. three quarters of a mile.

Wednesday.—Renewal of the Derby stakes, of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb.; and fillies, 8st. 2lb.; last mile and half; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes; and the winner to pay 100 sovs. towards the expense of additional police officers; stakes to be made to Messrs. Weatherby in London.

Thursday.—Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, with 50 added for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 6lb.; fillies, 8st. 3lb.; new T. Y. C. the winner to be sold for 200 sovs. To close on the entrance day.

Friday.—A renewal of the Oaks stakes, 50 sovs. each, h. ft. for three yrs. old, fillies 8st. 4lb.; all other conditions as for the Derby.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft. colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies 8st. 4lb.; then two yrs. old;

new T. Y. C. those got by untried stallions, or cut of untried mares to be allowed 3lb. ; but only one allowance. To close and name to Messrs. Weatherby, or Mr. Farrall, or before the 25th. of March 1839.

Guilford.—On the river Wey, 30 miles (S. W.) from London, and containing 3,161 inhabitants. The races at this place have fallen into insignificance, the only stake mentioned in the racing calender, run for here annually during the last two years, being her Majesty's plate of 100 gs.

Reigate.—This town is beautifully situated on a branch of the river Mole, on the high road, from London to Brighton ; 19 miles (E.) from Guilford, and 21 (S. by W.) from London. The races here take place about the first week in June, and continue two days, during which the following plates and stakes are run for, viz :—The Gold cup, value 100 gs.—The Surrey plate, value 100 gs. ; the Reigate Gold cup, 100 gs. ; the Reigate hunting Gold cup, of the same value.

SUSSEX.

Brighton, or Brighthelmstone.—A town on the sea-coast, in the hundred of Whalesbone and cape Lewis, 52 miles from London. This town was a small fishing place till 1784 ; but since that period, by the mere force of fashion and royal patronage, it has grown up to be a populous and luxurious

city. It is built under the shelter of the South-down hills, which protect it from the northern and eastern blasts. Splendid squares and parades have been built, besides hotels, club-houses, and other establishments, for the purpose of amusement. Hence it has become the resort of the idle, the invalid and the fashionable, as well in the winter as the summer season.—It boasts also of a Royal Palace, called the Pavilion, at which our recent Sovereigns have never failed to pass some part of the winter. In 1821, the population of this fashionable watering place, amounted to 24,429 ; but such has been the increase since that period, that it is at present estimated at little short of 50,000 in the season.

The races take place in the beginning of August, and continue three days.—The course, which is on Brighton downs, about a mile and a half from the town, is railed in, and well kept, and affords every accommodation to the numerous and fashionable visitors ; the stand is capable of containing 500 spectators. Its height above the sea, is 384 feet ; and from it may be seen the Isle of Wight, with many other beautiful objects. On White Hawke hill, near the race course, on which a signal tower has been erected, are the remains of an ancient fortification ; and on Hollingsbury hill, about two miles north of the town, are vestiges of a large circular encampment in which are several

tumuli. In 1750, an urn containing 1000 silver *denarii*, of the emperor from Antoninus Pius to Philip, was found near this spot.

The following is a list of the principal plates and stakes run for over this course: viz:—The Brighton stakes of 25 sovs. each with 100 added. The the town plate of 50 sovs. The Sussex plate of 50 sovs. Her Majesty's Gold cup, value 100 sovs. The Sussex plate of 50 sovs. and a Handicap plate of 40 sovs. It is remarkable, that the borough members do not contribute any stake at these races.

Goodwood.—The seat of his grace the Duke of Richmond, near Chichester. This domain was purchased in 1720, of the family of Compton, by Charles, the first Duke of Richmond, as a hunting seat, and for occasional resort; but having been greatly enlarged and modernized, it became the chief residence of that noble family. Its present grandeur and extent, with appendages in a style of unusual nagnificence, are chiefly due to the second Duke of Richmond, who dedicated his leisure and ample fortune to plans of improvement, both in planting and building, which were designed and brought to perfection during the last forty years of his life.

The great addition in the former mansion was begun 1800. It is a principal front, which extends 166 feet, has a colonade of two orders in its centre for entrance, and is terminated by circular

towers, with hemispherical roofs. From each of these a front of 106 feet, towards the east and south, stands upon an angle of 45 degrees. This elevation is imposing in its effect, from the large space it occupies. The building is composed of squarred flint-stones, of the neatest masonry, and the whole architectural design originated with the noble founder, who superintended the execution. At his death in 1806 much of the interior remained to be completed.

This spacious structure has great advantage of situation, at the base of rich woodland, and a range of downs, and is surrounded by the Park, where forest trees of remarkable dimensions and beauty are abundantly scattered. From different parts of the park, the general aspect of the country is very beautiful ; an effect arising from the inequality of the surface, the diversity of the scenery (of which the leading features are the English channel, Chichester spire and the Isle of Wight,) and the variety of the verdure in the foreground. Towards the north, the surface becomes irregular, and partakes of the pleasing character of landscape, peculiar to the neighbouring chalk downs, with their wooded acclivities. The whole circuit of the park, which contains 2000 acres, is enclosed by a lofty flint wall. Many of the knolls and bays into which the downs are broken, are clothed with plantations of fir and beech, to the extent of some hundreds of acres.

Of the interior of Goodwood house, the most striking object is a colonnade in the vestibule, or entrance hall. This room is divided by six pillars of Guernsey granite, of a light grey colour, the shafts being 13 feet high, with a diameter of one foot 7 inches. The dining room and library are splendidly fitted up with designs from the antique. The picture gallery, which is 86 by 24 feet, among others, contains valuable paintings by Vandyke, Leley, Battoni, Gainsborough, &c. &c., besides several landscapes with portraits of celebrated horses, by Stubbs. The stables and offices, westward of the house, and perhaps rather too near to it, form a handsome quadrangular building, inferior to few, if any in the kingdom. The stables were began 1757, and finished in six years, from a design of Sir William Chambers. The dog kennel, which is said to have cost £25,000, is both for extent, and singular arrangment, unequalled by any other in England; it was designed, and built by James Watts. Among the curiosities of Goodwood, is the lion carved in wood, which adorned the head of Commodore Anson's ship the Centurian, during his circumnavigation of the globe. It is set up on a stone pedestal, with the following lines inscribed on it,

Stay, traveller, awhile and view
One who has travelled more than you;
Quite round the globe, in each degree,
Anson, and I, have ploughed the sea;

Torid and frigid zones have past,
And safe ashore arrived at last,
In ease and dignity appear;
He in the House of Lords, I here.

Every year seems to add to the consequence, and increase the popularity, of Goodwood races;* for the four days' sport of the present season, 1839, contained a succession of stakes of greater intrinsic value, and producing greater excitement in the sporting world, than those of any preceding year. These races take place about the end of July, or the beginning of August, and continue four days. In addition to the grand stand, several others are provided for the accommodation of the numerous visitors, among whom is included a long list of nobility, many of whom partake of the hospitality of the Noble Duke, during the race week.

The following are the length of the different courses.

C. C.—Cup Course, horses run out to the west of the clump, and return to the east; two miles and three quarters.

D. S. C.—Drawing Room Stakes Course. Once round, to the west of the clump; about two miles and a quarter.

T. Y. C.– Is the straight three quarters of a mile.

* Goodwood races were established in 1803, upon the Earl of Egremont giving up the races in his park, at Petworth

Half a mile.—Is the last half mile of T. Y. C.

The Queen's Plate course.—The horses start on the Charlton Down, to the north-west of the stand ; run over to the east of the clump, go the outside circle of the hill, and return to the east of the clump ; about three miles, and five furlongs.

Two miles, one mile and three quarters, one mile and a half, and one mile, is, unless specified to the contrary, run on the D. S. C.

The following regulations, which are strictly enforced at these races, are well worthy of general adoption, viz :—

No trainers or jockies will be permitted to ride their hacks upon the race course during the race ; and every jockey or trainer so offending, will be fined £5 for each offence. All horses to be saddled in front of the grand stand, or else to be rode past the grand stand, at least once before going to the starting post. In order that there may be no contest among the jockeys, for places at starting, they are required to take their places numbering from the right, and will draw lots for their numbers out of a bag, to be provided by Mr. Clarke,* at the time of weighing. Mr Clarke will write down the name of each jockey opposite the number, on a list kept for the purpose, and the list will be given to the starter, who will tell off the jockeys in their proper places, before calling them up to start. Any joc-

* The Judge of Newmarket.

key taking a wrong place to be fined £5. The starter to have authority to order any jockey riding a restive or vicious horse, to drop out of his place, and start at the extreme left of the line.

First Day, 1839.—The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs. each; three yrs. old, 7st.; four, 8st. 4lb.; five, 8st. 10lb.; six and aged, 8st. 12lb.; one mile and a quarter. To close and name at the Goodwood House Stables before dinner the day before running.

The Levant Stakes of 50 sovs. each, 30 ft.; for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb.; and fillies, 8st. 3lb.; the winner of the July or Chesterfield stakes, or either of the two yrs. old stakes at Ascot, to carry 5lb. extra; half a mile.

The Drawing-room Stakes of 25 sovs. each, with a bonus by an independent subscription of 10 sovs. each; non-subscribers to the bonus cannot be members of the sweepstakes; but a subscriber to one bonus is entitled to name one horse to the sweepstakes not his own property, or any number of horses bonâ fide his own property; for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb.; and fillies, 8st. 2lb.; the winner of the Derby or Oaks to carry 8lb. extra; the second horse for either, 4lb. extra; once round, Drawing-room Stakes Course; the second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes. The winner to pay 25 sovs. to the judge.

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs. each, h. ft.; colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 2lb.; to run at four yrs. old;

the King's plate course, about three miles and three quarters.

Second Day.—The Goodwood Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft. and only 5 if declared on or before the second Tuesday after the Ascot Meeting; the winner of any class of the Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, or Tradesmen's cup at Liverpool July Meeting, to carry 5lb. extra; of any two of these stakes 7lb. extra; the second horse to receive 50 sovs. from the stakes; cup course. Three to accept or no race. To close and name to Messrs. Weatherby on the Tuesday after Epsom. The weights to be declared the Monday after Ascot.

The Cowdray Stakes of 25 sovs. each; for two yrs. old, 7st., and three, 9st. 2lb.; f. allowed 3lb.; the winner to be sold for 150 sovs. if demanded, &c., T. Y. C.

Third Day.—The Racing Stakes of 50 sovs. each, for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 4lb.; the winner of the July, Clearwell, Criterion, or Prendergast stakes, to carry 3lb. extra; of either the Riddlesworth, Column, Newmarket, 2000 gs., 1000 gs., or Drawing-room Stakes, and the winner of the St. James's Palace stakes, and 100 sovs. produce stakes at Ascot, to carry 6lb. extra; a winner of both Derby and drawing-room stakes to carry 12lb. extra; the new mile.

The Molecomb Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft.; for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 4lb.; T. Y. C.; a winner before starting (matches and

handicaps excepted) to carry 5lb. extra ; the winner of the Levant stakes to carry 7lb. extra ; no horse to carry more than 7lb. extra.

The Goodwood Cup, value 300 sovs., the rest in specie, by subscriptions of 20 sovs. each, with 100 added by the racing fund ; cup course ; three yrs. old, 7st. 4lb. ; four, 9st. 1lb. ; five, 9st. 9lb. ; six and aged, 9st. 12lb. ; m. allowed 4lb., g. 7lb., horses, &c., got by Arabian, Turkish, or Persian stallions, or out of Arabian, Turkish, or Persian mares, allowed 18lb, both 36lb. Horses, &c., bred in America, or upon the continent of Europe, allowed 14lb. ; horses having run at the York Spring, Liverpool Spring, Chester, Manchester, or Newton races, 1839, allowed 3lb. ; ditto at Liverpool July races, 1839, allowed 5lb. ; and ditto in Scotland or in Ireland, in 1839, 7lb. deduction of weight from what they would have otherwise to carry ; (those hereinunder specified as carrying extra weight excepted,) never having won £100 including their own stake, at any one time in 1839, previous to the day of starting, and not having been placed in the Derby or Oaks of 1839, allowed 5lb. Four yrs. old and upwards, never having won or received as second horse £100 including their own stakes, at any one time in 1838 or 1839, previous to the day of starting, and not having been placed in the Derby or St. Leger of 1838 (those hereinunder specified as carrying extra weight excepted) allowed 10lb. Five yrs. old and

upwards, never having won or received as second horse £100 including their own stake at any one time in 1837-38, or 39, previous to the day of starting (those hereinunder specified as carrying extra weight excepted) allowed 16lb. Maiden three yrs. old, not having been placed in the Derby or Oaks of 1839, allowed 8lb.; maiden four yrs. old, not having been placed in the Derby or St. Leger, 1838, (those hereinunder specified as carrying extra weight excepted) allowed 18lb.; maiden six yrs. old (those hereinunder specified as carrying extra weight excepted) allowed 28lb. The second horse in any stake having received £100 including his own stake, not to be considered maiden. The winner of the gold cup at Ascot in 1839, to carry 5lb.; the second, 2lb. extra. The winner of the Port Stakes, or Eclipse foot in 1839, to carry 3lb. extra. The winner of the Ascot, Goodwood, or Doncaster cups, or of the Derby, or Doncaster St. Leger in 1838, to carry 2lb. extra. The winner of the Derby in 1839, to carry 8lb. extra; the second, 3lb. extra. The winner of the Derby in 1839 to carry 8lb. extra; the second, 3lb. extra. The winner of the Oaks in 1839 to carry 7lb.; the second, 2lb. extra. The winner of the Drawing-room Stakes in 1839 to carry 5lb extra. Neither the allowances of weight for not winning, nor the penalties of extra weight for winning and for running second, are to be accumulative. The second horse to receive £100 out of the stakes. Horses having won

abroad not to be considered winners in this stake. To close to Messrs. Weatherby on Tuesday in the Craven Meeting, and to name on the Tuesday after Epsom.

The Duke of Richmond's Plate of 100 sovs.; last mile.

The Queen's Plate of 100 sovs.; plate course.

The Anglesea Stakes of 15 sovs. each, for three yrs. old and upwards.

Friday.—The March Stakes of 10 sovs. each, 5 ft. if declared by nine o'clock the preceding evening; a handicap for horses of all ages; to be ridden by members of the Goodwood Club. Horses to be named on the second day, and the weights declared by four o'clock the day before running; heats, the last three quarters of a mile of the Drawing-room Stakes Course. If twelve acceptances, to be divided into two classes, and to run only one heat; the winner of the two classes to run for the £5 fts., staking £10 each, and carrying 6lb extra; and any horse who has started, to be allowed to challenge for the fts., carrying the original weights. If only one class, the £5 fts. to be divided between the first and second horses.

East Sussex Hunt, over Lewes race-course.—These races for Farmers' and Hunters' Stakes, take place about the middle of April, and occupy one day.

Hastings and St. Leonards. — Hastings, the principal of the cinque-ports, is pleasantly situated

in a vale, open to the sea on the south, 69 miles (E.) from Chichester, and 64¼ (S. E.) from London, and contains about 6000 inhabitants. At the distance of eight miles from the town, on a spot on which he subsequently built the Abbey of Battel, William the Conqueror defeated Harold in that battle which decided the fate of England. The mildness and salubrity of the air render this town a favourite resort of invalids, for whose amusement there are many places of public resort.

The races, which were established in 1827, take place about the end of September, and continue two days. In addition to the Town Plate of 50 sovs., and the St. Leonards' Plate of the same amount, about 100 sovs. is given away in stakes from the fund.

Lewes.—The chief town of the county, is situated on the river Ouse, 7 miles from Brighton, 38 from Chichester, and 50 (S. by E.) from London, and contains 7083 inhabitants. This town contains concert and subscription rooms, public libraries, &c., and a small theatre which is open during the race week. The race-course is one of the finest four-mile courses in the kingdom, and has a commodious stand, erected in 1772. It is situated on the downs in the neighbourhood of the town, which are of a chalky soil, and covered with the rich herbage which gives to the famous South-Down mutton its admired flavour. The races take place about the middle of August, and con-

tinue two days, for the following principal plates and stakes, viz. :—

The Lewes' Stakes of 20 sovs. each, with 50 added.

The Members' Plate of £50. Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs. A Plate of £50, for all ages.

A Handicap Sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each, with 40 added.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Birmingham.—A large town in the hundred of Hemlingford, 109 miles from London. It stands on the verge of the two counties of Worcester and Salop; so that some of the villages, which may be fairly considered as suburbs to Birmingham, are in reality in those counties. This town has a dirty and gloomy appearance, from the nature of the extensive manufacturies, mostly carried on by machinery, kept in motion by steam. Most of the streets are narrow, and crooked, and the houses are in general small, and mean looking. Every article of gold, silver, iron, steel, copper, brass-mined metals; glass, wood, horn, ivory and stone—from the smallest trinket to the ponderous anchor, cannon or chain-cable—are manufactured here. Notwithstanding the smoke and steam of the numerous engines, this town is said to be remarkably healthy The places of worship are numerous, more particularly those of dissenters; while the places of amuse-

ment are few. The inhabitants at different periods have been as follows, viz:—in 1801, 73,670; in 1811, 85,753; in 1821, 106,722.

Two days' racing takes place here in the beginning of October, but the stakes being few and of trifling value for so large and wealthy a town, they attract a poor attendance both of company and horses. The principal stakes run for in 1838 were the Birmingham Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 50 added; and a silver cup, value 40 sovs. added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each, for all ages.

Coventry.—An ancient city, and a county of itself; 10 miles from Warwick, 18 from Birmingham, and 91 (N.N.W.) from London. The river Shirburn and the Radford brook unite within the town, which contains 21,242 inhabitants. The weaving of ribbands forms the staple trade of the town. The theatre is open during the races, which take place in the middle of March, and continue two days. In addition to a silver cup, about £100 raised by subscription, is given away in stakes.

Warwick.—The capital of the county, pleasantly situated on the river Avon, 90 miles (N.W.) from London, and containing 8,235 inhabitants. The castle is one of the most splendid and entire specimens of feudal grandeur in the kingdom. Many of the public buildings of this ancient town are handsomely constructed, and it contains several valuable institutions. The theatre is opened during the race week, by the Cheltenham company; there

are also news, and other public rooms; assemblies are held in the town-hall, and for larger meetings, and during the races, in the county hall.

The races are held twice in the year; the spring races generally take place about the middle of March, and last one day; they are much patronized by the visitors and inhabitants of Leamington, the ladies of which place give a plate of £25; and 50 sovs. are added to the Trial Stakes by the town of Warwick, and 30 more by the stand proprietors. The autumnal races take place in the first week of September, and continue for three days; at this meeting, the Queen's Plate of 100gs. the Town Plate of £50, the Members' Plate of £50, the Warwick cup of £100, the Guy, Leamington, and other stakes are run for.

The course is a fine level, with a little rising ground in one part, and has lately undergone such improvements, that it may now justly rank as one of the best in the kingdom; the grand stand, which is handsome and commodious, affords every accommodation to the numerous visitors.

WILTSHIRE.

Salisbury.—This city is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the rivers Nadder and Willey, with the Avon, 82 miles (S.W. by W.) from London, and contains 8,763 inhabitants. Its magnificent cathedral, the highest in England, being 400

feet from the pavement to the summit of its spire, is visible at a great distance from the plain in the centre of which the city is situated. This town contains a small theatre, subscription rooms, and public libraries, &c. The races take place about the middle of August, and continue two days, the list of sport being generally excellent on both days.

The following are the principal plates and stakes: the Wiltshire Stakes of 25 sovs., &c., with 50 added; the Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each; Her Majesty's Plate, value 100 gs.; a Silver Cup, to be run for by the yeomanry; the City Members' Plate of 50 sovs., and the gold cup by subscription of 10 sovs. each.

Staverton.—A small town $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Trowbridge, and about 120 miles from London. Races are held here about the end of April, but they are merely of local interest.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Bromyard.—On the river Brome, 14 miles from Hereford, and 126 from London, and containing 2,767 inhabitants.

One day's racing about the middle of August. The Broxash Stakes of 3 sovs. each, with 30 added, for half-bred horses.

The All-aged Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 50 added.

Dudley.—Twenty-six miles from Worcester, and 127 (N.W. by N.) from London ; containing 18,211 inhabitants.

Two days' racing about the end of June. The Dudley Castle Stakes, 5 sovs. each, with 30 added. The Worcestershire Stakes, 5 sovs. each, with 25 added.

The West Bromwich Stakes, with 20 sovs. added; and the Tradesmen's Purse of 50 sovs.

Stowebridge.—On the river Stow, 21 miles from Worcester, and 124 (N.W.) from London ; containing 5090 inhabitants. It contains a small theatre, assembly rooms, library, &c.

Two days' racing about the end of August. A purse of 50 sovs. given by the county members'. The stand purse of 50 sovs. The Town Plate of 50 sovs. The Cup Stakes, about 100 sovs. value.

Tenbury.—On the river Teme, 22 miles from Worcester, and 134 (N.W. by W.) from London. Races are held about the middle of June, on a good course, about a mile south of the town, and continue two days. The sport is very inferior ; the principal race being for the plate of £50 given by the Members for West Worcestershire.

Upton upon Severn.—Ten miles from Worcester, and 109 (N.W. by W.) from London, containing 2,319 inhabitants. It contains a subscription library, and assembly rooms, &c. The races take place about the end of August. The principal stakes are, the Ham Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with

25 added ; the Upton Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 20 added, and the Selling Stakes, same amount, &c.

Worcester.—The capital of the county ; pleasantly situated on the banks of the Severn, 111 miles (N.W. by W.) from London, and contains about 17,000 inhabitants. This fine old town contains many splendid edifices, and several valuable institutions. The theatre is a neat and appropriate building, open during the races. The town contains concert and assembly rooms, subscription libraries, public baths, &c.

The principal races take place about the beginning of August, and continue two days. Another meeting is held the first week in November. The course is on Pitchcroft meadow, near the city, where a grand stand has been erected on the margin of the Severn, by which the course is bounded on one side.

The stakes &c., run for at Worcester August meeting, are :—

The Worcestershire Stakes of 20 sovs. h. ft.. and only 5 if declared, &c., with 20 added ; two miles.

The Malvern Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 20 added ; for two and three yrs. old ; three quarters of a mile.—The winner of the value of £100 at any time previous to starting, to carry 4lb. extra.

The Severn Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 25 added ; one mile and a quarter.

The Gold Cup, by subscription of 10 sovs. each, the amount of the subscription to be paid to the winner in specie ; three miles.

A Sweepstake of 25 sovs. each, with 25 added ; for two yrs. old colts, and fillies. T. Y. C.

A Sweepstake of 10 sovs. each, with 10 added ; for horses not thorough-bred.

The City Members' Plate.

The Hunters' Stakes.

These races are subject to the established rules and regulations of Newmarket.

Mr. Wm. Tolley, of Worcester,
Clerk of the course.

Another meeting is held in November, but chiefly for Hunters' Stakes, and ridden for by gentlemen.

YORKSHIRE.

The North and East Ridings of this county have long been celebrated for the breeding and rearing of coach and saddle horses ; and if not inferior, they are at all events not surpassed by any other part of England, in the excellency of their horses for the field, the road and the army.

The principal fairs for horses of every description are at Beverly, Howden, Malton, Hull, and York ; and these fairs are the places to which the principal London dealers resort, to purchase their

stocks. At the fair held at Hull, great numbers of colts and fillies are purchased by the farmers and graziers of Lincolnshire and Leicestershire &c., who keep them until they are four years old, when they are sold to the London dealers at Horncastle fair. This county has also long been celebrated in the annals of racing, many of our most famous race horses having been bred and trained here ; in addition to which, it contains two of the principal race courses in England, Doncaster and York.

Beverly.—Nine miles from Kingston upon Hull, 29 from York, and 183 (N.) from London, containing 6,728 inhabitants. The theatre, built in 1805, is open during the races, in addition to which place of amusement, this town contains assembly rooms, libraries, &c. : the environs abound with rich and diversified scenery.

The races, which take place in the beginning of June, and continue three days, are held about a mile from the town, on Hurn-meadow, one of the four common pastures belonging to the corporation, on which an elegant and commodious stand has been erected.

The principal stakes, &c. are as follows :

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, h. ft. for colts and fillies not thorough bred ; one mile and a half.

The Gold Cup stakes of 10 sovs. each, and only 5 ft. if declared by the 21st. of March, with 50 sovs. added by the town ; once round and a distance.

The Hotham stakes of 15 sovs. each, 5ft. with 20 added. The Members' plate of £50.

The Kingston stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 20 added, for horses that never won £100 before naming; f. and g. allowed 3lb. A winner before starting, to carry 3lb. extra; the owner of the second horse to receive back his stakes. Kingston course.

The Handicap stakes of 10 sovs. each with 25 added.

Burton-Constable.—A small hamlet four and a half miles from Middleham, and about 238 from London.—(See Middleham).

Races take place here early in spring for hunters' stakes only.

Catterick Bridge.—The township of Catterick is situated five miles, (S. E.) from Richmond, and eight miles from Northallerton; and about a mile north from the town is Catterick bridge, over the river Swale, on which was formerly a chapel; opposite this is a race course, where races have here been held annually for many years.

The races take place in Easter week, and continue two days.

First day.—The Craven stakes of 10 sovs. each, m. and g. allowed 5lb; Craven course.

Two yrs. old sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, h. ft. for colts, 8st. 3lb; and fillies 8st. one mile.

The Claret stakes of 18 sovs. each, with 15 added from the club fund; m. and g. allowed 3lb.; two

miles ; the winner to give 2 gs. to Mr. Orton the judge.

Second Day.—The Champagne stakes of 20 sovs. each, with 15 added from the club fund ; for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 3lb. ; and fillies 8st. three quarters of a mile ; the winners to give 2 gs. to Mr. Orton the judge.

Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, 10 ft. for three old fillies 8st. each ; a mile and a half.

The three yrs. old produce stakes.

The Gold Cup, or specie, at the option of the winner, by subscription of 10 sovs. each ; m. and g. allowed 3lb. ; two miles.

The Borough handicap of 15 sovs. each, 10 ft. and 5 only if declared to the clerk of the course, by the 1st. of March ; the weights to be published on the 1st. of January ; mile and a half.

Mr. G. Wade, Clerk of the course.

Doncaster.—This place, the *Donum* of Antoninus, a Roman station on the river Don, was called by the Saxons, *Dona Ceaster*, from which its present name is derived.

The town of Doncaster is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the river Don, in the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, West Riding of the county, and is 37 miles (S. by W.) from York, and 162 (N. N. W.) from London. It contains about 10,000 inhabitants, and consists of

several streets, of which the high street, about a mile in length, is the principal, and is considered to be the best for width, length and the elegance of the houses, on the road from London to Edinburgh. The town is well paved and lighted by gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water, by means of water-works, near the Friar's bridge, from a reservoir at the top of the High street. An elegant cross, in the later style of English architecture, has been erected on Hall-cross-hill, in place of a rude and ancient structure of a similar kind.

The town-hall, and the mansion house, are handsome and commodious buildings, and in the latter, assemblies and concerts are held during the race week, during which the theatre, a fine building erected by the corporation, is also opened.

A line of railroad is now open from London to Derby ; but on arriving at this town, so great is the confusion and difficulty in obtaining speedy and convenient conveyance on to Doncaster, as proved at the races for the present season (1839), that the long coaches still obtain the preference. The best of these, the Rockingham, which starts from Mountain's Yard, at the Saracen's Head, Snow Hill, (the oldest coaching establishment in London,) has long been a favourite conveyance with the northern sportsmen, and is generally admitted to be one of the best instances which can be produced,

of the superiority of British over continental travelling.

The races, which are annually held in September, a fortnight previous to the first Newmarket October meeting, and continue a week, are productive of much benefit to the visitors, not only from London, but even the most distant parts of the kingdom, and who expend large sums.

The all-attractive feature of these races, the Gt. St. Leger stakes, have increased in popularity and importance, from the first moment of their establishment to the present day. These celebrated stakes had their origin in 1776, when we find, on reference to the Racing Calendar for that year, that a sweepstakes of 25 gs. each, for three year old colts, 8st., fillies 7st. 12lbs. one two mile heat, was run for on the 24th. of September; 6 subscribers.

This stake was won by a brown bay filly of Lord Rockingham's, by Sampson beating five others.* Old Singleton, the jockey who rode her, died about 1801.

But it was not until 1778, that this race was announced in the Racing Calendar, as the *St. Leger* stakes. Col. St. Leger, who lived at that period, at Park Hill, near Doncaster, suggested the idea

* In this race, she beat Col. St. Leger's bay filly, by Surley, Mr. Wentworth's Oretus by Dodge, Lord Scarborough's chest-colt, by Remus, and Mr. Foljambes' bay filly, by a son of Black Sky. She started several times afterwards, but was unsuccessful.

of running annually for a sweepstakes, on the terms and conditions we have given above. At a dinner on the entry day, in 1777 at the Red Lion inn, Doncaster, the Marquis of Rockingham being in the chair, this race was named by that nobleman the *St. Leger* in compliment to its founder the colonel.

In 1832, the stakes were altered to 50 sovs. each, h. ft. the present weights being for colts, 8st. 6lbs.; and fillies 8st. 3lbs.; and the owner of the second horse receives 100 sovs. out of the stakes.

Doncaster race course is nearly flat, and about one mile, seven furlongs, and seventy yards in circumference. The other courses are portions of this circle, viz:

	m.	f.	y.
Four mile courses (twice round)	3	7	219
Two mile course.	2	0	52
St. Leger course.	1	6	132
Fitzwilliam course.	1	4	10
Two yrs. old course.	0	7	189
Red house in	0	5	164
Cup course.	2	5	

Between 2 and 3000 spectators can be accommodated in the grand stand, in addition to which are numerous permanent erections devoted to the pleasure and convenience of the public.

The following is a list of the principal stakes and plates run for at this meeting.

Monday.—The Fitzwilliam stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 30 added by the corporation ; three yrs. old 7st. 5lb. ; four, 8st. 5lb. ; five, 8st. 12lb ; six, and aged 9st. a mile and a half. To close and name on the day of entering for the plates, between the hours of two and four in the afternoon, to the clerk of the course.

The Champagne stakes of 50 sovs each, h. ft. for two year old colts, 8st. 5lb. ; and fillies 8st. 3lb. ; the winner to give six dozen of champagne to the Doncaster racing club. Red house inn.

Free handicap of 10 sovs. each, with 30 added by the corporation.

Her Majesty's plate of 100 gs.

Tuesday.—The St. Leger stakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft., for three years old colts, 8st. 7lb. ; and fillies, 8st. 2lb. ; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes ; St. Leger's course.

The Cleveland Stakes, of 10 sovs. each, h. ft. if declared &c., with 50 added by the Duke of Cleveland, and 50 by the corporation ; one mile.

Produce Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h, ft., for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 5lb., and fillies, 8st. 3lb. Redhouse inn.

Wednesday.—The Foal Stakes, of 100 sovs. each, h. ft. for three yrs. old colts ; one mile and a half.

The Selling Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 30 added by the corporation ; the winner to be sold

for 200 sovs. if demanded, &c. St. Leger course. The Corporation Plate of £50 ; mares allowed 3lb.; two mile heats.

Thursday.—The Three years old Stakes, of 200 sovs. each, h. ft. ; for colts, 8st. 6lb. and fillies 8st. 3lb. ; St. Leger course.

The Gold Cup, value 150 gs. given by the Stewards, with 50 sovs. added by the corporation ; three yrs. old, 7st. ; four, 8st. 3lb. ; five, 8st. 10lb. ; six, and aged, 9st. ; the winner of the St. Leger to carry 3lb. extra ; to start at the Red House, and run once round to the ending post.

The Two years old Stakes of 20 sovs. each, for colts, 8st. 5lb., and fillies, 8st. 2lb. T. Y. C.

The Gascoigne Stakes of 100 sovs. each, 30 ft. for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 6lb., and fillies, 8st. 3lb. ; the winner of the St. Leger to carry 7lb. extra ; one mile.

Friday.—The Scarborough Stakes, of 30 sovs. each, 10 ft. for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 6lb., and fillies, 8st. 3lb. ; the winner of the St. Leger to carry 7lb. extra ; one mile.

The Filly Stakes, of 20 sovs. each, for three yrs. old. 8st. 4lb. each. St. Leger course.

The Hornby Castle Stakes, of 20 sovs. each ; 50 added by the corporation ; for three yrs. old and upwards ; two miles.

The Victoria Handicap of 5 sovs. each, with 25 added for beaten horses, &c.

The Town Plate of £100 for three yrs. old,

7st. 5lb., and four, 8st. 7lb., &c.; two mile heats.

J. Lockwood, Clerk of the Course.

Holderness Hunt.—Several stakes got up by the gentlemen of this hunt, are run for, at the end of the hunting season, over Beverley race-course. They are, for the most part, hunters' stakes.

Middleham.—On the river Ure; 44 miles from York, and 234 (N.N.W.) from London, containing between 8 and 900 inhabitants. About half a mile from the town is Middleham moor, a noted place for training horses, and on which races are held annually, about the commencement of November; they are, however, of little interest.

Northallerton, or Allerton (North).—Thirty-two miles from York, and 224 (N.N.W.) from London, containing 2,626 inhabitants. At Cowton Moor, about three miles from the town, was fought, in 1138, the celebrated battle of the Standard. The races take place towards the middle of October, and continue two days.

1st. Day.—Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, with 20 added, for two yrs. old colts and fillies. T. Y. C.

The Town Plate of £50, for maiden horses; heats, 2 miles.

2nd Day.—The gold cup, value 100gs, by a subscription of 10 sovs. each, for all ages; two miles.

Silver Cup, value £50, by a subscription of 5

sovs. each, for maiden horses, &c.; heats, 2 miles.

3rd Day.—Plate of £50, for all ages; 2 mile heats.

These races, like many others, are most unnecessarily protracted to three days,—the list of sport being barely sufficient for two.

Richmond.—This town is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Swale, 44 miles from York, and 234 (N.N.W.) from London, containing 2,546 inhabitants. Richmond gives the title of Duke to the noble family of Lennox. The races take place in the beginning of September, and continue two days; they are held on Whitcliffe pasture, which is a common meadow belonging to the town, and which affords an excellent course. The principal stakes are,

The Borough Member's Plate, of £70.

The Dundas Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 20 added by the Earl of Zetland.

The Gold Cup, by subscription of 10 gs. each, for horses of all ages.

Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, for two yrs. old colts and fillies.

Ripon.—Rivers Ure and Skill, 23 miles from York, and 212 (N.N.W.) from London, containing 4,563 inhabitants. The races take place towards the end of August, and continue two days. The course has been much improved lately, and is now in excellent order. The following is a list of the principal stakes:

1st Day.—Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, for three yrs. old, 8st. 5lb.; f. and g. allowed 3lb.; one mile and a half.

The Two yrs. old Stakes, of 10 sovs. each, h. ft. for colts, 8st. 5lb.; fillies and geldings, 8st. 2lb.; half a mile.

A Silver Cup, value 20 sovs. by subscriptions of 5 sovs. each, with 20 added by the Race Committee, for horses that never won 100 sovs. at any one time before starting; m. and g. allowed 3lb.; two miles.

Fifty pounds given by the Right Hon. Sir Edward Sugden, and Thomas Pemberton, Esq. members for the city of Ripon, for horses that never won that value; m. and g. allowed 3lb.; two mile heats. Entrance, 3 sovs. each, to go to the owner of the second horse.

Second Day.—City Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, h. ft., f. and g. allowed 3lb.; half a mile.

The Selling Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 20 added by the Race Committee; m. and g. allowed 3lb.; the winner to be sold for 150 sovs. if demanded in the usual way; one mile and a half.

The St. Winifred's Gold Cup, value 100 sovs. by subscriptions of 10 sovs. each, with 20 added by the Race Committee; m. and g. allowed 3lb.; two miles.

Fifty pounds given by the members of the corporation of Ripon and the inhabitants; m. and g. allowed 3lb.; a winner once before starting in the

same year to carry 3lb., twice, 5lb. extra; and horses having run three times in the same year, before starting, and not having won, allowed 3lb.; two mile heats. Entrance, 3 sovs. each, to go to the owner of the second horse.

Mr. Plews, Clerk of the Course.

York.—A city and county of itself, 198 miles (N.N.W.) from London. This city is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Ouse, and is about three miles in circumference, containing 20,787 inhabitants.

There are six bridges; the principal of which, over the Ouse, was begun in 1810, and completed in 1820, at an expense of £80,000. This ancient and wealthy city contains one of the finest cathedrals in England, in which the York musical festivals (instituted in 1823,) are held. The theatre is open during the races; in addition to which place of amusement, are various subscription and concert rooms, public baths, &c. &c. and various public institutions dedicated to art and science.

Races were instituted at this city, in the reign of Queen Anne, in 1709, eighteen years previous to the appearance of John Cheny's Racing Calender, in which the races are recorded from that period. These races were first held on Clifton and Rawcliffe Ings, about one mile and a half (N.W.) of the city. In 1711, Her Majesty, Queen Anne, gave a gold cup value 100 gs. to be run for; which she continued

to give annually until her demise in 1714. George I. gave a cup of the same value until 1720, since which period the Royal Plates have been paid in specie.

At York August races, 1730, in consequence of heavy rains, the river Ouse was so much swelled as to overflow a great part of the race course; which made it necessary to postpone the racing for that day's Royal Plate, until the Saturday following, after which it was agreed that for the future the races should be run for over Knavesmire.

Knavesmire is situated rather more than a mile south of York, on the road to Tadcaster, on a large plain, which is a dead flat, and in many parts moist; but great pains have been taken by building arches, &c. in draining it, and it is now one of the finest race courses in the kingdom.

The first race ran over Knavesmire, was for the King's guineas in 1731, and although the course laid down by Mr. Telford, (an alderman of the city of York,) gave much satisfaction on that occasion, it was afterwards found that a round course would be preferable; the turn in running round, what is called the basin, being found exceedingly awkward, and even dangerous.

In 1753 a subscription was opened by the nobility and gentry of York, under the patronage of the Marquis of Rockingham, for erecting a grand stand. A considerable sum having been subscribed, a lease for 99 years was granted by the corporation

of the city of York, and a suitable building was designed and erected by Mr. Carr the architect, and which was completed in 1754. On the ground floor of the stand are convenient offices, and rooms for general accommodation; on the second floor is a large handsome room, with a projecting balustrade, the front of which is upwards of 90 feet in length, supported by a rustic arcade, 15 feet high, from which the company enjoy a fine view of the races, and the surrounding scenery. The triers-stand or round house, is situated at some distance from the grand stand, and nearly opposite the winning post, and on the left of this building is placed the judge's chair.

The four mile course is three miles seven furlongs twenty-four yards, or 196 yards short of four miles.

The following is a list of the meetings, and the principal stakes and plates run for at each.

YORK SPRING MEETING.

(HELD ABOUT THE END OF APRIL.)

First day.—The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs. each, m. and g. allowed 3lb.; one mile and a quarter. To close on the last day of Catterick races, and name on the day of entrance.

The York Derby Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft., with 50 added; for three yrs. old colts, 8st 7lb., and fillies 8st. 2lb.; one mile and a half.

Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 3lb., and fillies, 8st.; those got by untried stallions, or out of mares whose produce never won, allowed 3lb. T. Y. C.

The two yrs. old stakes of 30 sovs. each, h. ft. for colts 8st. 5lb., and fillies 8st. 2lb. T. Y. C.

Second day.—The Shorts, of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 5lb., and fillies 8st. 2lb.; one mile.

The York Oaks Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, h. ft., with 50 added, for three yrs. old fillies, 8st. 4lb.; one mile and a half.

The Raby Castle Stakes, (handicap) of 25 sovs. each; 15 ft. and only 5 if declared on or before the last day of Catterick races; two miles.

Sweepstakes of ten sovs. each, for two yrs. old, 6st. 3lb., and three, 8st. 3lb. T. Y. C.

THE AUGUST MEETING.

(ABOUT THE END OF THE MONTH.)

First day.—The Hornley Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft., for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 5lb., and fillies, 8st. 2lb. T. Y. C.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft., for three yrs. old colts, and fillies; one mile and a half.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs., &c.

Second. day.—The Wilton Stakes of 30 sovs. each, h. ft., for two yrs. old colts, and fillies. T. Y. C.

Produce Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft. for three years old; two miles.

The Filly Stakes of 25 sovs. each; 10 ft., for three yrs. old fillies, &c.; a mile and a half.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs., &c.

Third day.—Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, for two yrs. old colts, and fillies. T. Y. C.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 25 added. T. Y. C.

The City Members' Plate of £50.

THE OCTOBER MEETING.

(IN THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH.)

First day.—Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, with 20 added, for two yrs. old. T. Y. C.

The Ladies' Plate.

Second day.—The All-aged Stakes of 5 sovs., with 20 added by the inhabitants of the city of York; one mile and a quarter.

Handicap Stakes of 7 sovs. each; 3 ft., with 20 added.

In addition to the above, the Yorkshire Union Hunt Club meeting is held here in October, when several stakes and plates subscribed by the club, are raced for by the members.

WALES.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

Brecknock.—This town is beautifully situated at the confluence of the rivers Houddu and Tarrell with

the Usk; 171 miles (W. by N.) from London, containing 5026 inhabitants. The races are held about the end of September, and continue two days.

On the course, which is near the town, a commodious stand has been erected.

The principal stakes are:—

The Brecknockshire Stakes of 10 sovs. each, h. ft., with 20 added; two miles.

The Usk Stakes of 5 sovs. each, 3 ft., with 20 added; for horses not thorough-bred; heats, a mile and three quarters.

The Ladies' Plate, value £50, for all ages; two mile heats.

A Hurdle race.

The Members' Plate of £50.

The County Stakes of 2 sovs. each, with a cup added by the stewards, for horses bred in the county of Brecknockshire; one mile heats.

The Welter Stakes of 5 sovs. each; 3 ft., with 10 added; one mile heats.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

Aberystwyth.—A sea port, &c.; 38 miles from Cardigan, and 208 (W.N.W.) from London, containing 4128 inhabitants. Being much frequented for the benefit of sea bathing, this town offers to its visiters every amusement, luxury and accommodation, usually found at watering places.

The races here take place about the middle of August, and continue two days, being generally well and fashionably attended. They are held in a meadow near Gogerddan, about three miles from the town, which affords an excellent course.

The Johnny Raw Stakes of 50 sovs. each ; 3 ft. with 20 added, for horses that have never started before ; once round, and a distance.

The Cardiganshire Stakes of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft., and only 5 if declared to Messrs Weatherby, or Mr. Rathill, Aberystwyth, on or before the 1st of July ; two miles. Horses to be handicapped and weights declared by Messrs Weatherby, on or before the 1st of June.

The Members' Plate of £50.

The Ladies' Plate.

The Hunters' Stakes of 10 sovs. each, 5 ft.; for horses that have been regularly hunted in the counties of Hereford, Monmouth, Salop, and the principality of Wales ; four miles ; 12st. each ; 20 sovs. added from the fund, if three horses, the property of different persons, start ; gentlemen riders. Nominations to close on the Tuesday preceding the races.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Wrexham.—24 miles from Denbigh ; 16 from Ruthin, and 187 (N.W.) from London. The races

here take place in the beginning of October, and continue two days. The principal stakes, &c. are as follows:—

The Byrn-y-Pys Stakes of 25 sovs. each, for three yrs. old; once round and a distance.

A Gold Cup, value 100 sovs., by subscriptions of 10 sovs. each; the remainder to be paid to the winner; the winner of the value of £100 in the same year, before the day of starting to carry 3lb. extra; twice, 5lb. extra; thrice round; m. and g. allowed 2lb. The winner of the gold cup to subscribe next year.

The Principality Stakes of 20 sovs. each, h. ft.; f. and g. allowed 2lb.; T. Y. C., rather more than half-a-mile; a winner of any stakes or plate of the value of 100 sovs. in that year, previous to the day of starting, to carry 3lb. extra.

The Wynnstay Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 10 ft., and 5 only if declared to the Clerk of the Course, or Mr. Weatherby, on or before the 1st day of August; twice round and a distance, starting at the distance chair; the second horse to receive £15 out of the stakes. Three horses to remain in, or no race. Any person taking a nomination for this stakes, and remaining in, will have to pay the 10 sovs. should he not start, and if he start, the 25 sovs.

A Handicap Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 20 added by the fund, 5 ft. if declared by nine o'clock the morning of running. To be handicapped by

the stewards, or by any gentleman they may appoint.

A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, for horses, &c., not thorough-bred, to be bonâ fide the property of subscribers ; m. and g. allowed 3lb. ; a winner of any stakes, plate, cup, or match, in the same year, to carry 3lb. extra, of two or more, 5lb. extra ; two-mile heats.

The winner of the gold cup, the Wynnstay stakes, or handicap, to pay one sov. to the judge ; and the subscribers to the cup, and each of the stakes, to pay 5*s*. entrance to the Clerk of the Course.

J. V. Mitchell, Clerk of the Course.

HOLYWELL HUNT.—COUNTY OF FLINT.

Holywell.—Five miles from Flint, and 207 (N. W.), from London, containing 8,969 inhabitants. Holywell Hunt races take place about the middle of October, and continue two days, for the following list of stakes, &c.

First Day.—The Mostyn Stakes of 10 sovs. each ; the Mostyn mile.

The Champagne Stakes of 30 sovs. each, 20 ft. ; for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 5lb., and fillies, 8st. 3lb. ; the last half mile. Any horse having started once without winning allowed 2lb., twice or more, 3lb.

The Pengwern Stakes of 30 sovs. each, 10 ft.; one mile and three quarters.

The St. Winifred Stakes of 25 sovs. each; for three yrs. old fillies, to carry 8st. 3lb. each; one mile and a quarter.

A Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft.; for three years old colts, 8st. 5lb.; fillies, 8st. 3lb.; two miles; those by untried stallions, or out of mares whose produce never won, allowed 3lb.

A Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft.; for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 5lb.; one mile and a half.

The Mostyn Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft. and 5 only if declared to the secretary on or before the Saturday previous to the Meeting; added to 100 sovs. given by the Hon. E. M. L. Mostyn; two miles.

The Hokee Pokee Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 20 added by the club, for horses of all ages; T. Y. C.; the winner to be sold for 70 sovs.; the last horse to pay 5 sovs. over and above his stake to the second. To close and name before eight o'clock the night before running. The 20 sovs. from the club will not be given if walked over for.

A Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, h. ft.; for two yrs. old, 7st., and three 9st.; f. allowed 2lb.; T. Y. C.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

The Glamorganshire races are held at Cardiff, a town on the river Taaf, 160 miles from London.

These races take place about the middle of July, and continue two days, when the following stakes are run for.

The Glamorganshire Stakes of 20 sovs. each, h. ft., and 5 only if declared, &c. ; with 30 added ; two miles.

The Coronation Stakes of 3 sovs. each, with 30 added ; heats, two miles and a distance.

The Cardiff Stakes of 3 sovs. each, with 20 added by the Mayor of Cardiff; heats, two miles and a distance.

The Welter Handicap of 5 sovs. each ; with 25 added ; heats, two miles and a distance.

Sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each, with 30 added ; heats, two miles and a distance.

A Forced Handicap of 3 sovs. each, with 20 added ; heats, two miles and a distance.

Swansea.—Forty-four miles from Cardiff, 68 from Milford, and 209 (W.) from London. The races, commonly called Swansea and Neath races, take place about the end of August, and continue during two days, when the following stakes, &c., are run for on the Cremlyn Burrows, a large tract of waste land on the Neath road, viz. :—

The Glamorganshire Stakes of 20 sovs. each,

h. ft., and 5 only if declared, &c. ; once round, two miles.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 25 added, for all ages ; two-mile heats.

A Welter Stakes, gentlemen riders.

A Free Handicap of 3 sovs. each, with 25 added ; three-mile heats.

The Scurry Stakes of 3 sovs. each, with 15 added.

The Members' Cup, value 50 gs.

The Swansea Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 25 given by the tradespeople of Swansea.

A Handicap Stakes of 3 sovs. each, with 15 added ; for beaten horses.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Welshpool.—Seven-and-a-half miles from Montgomery, and 175 (N. W. by. W.) from London. Two days' racing towards the middle of October, principal stakes, &c., run for, are as follows :—

The Borough Plate, value 25 sovs., added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each.

The Tradesmen's Purse of 20 sovs. added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each ; for half-bred horses, bred in the county ; heats, about one mile and a half.

The Tally-ho of 5 sovs. each, with 20 added ; heats, twice round.

The Innkeepers' Purse of 25 sovs. added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, for all ages.

A Handicap Stakes for beaten horses.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

Haverfordwest.—A sea-port, 10½ miles from Pembroke, and 250 (W. by N.) from London, containing 4,328 inhabitants. Two days' racing in the beginning of August, on Poorfield or Portfield, a large common near the town. The following are the principal stakes, &c.

The Pembrokeshire Stakes of 20 sovs. each, h. ft., only 5 if declared, &c.

A Handicap Sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each, 2 ft., with 20 added, for half-bred horses.

The Town Plate of 50 sovs. added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 3 ft. ; two-mile heats.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 20 added ; to start at the top of the hill, go once round and in ; about two miles and a half.

RADNORSHIRE.

Knighton.—Nine and three-quarter miles from New Radnor, and 158 (W. N. W.) from London. Two days' racing about the middle of June.—The following are the principal stakes, &c. :—

The Radnorshire Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 25 added by the county member ; heats, once round and a distance.

The Borough Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 25

added by the borough member; once round and the long length.

A Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 2 ft.; with 20 added; heats.

The Town Subscription Purse of 15 sovs. added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each, for horses that never won more than £20, &c.

Upon the whole, racing may be said to be in a flourishing condition in the principality of Wales; whether considered with regard to the number and value of the stakes run for, the quality and blood of the horses that run for them, or the respectability and number of the spectators.

SCOTLAND.

THE CALEDONIAN HUNT AND WESTERN MEETING.

These races are held alternately at Ayr or Air, the principal town in Ayrshire, 76 miles (W. S. W.) from Edinburgh, Dumfries and Musselburgh. The principal stakes are as follows :—

Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, 20 ft.; for three yrs. old; two miles.

The Ayr Gold Cup of 100 gs. value, the surplus in specie by subscription of 10 gs. each, for all ages; the winner to pay 10 sovs. to the Judge; two miles.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, with 50 added,

for hunters; 13st. each; owners to ride; one mile and a half.

The Caledonian St. Leger of 25 sovs. each, with 100 added by the hunt, for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 2lb., and fillies, 8st.; one mile and a half.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs., with 20 added by the Western Meeting, for horses not thorough-bred; one mile and a half.

A Plate of 50 sovs. given by the Western Meeting, for all ages; two-mile heats.

The Caledonian Cup, value 100 gs., for Scotch bred horses; three miles.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 20 gs. added by the Western Meeting, for regular hunters, 12st. 7lb. each, gentlemen riders; heats, once round and a distance.

A Plate of £50 given by the Western Meeting, for all ages; heats, a mile and a half.

A Maiden Plate of £50 given by the Caledonian Hunt, for all ages; heats, a mile and a half.

The Caledonian Coplow of 20 sovs. each; h. ft.; for horses not thorough-bred; one mile and a half.

The Whip given by the Duke of Buccleugh, with 50 sovs. added to a subscription of 15 each; two miles.

The Eglintoun Gold Cup, by subscriptions of 20 sovs. each; h. ft.; two miles.

Fifty Pounds given by the Caledonian Hunt, for all ages ; two mile-heats.

Two yrs. old Stakes of 25 sovs. each ; 10 ft. ; with 50 added by the Western Meeting ; colts, 8st. 3lb. ; fillies, 8st. ; three quarters of a mile.

Fifty Pounds given by the Caledonian Hunt, for all ages ; the winner to be sold for 200 gs. ; one-mile heats.

Harrier Stakes of 50 sovs. each, for horses not thorough-bred ; 13st. heats ; once round and a distance.

Dumfries.—Seventy-one miles from Edinburgh, 79 from Glasgow, and 341 from London.

Fifty Pounds given by the Southern Meeting, for horses of all ages ; heats one mile and a half.

Gold Cup, value 100 sovs., by subscribers of 10 sovs. each, the surplus in specie ; two miles.

Fifty Pounds given by his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, for all ages ; two miles.

Fifty Pounds given by the Southern Meeting, for horses of all ages.

Edinburgh.—The capital of Scotland ; 57 miles from Berwick-upon-Tweed, 100 from Carlisle, 71 from Dumfries, 76 from Ayr, and 392 from London. In the Gazetteer of Scotland, by Robert Chambers, we find the following, in reference to these races : " For a long period, Leith was famed for its horse races. They were held during the recess of the tide, upon a flat expanse of sand, in front of the

town; and although a course of this nature was much inferior to that on the regular turf, yet these races were persevered in with a spirit and satisfaction rarely witnessed in other places. Leith races were as ancient as the period of the Restoration, when out-of-door amusements came much into fashion; and for fifty years after that event, this pastime seems to have divided the attention of the boisterous young men of the country with cock-fighting, and still more brutal amusements. From the Restoration till the year 1816, these races appear to have been continued annually, with very little intermission.

"They generally occurred in the last week of July, or the first week in August, and lasted for four or five days. The race-week was then reckoned the *carnival* of the metropolis, which was crowded with persons of fashion from all parts of the country, who came to enjoy the sports of the race-ground, as well as the balls and assemblies which took place in Edinburgh in the evenings. During the whole week, but principally on Saturday, the *sands* were the scene of the most boisterous revels, and of not a few skirmishes and battles betwixt the town-guard and the lower classes from the city. The outer edge of the shore was lined with booths, or taverns, and places of theatrical amusements, and the pier served on the occasion as a most excellent *stand* for the spectators. Latterly it was felt by those

concerned in supporting the Edinburgh races held here, that the soft wet sands were too heavy for the generality of mettled racers, and in consequence, they were removed to the Links of Musselburgh in 1816, much to the satisfaction of the town.

Musselburgh is an ancient town, 5 miles from Edinburgh, and on Musselburgh Links, which is an extensive plain ; in addition to the Edinburgh autumn meeting, the races of the Caledonian Hunt are run every third year. An excellent stand has been erected at the western extremity of the course. The following stakes are run for :—

Fifty pounds given by the Duke of Buccleugh two miles.

The Omniparity subscription plate, added to a sweepstakes of 2 sovs. each, with 30 sovs. added by the winner in the previous year, for horses, the property of farmers in Scotland, or non-commissioned officers or privates of any Yeomanry corps, also in Scotland, which existed previous to the 31st. of March last ;—heats once round, and a distance.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs. two miles.

The gold cup (in specie) by subscription of 10 sovs. each, two miles.

Fifty pounds given by the Duke of Buccleugh, for horses the property of farmers residing within the limits of his Grace's hunt. Heats once round and a distance.

The Liberal Plate for horses of all denomination, added to a sweepstakes of 2 sovs. each ; heats once round.

EGLINTOUN PARK—AYRSHIRE.

The Trial stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 20 added by the club for hunters five yrs. old, 11st. 11lb. ; six, 12st. 3lb. ; and aged 12st 6lb. ; half a mile.

Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, for three yrs. old, colts 8st. 3lb. ; and fillies 8st. one mile and a half.

The Irvine cup by subscription of 10 sovs. each, with 50 added by the Earl of Eglintoun for four yrs. old, 11st. 3lb. ; five. 11st. 12lb. ; six, 12st. 4lb. and aged 12st. 7lb. ; m. and g. allowed 3lb. once round, and a distance.

The Welter stakes of 10 sovs. each, h. ft. with 30 added by the club, 13st. each, one mile.

The Hunters' Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 50. added by Lord Kelbourn, five yrs. old 12st. six, 12st. 5lb. ; and aged 12st. 8lb. ; two miles.

The Cragnullar stakes of 10 sovs. each, with £50 added by W. J. Gilmour Esq. three yrs. old, 10st. 5lb. ; four, 11st, 7lb. ; five 12st. 5lb. ; and aged 13st. one mile and a half.

A handicap stakes of 15 sovs. each, 10 ft. and 5 only if declared &c.; with £50 by Lord Archibald Seymour, for hunters ; one mile and a half.

The Pebble stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 50 ad-

ded by Sir F. Johnstone, for horses not thorough bred; four yrs.old, 116lb.; five st. 12st. 2lb.; six, 12st 7lb.; and aged 12st. 10lb.; once round.

Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 3lb.; and fillies 8st. half a mile.

The Atlanta challenge whip, added to a handicap of 5 sovs. each, for horses the property of ladies, or that have been constantly in the habit of carrying ladies; quarter of a mile.

The Luidon stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 35 added by Mr. Grant Macdowall, for hunters; 13st. 7lb.; one mile.

First class of a handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 55 added by the visitors at the meeting; one mile and a half.

The Amdilly stakes, a handicap of 5 sovs. each, with 25 added by Mr. Grant Macdowall, for horses that ran in the Trial stakes; half a mile.

The Eglintoun stakes, a free handicap of 5 sovs. each, with 50 added by the Earl of Eglintoun; one mile and a half.

Second class of the handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 45 added by the visitors of the meeting, and 10 by J. Maxwell, Esq., the younger, of Pollock; one mile.

A forced handicap of 7 sovs. each, with 20 added by the club, for the winners of each race; one mile and a half.

A free handicap of 5 sovs. each, with 20 added by the club, for the beaten horses; one mile.

Kelso.—On the river Tweed, 42 miles (S. E.) from Edinburgh, and 60 from Carlisle.

The Kelso Gold Cup, or piece of plate value 150 gs. 100 gs. given by David Robertson Esq. the rest by subscription of 10 sovs. each, the surplus in specie ; for three yrs. old 7st 4lb. ; four, 8st. 9lb. ; five, 9st. six, and aged 9st. 3lb. ; m. and g. allowed 3lb. the winner to be sold for £600 if demanded &c. two mile heats.

The Omniparity plate, added to a sweepstake of 3 sovs. each, for horses, the property of a farmer, or member of any yeomanry corps, and to have been their property for six weeks previous to the day of nomination : the winner to be sold for 120 sovs. if demanded, &c. Ridden by farmers or members of any yeomanry corps or their sons ; heats a mile and a half.

The Duke of Buccleugh's Plate of £50 for horses the property of farmers residing within the limits of his hunt.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, for horses that have been regularly hunted during the preceding season ; 12st. each ; gentlemen riders ; two mile heats.

The Oats' Stakes 5 bolls of oats each ; for horses of all ages, which have never started except for matches ; hunters' stakes, cocktail stakes, oats' stakes or farmers' plates ; gentlemen riders ; heats, a mile and a half.

Duke of Roxburgh's Plate, or Cup, value 50gs., for horses of all ages ; the winner to be sold for

500 sovs. if demanded, &c. ; heats, a mile and a half.

The Caledonian Hunters' Cup in specie, or piece of plate ; by subscription of 5 sovs. each, with 15 added from the fund for horses that never won any other than a hunter's or farmer's stakes, and which have been regularly hunted this season with any established pack of hounds ; heats, one mile and a half.

Lord John Scott's Plate or Cup, value 50 sovs. added to a handicap sweepstakes of 9 sovs. each, 2 ft., for horses of all ages ; heats, a mile and a half.

The Kelso Plate of £50, given by the inhabitants of the town, and Sir W. Scott, and Mr. Baillie, for horses of all ages ; the winner to be sold for £250, if demanded, &c. ; heats, a mile and a half.

Perth.—Forty-three miles north from Edinburgh, and 61 from Glasgow.—Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each with 20 added, for hunters ; gentlemen riders ; once round, and a distance.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 20 added ; gentlemen riders ; heats, once round, and a distance.

The County Members' Plate of £50 ; twice round.

Plate of £50 given by the Perth hunt, for horses of all ages ; heats, one mile and a half.

Paisley.—The St. Leger Stakes with 25 sovs. added from the fund, for three yrs. old colts. 8st. 16lb.

fillies, 8st. 3lb.; g, allowed 3lb.; one mile and three quarters.

The Members' Plate of 50 gs. given by Archibald Hastie, Esq. M.P. for the borough; three yrs. old, 7st. 2lb.; four. 8st. 2lb.; five, 8st. 10lb.; six, and aged, 9st.; m. and g. allowed 3lb.; two mile heats.

The Glasgow Cup, (in specie) value 200 sovs. added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft. and 5 only if declared, &c.; two miles; the winner to pay 10 sovs. to the judge.

Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, with 30 from the fund; two yrs. old colts; 8st. 5lb., and fillies, 8st. 2lb.; three quarters of a mile.

The Paisley Cup, in specie, value 100 sovs. added to a sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each; three yrs. old 7st. 5lb.; four, 8st. 7lb.; five, 9st. 6lb., and aged, 9st. 4lb.; m. and g. allowed 3lb.; heats, starting at the north east corner, and going once round.

The Silver Bells, given by the town council of Paisley, with 100 sovs. added by the noblemen and gentlemen of the county; twice round, and a distance.

The Glasgow Plate of £50; three yrs. old, four, 8st. 6lb.; five, 8st. 13lb.; six, and aged, 9st. 2lb.; m. and g. allowed 3lb.; heats, once round, and a distance.

Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each; h. ft., with 30 added from the fund; for three yrs. old, 7st. 2lb.;

four, 8st. 5lb. ; five, 8st, 13lb. ; six, and aged, 9st. 5lb. ; m. allowed 2lb. ; the winner to be sold for 150 if demanded, &c. ; two miles.

The Aftershots, a handicap of 5 sovs. each ; 3 ft., with 20 added ; once round, and a distance.

Glasgow.—On the river Clyde, the largest and most populous city in Scotland, 34 miles north from Ayr, 44 west from Edinburgh, and 406 from London.

The Glasgow subscription cup, (in specie) value 50 sovs. added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each ; heats, once round, and a distance.

A plate of £50 added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each ; heats, twice round.

A purse of 20 sovs. added to a sweepstakes of 30 sovs. each ; twice round.

The Pollock Plate of 50 sovs. ; heats, twice round.

Purse of 20 sovs. added to a sweepstakes of 2 sovs. each ; the second horse to receive 5 sovs. out of the stakes ; heats, twice round.

Stirling.—On the river Forth, 28 miles (N.E.) of Glasgow, 35 (N.W.) of Edinburgh.

The Forth stakes of 20 sovs. each, with 20 added ; for two and three yrs. old. T. Y. C.

Members' Plate of £50, the gift of the Hon. G. R. Abercromby ; heats, once round, and a distance.

The Glasgow Cup, value 50 sovs. added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each ; heats, one mile and a half.

The Burgh Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 25 added by Lord Dalmeny, M.P. ; two mile heats.

The Stirling Plate, of £50 ; heats, one mile and a half.

The Callandar Stakes of 3 sovs. each ; h. ft.; with 50 added by Wm. Forbes Esq.; heats, once round.

The Tradesmen's Cup, added to a sweepstakes of 2 sovs. each ; heats, once round.

Farmers' Plate of 30 sovs., given by W. K. Ramsey Esq., added to a sweepstakes of 2 sovs. each ; heats, once round.

IRELAND.

Bellewstown.—A small village in the county of Meath.

The Drogheda Tradesmen's Plate of 100 sovs. added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each ; h. ft. ; the second horse saves his stake ; one mile and a half heats.

The Stewards' Plate of 40 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each ; one mile and a half heats.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100gs. for Irish bred horses ; three yrs. old, 6st. 4lb. ; four, 8st. ; five, 8st. 9lb. ; six, 8st. 13lb. ; and aged, 9st. ; three mile heats.

THE CURRAGH OF KILDARE.

The Curragh is a fine undulating down, six miles

long, and two broad. It lies in a direction from north-east to south, having the town of Kildare near its western extremity, and being crossed by the great road from Dublin to Limerick, and is, in fact, an extensive sheepwalk of about 6,000 acres, forming a more beautiful lawn than the hand of art ever made. Nothing can exceed the extreme softness and elasticity of the turf, which is of a verdure that charms the eye, and is still further set off by the gentle inequality of the surface. The soil is a fine dry loam, on a substratum of limestone. Numerous large flocks are turned on it by the occupiers of the adjacent farms, who, alone, have the right of pasture, which greatly enhances the value of these farms. This plain has long been celebrated as the principal race-course in Ireland, and is equal, and by many even deemed superior, to that of Newmarket, in all the requisites for racing.

CURRAGH APRIL MEETING.

A Free Handicap of 15 sovs. each, 10 ft., with 25 sovs. added; for two yrs. old; Rathbride post.

The Rossmore Free Handicap of 20 sovs. each, with 100 added by Lord Rossmore, and 100 sovs. by the club; start at the Mulgrave post, turn at the red post, and run home; about two miles and a quarter.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs. for mares three

yrs. old, 7st. 7lb. ; four, 8st. 7lb. ; five. 9st. 1lb. ; six and aged, 9st. 4lb. ; four miles.

The Madrid Stakes of 25 sovs. each, ; 5 ft. if declared, &c. ; for two yrs. old ; Rathbride post ; (same distance as two yrs. old course,) the second horse saves his stake.

The Wellington Stakes of 30 sovs. each ; h. ft., and only 5 if declared, &c. ; T. Y. C. ; the second horse saves his stake.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each ; h. ft., with 25 sovs. added ; for hunters ; (racers admitted) ; the second horse saves his stake ; Conolly's mile.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100gs. ; three yrs. old, 8st. 4lb. ; five, 9st. 10lb. ; six and aged, 10st. ; m. and g. allowed 3lb. ; four miles.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, h. ft. with 25 sovs. added, for two yrs. old ; the second horse saves his stake ; Mulgrave mile.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs., for three yrs. old, colts, 8st. ; fillies and geldings, 7st. 11lb. ; three miles.

Second class of the Madrid Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft., only 5 if declared, &c., for two yrs. old ; the second horse saves his stake ; Rathbride Post.

The Doric Stakes of 10 sovs. each, h. ft., with 50 sovs. added, for hunters ; (race-horses admitted) ; the second horse saves his stake ; the Peel course.

CURRAGH JUNE MEETING,

Renewal of the Kirwan Stakes of 50 sovs. each,

h. ft., and 5 only if declared &c., for horses the property of members of the Turf Club or Coffee Room, or named by consent of the stewards ; post on the flat ; the second horse saves his stake.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100gs., for three yrs. old, 9st. 2lb. ; four, 11st. ; five, 11st. 12lb. ; six and aged, 12st. ; m. and g. allowed 5lb. ; four miles.

The Halverston Stakes (second class) of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft., for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies, 8st. 2lb. ; Anglesea post; the winners of this race not to be considered as carrying additional weight for any other race.

The O'Darby Stakes (renewed) of 25 sovs. each, for three yrs. old ; colts, 8st. 5lb., and fillies, 8st. ; one mile and a half.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, 5 ft.,with 25 sovs. added ; for hunters ; (racers admitted) ; one mile and a quarter on the Peel course.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs., for three yrs. old, 6st. 7lb. ; four, 8st, 3lb. ; five, 8st. 12lb. ; six, and aged, 9st. ; m. and g. allowed 3lb. ; three miles.

CURRAGH, MULGRAVE MEETING.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. ; h. ft., with 25 added ; the second horse saves his stake ; Mulgrave mile.

First Class of the Normanby Lodge Stakes of 25 sovs. each ; 10 ft. ; for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 4lb.,

and fillies, 8st. ; 3lb. allowed to untried stallions or mares, 5lb. to both ; half a mile on the Mulgrave Course ; started at the present starting post ; 25 sovs. added.

A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each ; h. ft., with 25 sovs. added ; for two yrs. old ; the second horse saves his stake ; Ditch in.

The Mulgrave Cup, presented by his Excellency the Marquis of Normanby, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each ; h. ft. ; red post ; three yrs. old, 6st. 12lb. ; four, 8st. 10lb. ; six, and aged, 9st. ; 3lb. allowed to mares ; any horse having ever won to carry 3lb. ; twice, 5lb. ; three times, 10lb. extra ; (handicaps excepted,) 5lb. allowed to any horse not in Ireland one month before running ; the second horse to save his stake ; the winner to be sold for 500 sovs.

A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each ; h. ft., with 30 added ; one mile and a quarter on the Peel course ; the second horse saves his stake.

The Constantine Stakes of 20 sovs. each, with 30 sovs. added ; the second horse saves his stake ; Mulgrave mile.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs. for three yrs. old ; 6st. 3lb. ; four, 8st. ; five, 8st. 12lb. ; six, and aged, 9st. ; m. and g. allowed 5lb ; four miles.

Renewal of the Normanby Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 25 sovs. added ; heats, half a mile on the Mulgrave course.

The Corinthian Stakes of 10 sovs. each ; h. ft.,

with 30 sovs. added; the second horse saves his stake; heats one mile and a quarter on the Peel course; gentlemen riders.

CURRAGH SEPTEMBER MEETING.

The Anglesea Stakes of 10 sovs. each; for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 4lb., and fillies. 8st.; Anglesea post; 50 sovs. added by the club; the second horse to save his stake; the winner to give three dozen of champagne to the club.

A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each; h. ft., with 25 sovs. added; Anglesea post.

The Wellington Stakes of 30 sovs. each; h. ft., and only 5 if declared, &c. Three Y. C.; the second horse to save his stake.

The Mulgrave Stakes of 25 sovs. each; 15 ft. for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 4lb., and fillies 8st. with allowance; Anglesea post.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs.; for three yrs. old, 9st. 9lb.; four, 11st.; five, 11st. 10lb.; six, and aged, 12st.; m. and g. allowed 3lb.; four miles.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs.; for three yrs. old colts, 8st. 5lb., and fillies 8st. 2lb.; two miles.

The Steward stakes of 25 sovs. each; 15 ft., with 25 sovs. added; for two yrs. old; Anglesea post.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs.; for mares three yrs. old, 8st.; four, 9st. 4lb.; five, 9st. 12lb.; six, and aged, 10st.; four miles.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each; h. ft., with 25 sovs. added; the second horse saves his stake; Anglesea post.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Plate of 100 gs.; three yrs. old, 6st.; four, 7st. 11lb.; five, 8st. 8lb.; six, 8st. 13lb., and aged, 9st.; four miles.

Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, 10 ft., with 50 sovs. added, for two yrs. old fillies; Anglesea post.

CURRAGH OCTOBER MEETING.

The Sligo Stakes of 50 sovs. each; h. ft., for two yrs. old. T. Y. C. (6 subscribers.)

Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, h. ft.; for two yrs. old colts, 8st. 4lb. and fillies, 8st.; Conolly's mile.

Kirwan Stakes of 50 sovs. each; h. ft.; red post; second horse saves his stake.

Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each; 10 ft. with 50 added; for two yrs. old; Conolly's mile.

The renewal of the Rossmore handicap of 20 sovs. each; 5 ft.; with 100 added by the club. 90 sovs. bonus, and 50 sovs. by Lord Rossmore.

Challenge of the Kirwan Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, and the 5 sovs. ft. Red post.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each; h. ft., with 25 sovs. added; Conolly's mile.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs.; two yrs. old; a

feather; three, 7st. 9lb.; four, 8st. 10lb.; five, 9st. 3lb.; six, and aged, 9st. 4lb.; m. and g. allowed 3lb.; two miles.

Sweepstakes 25 sovs. each; 15 ft. with 25 added; for two yrs. old. Anglesea post.

The Royal whip, presented by his late Majesty to the Turf club; with 100 gs. added annually by her Majesty; three yrs. old, 10 st. four, 11st. 4lb.; five, 11st. 12lb.; six, and aged, 12st. m. and g. allowed 3lb.; four miles.

Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each; 5 ft., with 25 sovs. added, for two yrs. old; second horse to save his stake. Anglesea post.

Paget Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 50 sovs. added; for two yrs. old; the winner to give three dozen of champagne; Anglesea post.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, h. ft., with 20 added; for two yrs. old; second horse saves his stake; Conolly's mile.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each; h. ft., with 30 added; second horse to save his stake; Peel course.

DOWN ROYAL CORPORATION.

(DOWNPATRICK COURSE.)

James II. granted a patent of incorporation to a society called the Royal Horse-breeders of the county of Down, by whom these races were established. They are held at Downpatrick, the capital of the county, about one mile south of which town is an excellent course.

A Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each ; 10 ft., with 40 added ; race horses admitted. Second horse saves his stake, and receives £10 out of the other stakes ; two mile heats.

Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each ; 10 ft. ; one mile heats.

Queen's Plate of £100, (late Irish currency,) four yrs. old, 7st. 11lb. ; five, 8st. 7lb. ; six, 8st. ; and aged, 8st. 13lb. ; m. and g. allowed 3lb. ; four mile heats.

The Castlereagh Cup, a Hunters' Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each ; h. ft., and the Challengeable Cup, given by Viscount Castlereagh ; one mile and a half heats.

CHAPTER VIII.

Earliest Racing Calendar—Tregonwell Frampton, Esq., Father of the British Turf—Amusing Anecdote of—Origin of the different meetings at Newmarket—Royal Plates, &c.—Extract from a curious work on racing published in the reign of Charles II.

The earliest historical records on which dependance can be placed of the performances of the English race horse, and published in an authentic form, was a work by John Cheney, entitled an "Historical list of all the Horse Matches run, and all plates and prizes run for in England and Wales (of the value of Ten Pounds or upwards,) in 1727, &c. &c.; and to which is added a List of all Cock Matches of the same Year."

This book was published by subscription, the condition being for half-a-crown to be paid at subscribing, and five shillings annually for 7 years, (the term of the first subscription;) and we find the number of subscribers amounted to six hundred and sixty, among whom were at least one hundred and nineteen people of rank, including fifteen

dukes ; a proof of the progress the taste for racing had already made in England.

From this book it would appear that the cities and towns in England where races were then held, amounted to one hundred and twelve, and in Wales to five ; while at the present day they amount to one hundred and forty-three, including Scotland and Ireland ; it being always remembered that at many of these places races are held twice annually, and in some cases even oftener.

The most correct set of racing records of the early history of the British Turf are in the possession of Messrs. Weatherby, of Oxendon Street, the proprietors of the Racing Calendar, the nephews of James Weatherby, many years keeper of the match book at Newmarket. This is a work which succeeded Cheny's, and which boasts of 1371 subscribers, including 174 persons of rank. This useful work is to be found in almost every country in Europe.

These gentlemen, the Weatherbys, who are generally esteemed for their urbanity and unblemished character, have likewise in their library an old work published at York, in 1748, entitled an " Historical List of all the Plates and Prizes run for on Clifton and Rawcliffe Ings ; also since they have been removed to Knaresmire, near the city of York ; likewise how the mares came in every year at Black Hambleton, &c., &c."

The earliest race mentioned in these works, is

one for a gold cup of £50 run on Clifton and Rawcliffe Ings, near the city of York, by horses 6 years old, in September, 1709. But as this work contains few details worthy of particular attention, we will content ourselves with merely noticing such of its contents as tend to throw a light on the most remarkable characteristics of racing in those days.

Racing was distinguished, or more correctly speaking, brought into public notice, by Charles II, who besides the gifts of several annual plates, himself kept horses for the turf; and the sport continued to receive the patronage of his successors; but with the exception of their adding in each successive reign to the number of royal plates, no exact particulars remain.

So much, however, had this great national amusement increased in favour with royalty towards the latter end of the reign of Queen Anne, that we find that sovereign not only still increasing the number of royal plates, but actually running them in her own name. For example, we find that at York in 1712, her majesty's grey gelding, Pepper, ran for the royal gold cup, value £100; and again, Mustard, described as a nutmeg grey horse, another of her Majesty's racing stud, ran for the same stake in 1713. The last mention made of any race-horse belonging to the Queen, we find is for a sweepstakes, or as it was called in those days, stakes of 10 guineas, with a plate of £40 added, run for

over the same course near York, on Friday the 30th July, 1714, the weight being 11 stone, and which was won by the Queen's bay horse, Star, in 4 heats:—for according to the rules of racing at this time, the horse which had won the first and second heats, was obliged to start for a third, and to save his distance in order to entitle him to the prizes.*

On the Monday following, during the race for a gold cup, value £60, with a sweepstakes of 16 guineas, an express arrived with advice of the death of her Majesty, Queen Anne; when it is related that most of the nobility and gentry left the course, and attended the Lord Mayor of York and Archbishop Dawes, who proclaimed his Majesty, King George I.

The fact of the non-existence of any authentic information as to the running of race-horses previous to the commencement of the year 1727, is further established by the following note in Mr. Cheney's work:—"During the six preceding years," the author writes, "there was no regular account kept how the horses, &c., came in; but as I have taken pains to inform myself, in the best manner I could, I hope that what is published may be depended upon. In the year

* In the year 1710, the first gold cup given by her Majesty, Queen Anne, was of 60 guineas value, afterwards increased to 100 guineas value, and run for by six year old horses, carrying 12st. each, the best of three four mile heats. In 1721, his Majesty, George I gave 100 guineas in specie in lieu of the gold cup.

1714," he goes on to remark, "such was the concourse of nobility and gentry that attended York races, that one hundred and fifty coaches were at one time on the course."

Among the names worthy of notice that we find mentioned in this work as owners of race-horses, are those of Mr. Childers, better known as the breeder of Flying or Devonshire Childers; Mr. Curwin, who imported the barbs known by the names of the Curwin Bay barb, and the Thoulouse barb; Mr. Darley, the importer of the Arabian called by his name, the sire of Childers; Mr. Darcy, who brought over the horses known in the stud book by the names of Darcy's White and Yellow Turks and the well-known Tregonwell Frampton.

Of these patriarchs of the turf little is known beyond the benefit they conferred upon this country by the importation of eastern horses, and testing the value of their produce by public racing.

Tregonwell Frampton, Esq., of Moreton, Dorsetshire, was keeper of the running horses at Newmarket, to their Majesties, William the Third, Queen Anne, George the First and George the Second. He was styled, for a great number of years, "the Father of the Turf," and died on the 12th of March, 1727, aged 86, and was buried at Newmarket.

This extraordinary character was born in the reign of King Charles the First, when the sports of horse-racing commenced at Newmarket. He

was owner of the celebrated horse, Dragon, who ran several times there with great success; but the account of it, and also that of his pedigree, have been for many years lost.

The most remarkable event supposed to have occurred in the lives of this gentleman and his horse, Dragon, is most pathetically depicted by Dr. John Hawkesworth, in No. 37 of the Adventurer, in the following words, supposed to be spoken by the horse, in the Elysium of beasts and birds.

"It is true," replied the steed, "I was a favorite; but what avails it to be a favorite of caprice, avarice and barbarity? My tyrant was a wretch who had gained a considerable fortune by play, but more particularly by racing. I had won him many large sums; but being at length excepted out of every match, as having no equal, he regarded even my excellence with malignity, when it was no longer subservient to his interest. Yet I still lived in ease and plenty; and as he was able to sell even my pleasures, though my labour was become useless, I had a seraglio, in which there was a perpetual succession of new beauties. At last, however, another competitor appeared. I enjoyed a new triumph by anticipation; I rushed into the field panting for conquest; and the first heat I put my master in possession of the stakes, which amounted to ten thousand pounds.

The proprietor of the mare that I had distanced,

notwithstanding the disgrace, declared with great zeal, that she should run the next day against any gelding in the world, for double the sum. My master immediately accepted the challenge, and told him that he would the next day produce a gelding that should beat him: but what was my astonishment and indignation when I discovered that he most cruelly and fraudulently intended to qualify *me* for this match upon the spot; and to sacrifice my life at the very moment in which every nerve should be strained in his service!

"As I knew it would be in vain to resist, I suffered myself to be bound; the operation was performed; and I was instantly mounted and spurred to the goal. Injured as I was, the love of glory was still superior to the desire of revenge. I determined to die as I had lived, without an equal; and having again won the race, I sunk down at a post in an agony, which soon after put an end to my life."

The following is the opinion of Mr. John Lawrence, as given in his Philosophical and Practical Treatise on Horses, as to the credit which ought to be attached to this cruel anecdote.

"Every sportsman, I hope, (writes that author), holds in equal detestation with myself the memory of the brutal and callous-hearted Frampton, who, dead to the soft feelings of compassion, and urged by the sordid motives of gain, cut his favourite horse, Dragon, and instantly ran him to death in his

streaming blood! Was there not one single atom of the sweet but furious and vindictive enthusiasm in the hearts of the spectators? Was there no instrument of vengeance at hand to.....? I never view the portrait of that savage sportsman without discovering in the hard lines of his face, and the knowing leer of his eye, all the treachery, cunning, and inhuman profligacy of the lowest blackguard retainer of the stable.

"A labouring smith of Yorkshire assured me last year (but I will not warrant the goodness of his thority) that certain irons, which had the appearance of being instruments of torture, were found in the house of old Frampton after his decease.

"But common justice will not suffer me to refuse insertion to the following extract from a letter which I have lately received from Mr. Sandern, of Newmarket, a gentleman to whose kindness I also stand obliged for various points of interesting information.

"'The abominable story which is told of Mr. Frampton having castrated Dragon, that he might immediately after run him as a gelding, and of the poor horse having instantly expired after the race, is entirely without foundation; for I had an uncle who was well acquainted with Mr. Frampton, and who frequently assured me that no such circumstance ever happened; and therefore, sir, I think you would do an act of justice to contradict it

in your publication, as cruelty was no part of the old gentleman's character.'

"Thus far my respectable correspondent, whose opinion simply, situated and connected as he is, must have considerable weight. Sir Charles Bunbury also assured me that he was inclined to suspect the old anecdote of Mr. Frampton as a fabrication. There is at present no other authority for it, public or private, of which I am aware, than No. 37 of the Adventurer, and Dr. Hawksworth in all probability received it, as we do at this day, merely upon public tradition. With respect to my own sentiments or prejudices, excited by a view of the lineaments of Frampton's face, let me say impartially, *fronti nulla fides;* and on the same view let me add that the observations or opinions of an ignorant smith do not so well go to the proof of a naturally cruel disposition in Frampton, as to that of a fit of enthusiastic weakness in myself, which alone could urge me to the repetition of such a tale. Farther, it may be fair to suspect the cruel anecdote of the father of the turf and his horse Dragon, as a pious fraud, invented by those who might think it a great merit in a religious way to cast a slander that would stick well upon the unholy exercise of horse-racing. On the per contra side (for I love to reason in all cases arithmetically, and whenever I suspect the omission of a fraction on either side, I am never satisfied with

the truth of my account) thus much may and ought to be said: the anecdote, however barbarous and inhuman, is strictly probable, and may be matched in too great a multitude of melancholy instances. The object in view was a very large sum of money, and perhaps the moral dialectics of that day differed not very greatly from that of a later period, in which present profit is supposed to constitute the essence of justice—to ourselves—and that ourselves are our nearest relatives. I really cannot conceive but that some such fact perpetrated must have been the ground of that universal tradition, whether or not the eminent person named were the perpetrator.

"Supposing the affirmative, the circumstance might have occurred in the thoughtless season of youth and dissipation, and the manners of Mr. Frampton's latter life might have presented far different and far softer aspects.

"Treagonwell Frampton, Esq., keeper of the running horses at Newmarket to William III., Queen Anne, George I. and II., died in the year 1727, aged eighty-six years; he might therefore have been a proprietor of racers in the reign of Charles II.; and the famous Dragon, who precedes our oldest racing annals, and of whom we know nothing but by oral tradition, may have flourished about that time. It is yet possible that the origin of this story may be traced in some of the old periodical publications,

and with that remark I must leave it to those who have leisure for such researches."

The opinion of all the eminent veterinary surgeons we have consulted, is in favor of the possibility of a horse being able to run a race immediately after castration; and from the frequent occurrence of acts of cruelty to horses and other animals at the period in which Mr. Frampton lived, we think it highly probable such a race may have taken place. Whether or not Mr. Frampton was guilty of this cruel act, we have no means of deciding; but the universal belief which appears to have existed from the early part of the eighteenth century upwards, that he was the individual alluded to by the benevolent Dr. Hawksworth, inclines us strongly to believe so.

Another story is told of this remarkable character, from which we may perceive that the *black legs* may justly lay claim to be considered part of the family of the father of the turf.

Merlin* was matched for a considerable sum of money to run against a favorite horse of Mr. Frampton's at Newmarket. Immediately on its being closed there was great betting between the

* Old Merlin was bred by Sir Matthew Pierson, Bart., and sold to Mr. Acklam for a stallion. He was got by Bustler (son of the Helmsley Turk). Merlin won several plates and great matches; he was in very high form for racing, and allowed to be the best horse that had ever ran in the kingdom. He was sire of Mr. Betthell's Woodcock and Castaway, Mr. Richardson's Merlin, and several others.

north and south country gentlemen. After Merlin had been some little time at Newmarket, under the care of one Hesletine, Mr. Frampton's groom endeavoured to bring him over to run the two horses a private trial, at the stated weights and distance agreed upon in the match,—observing that by that means they might both make their fortunes. Hesletine refused, but in such a manner as to give the other hopes of bringing him over. In the meanwhile, Hesletine took the opportunity of communicating by letter into Yorkshire, the proposed offer to Sir William Strickland, Bart., who was principally concerned in making the match. Sir William returned for answer that he might accept of it; and instructed Hesletine to be sure to deceive his competitor, by letting Merlin carry seven pounds more weight than that agreed upon, and at the same time laying a particular injunction on secrecy.

Soon after Hesletine received this hint, he consented to the proposal; but previous thereto Mr. Frampton had given his groom similar instructions. The two horses were prepared, started, and run over the course agreed to in the articles of the match, when Merlin beat his antagonist something more than a length of excellent running. This being communicated to each party by their secret and faithful grooms, who both rode the trial, flattered each with certain success. Merlin's

friends observed that as he had beat the other with some pounds more weight, he would win his race easy. On the other side, says Mr. Frampton, as my horse ran Merlin so near with seven pounds extra weight, he will win to a certainty.

Immediately after, proposals were made on both sides to a very enormous amount, and accepted; and it has been asserted that there was more money betted upon this event than was ever before known; some gentlemen not only staking all the cash they were able to advance, but their other property also.

At length the important hour arrived for the determination of this great event, and each party was flushed with success; the south country gentlemen observing to those of the north, that "they would bet them gold whilst gold they had, and then they would sell their land." The horses started, and the race was won by Merlin, about the same distance as in the secret trial. In a short time after, the truth became known.

Merlin was rode by Jerome Hare of Cold Kirby, near Hambleton.

In consequence of several gentlemen having been entirely ruined by the above event, a law was soon afterwards passed by the legislature, against the recovery of any sum of money exceeding ten pounds, betted or laid between any parties for the future.

A gentlemen who visited Newmarket in the reign of Queen Anne, and afterwards published his remarks, gives the following account of the doings there in his day.

" Being there in October, I had the opportunity to see the horse races, and a great concourse of the nobility and gentry, as well from London, as all parts of England; but they were all so intent, so eager, so busy upon the sharping part of the sport, their wagers, their bets, that to me they seemed just as so many horse coursers in Smithfield; descending, the greatest of them, from their high dignity and quality, to the picking one another's pockets, and biting one another as much as possible, and that with so much eagerness, as it might be said, they acted without respect to faith, honour, or good manners.

" There was Mr. Frampton, the oldest, and as they say, the cunningest jockey in England; one day he lost 1000 gs. the next he won 2000, and so alternately. He made as light of throwing away £500 or £1000 at a time, as other men do of their pocket money, and was perfectly calm, cheerful and unconcerned when he had lost a thousand pounds, as when he won it. On the other side, there was Sir F. Ragg of Sussex, of whom fame says, he has the most in him and the least to shew for it, relating to jockeyship, of any man there; yet he often carried off the prize. His horses they say were all

cheats, how honest soever their master was, for he scarcely ever produced a horse, but he looked like what he was not, and was what nobody could expect him to be.

" If he was as light as the wind, and could fly like a meteor, he was sure to look as clumsy and as dirty, and as much like a cart horse, as all the cunning of his master and the grooms could make him; and just in this manner, he hit some of the greatest gamesters in the field.

" I was so sick of the jockeying part, that I left the crowd about the posts, and pleased myself with observing the horses, how the creatures yielded to all the arts and management of their masters; how they took their airings in sport, and played with the daily heats, which they ran over the course before the grand day, but how as knowing the difference equally with their riders, they would there exert their utmost strength, as much as at the time of the race itself, and that to such an extremity, that one or two of them died in the stable, when they came to be rubbed after the first heat.

" Here I fancied myself in the Circus Maximus at Rome, seeing the ancient games, and under this deception was more pleased than I possibly could have been among the crowds of gentlemen at the weighing and starting posts, or at their meetings at the coffee houses and gaming tables, after the races were over. Pray take it with you, as you go, that

you see no ladies at Newmarket, except a few of the neighbouring gentlemen's families, who come in their carriages to see a race, and then go home again."

During the early periods of racing, the best horses seldom ran more than five or six times, and some not so often, there being scarcely any plates of note except royal ones; and very few sweepstakes or matches were made, except at Newmarket, till about the year 1760.

The great subscriptions at York did not commence till the year 1751, and were run for by five year olds, 10st., four miles on the Wednesdays; 9st., two-mile heats, on the Fridays. Each subscriber paid £10 yearly, for which he was allowed two silver tickets, viz.: one for each stakes, and the tickets were transferable. Non-subscribers were admitted on paying 20 gs. for each horse entered, and the city of York gave £50 to each day's race. The same was continued for seven years, when they were renewed, with Thursday's subscriptions for six years old and aged horses, &c. One four-mile heats and matches were also begun at York about the year 1750, and after that time they became general.

At Newmarket, till the year 1744, there were only two plates run for in October, viz.: the King's plate and the town plate; but in 1744 the trading inhabitants of Newmarket raised two plates

of 50 gs. each ; one for five years old, 9st., and the other free for any horse, &c., 9st., four mile heats ; there was also 50 gs. raised by the contributions of persons of property, for four-year olds, 8st. 7lb. each, four miles. At this period there were only two meetings at Newmarket, viz. : the first in April, and the other in October; but in 1753 there was a second spring meeting added, in which two Jockey Club plates, and several matches, were run for.

In 1759, the weights and scales plate was begun ; in 1762 a second October meeting commenced of sweepstakes and matches ; in 1765, the July meeting ; in 1770, the Houghton Meeting ; and in 1771, the Craven meeting, with a subscription of 5 gs. each, 21 subscribers, called the Craven stakes, for all ages, from the ditch to the turn of the lands, which stakes were won by Mr. Vernon's Pantaloon, beating thirteen others.

All the above meetings are still continued, and several plates and sweepstakes added to each.

In 1727, there were only eleven royal plates run for in England, viz. : one at Newmarket in April, for 6 yrs. old horses, &c., 12st. heats, the Round Course,* (first called the *King's Plate Course ;)* one for 5 yrs. old mares, 10st., one heat over the Round Course ; one in October, for 6 yrs. old horses, 12st., heats, the Round Course ;

* The length of the Round Course is three miles, six furlongs, and ninety-three yards.

one at York (which commenced in 1711,) for 6 yrs. old horses, 12st., 4 mile heats; one at Black Hambleton, Yorkshire, (this was a very ancient plate,* but of which no regular account was kept until the year 1715), for 5 yrs. old mares, 10st., 4 miles, and which was run for on the Saturday preceding the York August meetings; one at each of the following places, viz.: Nottingham, Lincoln, Guilford, Winchester, and Lewes, for 6 yrs. old horses, 12st., 4 mile heats; and one at Ipswich, for 5 yrs. old horses, 10st., 2 mile heats; but in 1744, they were altered to two mile and quarter heats, and in 1750, for 4 yrs. old, 9st. two mile and quarter heats.

In 1723, his Majesty was pleased to give a plate to Salisbury, for 6 yrs. old horses, 12st., 4 mile heats; in 1729, one to Canterbury, for 6 yrs., old horses, 12st., 4 mile heats; in 1748, one to Lichfield, for 5 yrs. old horses, 10st., 2 mile heats; in 1753, one to Newcastle, for 5 yrs. old horses, 10st., 3 mile heats; in 1755, one to Burford, for 5 yrs. old horses, 9 st., 3 mile heats; (in 1767,

* The Hambleton Royal Gold Cup, at its first commencement, was free for either horse, mare, or gelding, provided they were no more than 5 yrs. old, weight 10st., four miles. The first that was run for, was won by Sir Wm. Strickland's Syphax, sire of the Hampton mare, that was the dam of Mr. Elstob's (of Yorkshire) Shadowby Almanzor. At Mr. Elstob's decease (1733) she was sold to Sir E. O'Brien, and was afterwards called Dairymaid. In the reign of Queen Anne, the Royal Cup at Hambleton was altered, and run for by mares only.

the latter was altered to 10st., 3 mile heats;) and in 1763, one to Carlisle, for 5 yrs. old horses, 8st. 7lbs., 3 mile heats.

The first account of the royal plate at Edinburgh was published in 1728, when it was ran for by 6 yrs. old horses, 12st. 4 mile heats; but as very few horses of any note ran at Leith, it was not regularly inserted in the racing calendars, as those run for in England. In 1752, it was altered, and ordered to be run for by 4 yrs. old, 8st. 4lbs. 5 yrs., 9st.; 6 yrs., 9st. 10lbs., and aged, 10st. 3lbs., 4 mile heats; except in the years 1756, 1757, 1758, and 1760, when his Majesty's plate of 100 gs. was divided into two plates, 50 gs. each, and run for as such.

Before we proceed to give the pedigrees and performances of the most celebrated race-horses, beginning with the immediate descendants of the eastern horses, given in our fourth chapter, and carried up to the present day, we think the following extract may prove both interesting and curious. It is from an old work published in 1680, in the reign of Charles II, entitled, *The Compleat Gamester; or Instructions how to play at Billiards, &c., &c.; together with all manner of usual and most Gentile Games, either on Cards or Dice, to which is added the Arts and Mysteries of Riding, Racing, Archery, and Cock-Fighting.*

"For the compleating a gentleman's delight in

the art of racing, he is to take special cognizance of these subsequent rules and orders.

" First, he is to consider what is the most convenient time to take his horse up from grass, which is about Bartholomew tide, the day being dry, fair and pleasant. As soon as he is taken up, let him stand all that night in some convenient dry place to empty his body ; the next day put him into a stable, and feed him with wheat straw, but no longer ; for though the rule be good in taking up horses' bellies after this manner, yet if you exceed your time in so doing, this straw will straighten his guts, heat his liver, and hurt his blood. Therefore what you want in straw, let it be supplied by riding him to water, morning and evening airings, and other moderate exercise. And for his food, let it be good old sweet hay, and clothe him according to the weather and the temper of his body ; for as the year grows colder, and thereby you find his hair rise and stare about his neck, flanks, or other parts, then add a woollen cloth, or more if need require, till his hair fall smooth. Here note, that a rough coat shews want of cloth, and a smooth coat, cloth enough.

" A race-horse ought to be drest in his resting days twice a-day, before his morning and evening waterings ; and must be done after this manner. Curry him from the tips of his ears to the setting on of his tail, all his body entirely over with an iron comb, his legs under the knees and gambuls

excepted; then dust him and curry him high again all over with a round brush of bristles; then dust him a second time, and rub all the loose hair off with your hand dipt in fair water, and continue rubbing till he is as dry as at first. Then rub every part of him with a hair-cloth; and lastly, rub him all over with a white linen cloth. Then pick his eyes, nostrils, feet, etc., very clean. Then cloath and stop him round with wisps.

"There is no better water for a race-horse than a running river of clear spring, about a mile and a half from the stable, near some level ground, where you may gallop him afterwards. Having scoped him a little, bring him to the water again, so often till he refuse to drink more for that time. After this, walk him home, clothe and stop him up round with great soft wisps, and having stood an hour upon the bridle, feed him with sweet sound oats, either dried by age or art. If your horse be low of flesh, or hath a bad stomach, add one third of beans to two thirds of oats, and that will recover both.

"The next food you shall give him shall be better and stronger, and it is bread, which you must make after this manner:—Take two bushels of beans and one of wheat, and grind them together, then boult through a fine range, add the quantity of half a bushel of fine meal, and bake it into three loaves, and the rest sift through a meal sieve, and knead it with water and good store of

barm, and bake it in great loaves. With the coarser bread feed your runner in his resting days, and with the finer against the days of his exercise and greatest labour.

"The times of his feeding, upon the days of his rest, must be after his coming from water in the morning; an hour after mid-day; after his evening watering; and at ten o'clock at night. But upon his labouring days, two hours after he is thoroughly cold, outwardly and inwardly; afterwards as aforesaid.

"Let his hay be dry and short; if it be sweet no matter how coarse it is, for if it be rough it will scour his teeth. As for the proportion of his food, I need not prescribe a quantity, since you must allow him according to the goodness or badness of his stomach.

"His exercise ought to be thrice a week, and it must be more or less according to the condition of his body; for if it be foul, exercise him moderately to break his grease; if clean, you may do as you think fit, having a care that you discourage him not, nor abate his mettle; and after every exercise give him that night, or the next morning, a scouring. The best I know of to purge a horse from all grease, glut, or filth whatever, is this: take three ounces of aniseeds, a dram and a half of carthamus, two drams of fenugreek-seed, and of brimstone an ounce and a half; beat all these to a fine powder, and searse them; then take of salad

oil somewhat more than a pint, a pound and a half of honey, and a pottle of white wine; then with fine white meal, knead it well into a strong paste, and keep it by you; it will last a long time. When you use it, dissolve a ball thereof in a pail of fair water, and give it him to drink after exercise, in the dark, lest discolouring the water, the horse refuse to drink.

"This is an excellent scouring, and a cure for all internal distempers.

"Now, after exercise, cool him a little abroad before you bring him home; then house him and litter him well, rubbing him with dry clothes till there be never a wet hair about him; then clothe and wisp him round.

"Here note, before you air your horse, it will be requisite to break a new egg into his mouth, for it will add to his wind. If he be fat, air him before sunrise and after sunset; but if lean, let him have as much comfort of the sun as you can. Coursing in his clothes sometimes to make him sweat is not irrequisite, so it be moderately done; but when without his clothes, let it be sharp and swift. Let his body be empty before he course; and to wash his tongue and nostrils with vinegar, ere you back him, is wholesome. Having coursed him, clothe him, after he hath taken breath, and ride him home gently.

"To be short, what is here defective in the right ordering of a race-horse, your own judgments may

easily supply. All that you have to do, is to be careful when you take him up, how to clothe him and dress him, when and how to feed and water, what and how much exercise is requisite, either by airing or by coursing, and his ordering after exercise, and what scourings are most requisite; and that I may add a little more to your knowledge, and conclude this subject, take these general rules and instructions :—

" 1. Course not your horse hard at least four or five days before you run your match, lest the soreness of his limbs abate his speed.

" 2. Except your horse be a foul feeder, muzzle him not above two or three nights before his match, and the night before his bloody courses.

" 3. As you give your horse gentle courses, give him sharp ones too, that he may as well find comfort as displeasure therein.

" 4. Upon the match day let your horse be empty, and that he take his rest undisturbed till you lead him out.

" 5. Shoe your horse ever a day before you run him, that the pain of the hammers' knocks may be out of his feet.

" 6. Saddle your horse on the race-day in the stable before you lead him forth, and fix both the pummel and the girths to his back and sides with shoemaker's wax, to prevent all dangers.

" 7. Lead your horse to his course with all gentleness, and give him leave to smell of other

horses' dung, that thereby he may be enticed to stale, and empty his belly as he goes.

" 8. Lastly, when you come to the place where you must start, first rub his limbs well, then uncloathe him, then take his back, and the word given, start him with all gentleness that may be, lest doing anything rashly, you choak him in his own wind.

" A race-horse ought to have all the finest shapes that may be, but above all things, he must be nimble, quick, and fiery, apt to fly with the least motion. Long shapes are tolerably good; for though they shew weakness, yet they assure speed. The best horse for this use, is the Arabian Barbary, or his bastard, not but Jennets are good, but the Turks much better.

" Having laid you down all these advantages for the ordering of your racer, from his taking up, to the day of his running, I hope you will make such good use of them, that if upon an equal match, you should lay your money on the heels of your horse so ordered, he shall be so far from kicking away his master's stake, that the nimbleness of his feet shall make it double.

" I might here insert the many subtleties and tricks there are used in making a match; the craft of the betters, with the knavery of the riders; but that they are now too generally known, by the woful experience of too many racing-losers."

CHAPTER IX.

Pedigrees and Performances of the most celebrated race-horses from Basto in 1703 up to Marske, (sire of Eclipse) in 1750, &c. &c.—Basto—Old Scar—Bay Bolton—Lamprie—Brocklesby Betty—Molley—Buck-hunter—Fox—Flying Childers—Bonny Black—Bartlett's Childers—Squirrel—Miss Neesham—Old Cartouch—Mr. Calvert's wager—Bald Charlotte—Crab—Hobgoblin—Fearnought—Starling—Partner—Young Cartouch—Little Partner—Miss Layton—Lath—Spanking Roger—Second Volunteer—All the horses "distanced," in a race at Maldon in 1738—Torismond—Moorcock—Babram—Little Driver—Silver Leg—Othello—Sampson—Mr. Cooper Thornhill's match against time, 213 miles in 11 hours, 33 minutes and 52 seconds—Match'em—Brilliant—Forester.

Basto.—A brown horse, foaled in 1703, bred by Sir William Ramsden, Bart. of Byram, near Ferrybridge, Yorkshire; and sold, when young, to the Duke of Devonshire. He was got by the Byerley Turk; his dam was called Bay Peg, a daughter of Leedes's Arabian, sire of Leedes and of the grandam of Childers. Basto's grandam was out of a daughter of Mr. Leedes's Bald Peg, and got by old Spanker. Bald Peg, Basto's great grandam was bred by Lord General Fairfax, out of a mare of the same name, and got by his Lordship's Morocco barb.

Basto won several matches at Newmarket, but the accounts are deficient for several years, in mentioning the sums that he, as well as many other horses, ran for at that place. The horses Basto beat are as follows, viz: in October 1708, at 8st. 3lb. he beat the Lord Treasurer's Squirrel, 7st. 12lb., four miles; and in November following, at 8st. 5lb. he beat the Lord Treasurer's Billy, 8st. 3lb.; five miles. In March 1709 Basto at 8st. 5lb. beat Lord Raylton's Chance, 7st. four miles; and in October following, at 8st. 5lb. he beat Mr. Pulleine's Tantivy, 8st. 5lb. five miles. In 1710, Basto carrying 8st. 7lb. beat the Marquis of Dorchester's Brisk, 8st. 3lb.; four miles. He then became a stallion in the Duke of Devonshire's stud, and died about the year 1723.

Basto was looked upon, when in keeping at Newmarket, to be in a very high form for running; he had an appearance of pride and spirit, which added greatly to his figure; he was remarkably strong, and was allowed to be one of the most beautiful horses of his colour that ever appeared in this kingdom.

Basto was sire of the Duke of Devonshire's Old Coquette, Gimcrack, Soreheels, and little Lear; of the Duke of Rutland's Black-eyed Susan, Dimple and brown Betty, dam of Mr. Cole's Foxhunter; he also got the dam of Bay Motte, Old Crab, Blacklegs, Hip, Puff, Snip, &c. and the grandam of Mr. Vernon's Milliner, the Duke of Grafton's

Magnet, Madam, &c. He covered very few mares besides the Dukes of Devonshire's and Rutland's.

Old Scar, bred by William Crofts Esq., of Barforth, Yorkshire, and sold to the Duke of Devonshire. Old Scar was got by Makeless, his dam by Lord d'Arcy's Councillor; grandam by Brimmer, a daughter of Place's white Turk, out of Mr. Layton's Violet barb mare.

At Newmarket in 1710, Old Scar, at 8st. 7lb. beat Lord Porchester's Bay Wanton, 9st. four miles. At Newmarket in April 1712, he beat Lord Harvey's Ladythigh, 8st. each, four miles. In April 1713, he beat Ladythigh a second time, 8st. each, three miles. He also in the same month, beat Ladythigh a third time, 7st. 3lb.; each three miles. After which he became a stallion in his Grace's stud and was sire of some first rate running horses, and brood mares.

Makeless was got by Sir Thomas Oglethorp's Arabian, and greatly esteemed for running, as also for a stallion. He was sire of Sir Ralph Milbank's famous black mare, who was the dam of Mr. Hartley's noted blind stallion. He also got the dam of Bay Bolton and Lamprie, the dam of Mr. Egerton's Counsellor, the dam of Mr. Croft's Bustard, and grandam of his Flintshire Lady; the grandam of Old Cartouch, &c.

Bay Bolton, first called brown Lusty, a brown bay horse, foaled in 1705, bred by Sir Matthew

Peirson, Bart., of Yorkshire, and sold to the Duke of Bolton. Bay Bolton, was got by Grey Huntley, bred by Sir William Strickland; his dam was a black mare of Sir Matthew Peirson's, got by Makeless, grandam by Brimmer, a daughter of Diamond out of a full sister to the dam of old Merlin.

At York in 1710, Bay Bolton, then five years old, and the first time of his running, won Queen Ann's gold cup, for six years old horses, 12st. four mile heats, beating eight six years old horses—a case very rare, especially at a place so eminent, and in a county at that time renowned above all others in the kingdom, for producing the greatest number of high bred horses. Bay Bolton also won the subscription purse at Middleham Moor, and the rich prize at Quainton-Meadow. He was then sold to the Duke of Bolton, who sent him to Newmarket, where he won a match againt the Duke of Somerset's Wyndham, one against Sir Matthew Peirson's Merlin, and two against Mr. Frampton's Dragon.

Bay Bolton was eminent both for his figure and running, and likewise as an excellent stallion, —as will be found in the various pedigrees. He died in the Duke of Bolton's stud at Bolton Hall, Yorkshire, about the year 1736, being upwards of thirty years of age.

Lamprie, a grey horse, foaled in 1715, bred by Sir Matthew Peirson, Bart. of Yorkshire, and sold

to Thomas Panton, Esq., of Newmarket.—Lamprie was own brother to Bay Bolton, and their dam was also dam of Sir Matthew Peirson Lugg's mare, a daughter of Darley's Arabian, the sire of Childers.

In 1721, Lamprie won a match at Newmarket, beating a mare of the Duke of Somerset's; he also won the King's Plate at Lewes. He then became the property of Mr. Neal, in whose possession, he won the King's Plate at Newmarket, in October 1721; after which he was sold to Sir William Morgan, Bart. in whose hands he won the King's Plate at Newmarket, in April 1722, and beat Lord Milsintoune's Rake, a match for 200 gs. and on the same day, received 150 gs. forfeit from Rake. He also won a match of 200 gs. from Lord Tankerville's famous Sophonisba; one of 40 gs. from Mr. Goreswood's Puzzle; and received 100 gs. from the Carlisle gelding.

Lamprie was sire of some excellent horses; but was unfortunately killed at the time of his becoming a favourite stallion.

Brocklesby Betty, a dark chestnut mare, foaled in 1711, bred by Charles Pelham, Esq., of Brocklesby, Lincolnshire.

Betty was got by the Curwin bay barb, sire of the dam of Mr. Croft's Partner; her dam was called the Hobby, bred by Mr. Leedes, got by Lister's Turk.

At Newmarket in April 1716 Betty, then rising

five years old, beat a mare of the Duke of Devonshire's for 100 gs. and in August following, she beat ten mares for the Royal Cup at Hambleton. In April 1717, Betty beat eight mares for the Royal Cup at Newmarket. In August, she won the silver tea board at Lincoln; and the gold cup, value £60, for six yrs. old, 10st. four mile heats, at York, beating at three heats, Leedes's roan mare, Sophonisba by old Spanker, and Colonel Frankland's Squirrel. Betty was rode by John South, Sophonisba by Stephen Jefferson, and Squirrell by Thomas Errett. In October following, she beat four horses for the Royal Cup at Newmarket. In April 1718, Betty beat six horses for the Royal Cup at Newmarket, and in May following, she beat the Duke of Wharton's Snail for 200 gs. Betty afterwards won a match of 900 gs. aside, against the Duke of Bridgewater's Ostridge-Ball, son of Leedes; who was, at that time, supposed to be the best horse in the kingdom.

Brocklesby Betty, as a runner, was thought to be superior to any horse or mare of her time, notwithstanding she was a brood mare before she was trained.

Betty subsequently became a favourite brood mare, in Mr. Croft's stud, and will be frequently met with in the following pedigrees.

Brocklesby, foaled in 1723, bred by Mr.

Crofts, and got by Greyhand, out of Brocklesby Betty.

Brocklesby won the contribution stakes at Newmarket, in October 1728, beating Lord Halifax's Stroxtongrey, Lord W. Manners's Archer, Duke of Devonshire's Blue-cap, Duke of Somerset's Patch-Buttocks, Mr. Coke's Bald Ovington, Lord Milsintoune's Surly, Duke of Bolton's Shapeless, and the Duke of Rutland's, Squirrel. In 1730, he won £40 at Peterborough, beating Miss Pert, &c., and 40 gs. at Epsom. He afterwards won 20 gs. at Newmarket, £20 at Spalding, £30 at Bolton, &c., and £20 again at Spalding.

Bonny Black, a black mare, foaled in 1715; was bred by, and the property of, the Duke of Rutland. She was got by a stallion of his Graces's own breed, called Black-Hearty, a son of the Byerley Turk.

Bonny Black was a mare of great eminence, having a very considerable share of speed, and also possessed of goodness to support her running.

At Newmarket in April 1719, Bonny Black, then rising four years old, beat a horse of Mr. Frampton's, rising seven, at 10st. each. In August following she won the King's Plate at Hambleton, beating thirty five years old mares; there were five more entered, but drawn at the time of starting; which was the greatest number that ever entered for that plate. In August 1720, she

again won the King's Plate at Hambleton, beating seventeen others. In April 1721, she won the King's Plate for mares at Newmarket. When six years old, she beat Lord Harvey's Merryman, aged, and allowed him 3st.; she also beat the noted Hackwood, at 8st. each; after which the Duke challenged to run her against any horse or mare in the kingdom, for 1000 gs. four times round the King's Plate course without rubbing; which challenge was not accepted.

Bonny Black was the only mare that won the Royal Plate at Hambleton twice; a remarkable circumstance, when it is considered that she had travelled from Newmarket, and then had to start against such a great number of mares, in a country famed for its breed of racers, and that she gave away her year at 10st. weights. She afterwards became a brood mare in his Grace's stud, and from her sprang a number of fine horses, as will appear in many of these pedigrees.

Mr. Panton's Molly. Bred by — Thurland, Esq., of the county of Surrey, and sold to Thomas Panton, Esq., of Newmarket.

Molly was got by Sir John Parson's Thoulouse barb. It was reported that her dam was bought in a fair, for a trifling sum of money, and therefore it was imagined that she was a mare of little esteem, and not well bred; but several sportsmen at that time insisted on the contrary; asserting

that she was a daughter of a full sister to Quiet. Molly was not a mare of great size, nor had she so considerable a share of speed as some others have had; but was of such durable last in running, that she was never beat at Newmarket till in a match, which cost her her life.

At Newmarket in 1720, Molly beat Mr. Frampton's Potatoe, for 200 gs.; Lord Drogheda's Pickle-Herring, for 150 gs.; Lord Milsintowne's mare, two matches of 100 gs. each; and received 50 gs. from a mare of Mr. Cumberland's. In 1721 she beat Lord Milsintowne's Skipling, for 200 gs.; and received the following forfeits, viz: 100 gs. from Mr. Proby's Chimney-sweeper; 150 gs., from Mr. Frampton's Dun; and three of 100 gs. each, from Lord Drogheda's Tickle-pitcher; these three were made to be run in one day. In 1722, she beat Sir William Morgan's Bean for 300 gs.; and Mr. Frampton's Miss Worksop for 150 gs. In 1723, she beat Lord Drogheda's Snip for 300 gs. and his Lordship's Witty gelding for 200 gs.; and received 1000 gs. forfeit from Lord Tankerville's Sophonisba. Molly was further matched against the Duke of Bolton's Terror, and was to have run two hours after against his Grace's Badger; but in running the first, she was suddenly seized with an illness, and died in great agony between the stand and the rubbing-house. The sums she won and received in forfeits, were very rarely paralleled,

and perhaps never exceeded by any horse of her time.

Buckhunter, commonly called the Carlisle gelding. Bred by the Earl of Carlisle of Castle Howard Yorkshire.

Buckhunter was got by that noted stallion the Bald Galloway; his dam, called the Wharton mare, by Lord Carlisle's Turk, out of a daughter of the said Bald Galloway, which was out of a Byerly Turk mare. A curious old portrait of this horse hangs in the rooms of Mr. Truefit, the well known hair dresser, in the Burlington Arcade. Buckhunter was own brother to Old Lady, who was likewise bred by Lord Carlisle; and his dam was also the dam of Colonel Howard's Squirrel, and of his Chesnut mare, that won the Royal Plate for mares, at Newmarket, in April 1728.

At York, in July 1719, Buckhunter* (the first time of his running,) won her Majesty Queen

* In the year 1714, in running for her Majesty's Gold Cup, over Clifton and Rawcliff Ings, near York, the third heat was most severely contested between Mr. Childers's, Duchess (who had won the first heat) and Mr. Peirson's Fox-hunter, who had won the second heat. Robert Hesletine, who rode Duchess, ran Fox-hunter so near the cords, that his rider Stephen Jefferson was obliged to whip over the horse's shoulder. The heat was given by the Tryers to Fox-hunter, but as both the riders had shown foul-play, and fought on horse-back, many disputes arose amongst the sportsmen; and it was agreed that the heat should be run over again by Duchess and Fox-hunter, which the former won by a clear length. In consequence of Mr. Childers and Mr. Peirson both claiming the cup, a law-suit ensued, and all

Ann's Gold Cup, value 100 gs.; and in August following, he won the King's Gold Cup of the same value, 12st. four mile heats; beating Sober John, Almanzor, Fox-hunter, &c. He also won the King's Plate at Lincoln; and the King's Plate at Newmarket in October. In 1720, Buckhunter won the King's Plate at Newmarket in April; after which he won several plates and matches there, and supported the severity of running trials at Newmarket for many years. When sold from thence, though fourteen years old, he won the following plates, viz: 50 gs. at Huntingdon, £50 at Warwick, £50 at Bath, twice £40 at Peterborough, £40 at Litchfield, £30 at Stratford, £30 at Rothwell, £30 at Rugby, £30 at Boston, £25 at Welsh-Pool, Wales, £25 at Newmarket, £20 at Litchfield, £20 at Leicester, £20 at Newcastle under Lynne,

bets were agreed to be withdrawn. In the meantime, her Majesty's Gold Cup was invested in trust with William Redman, Esq., Lord Mayor of the city of York. It being settled by the court, (before which the cause was heard) that all such horses, &c. as were not distanced, had an equal right to the cup, Mr Childers and Mr. Peirson, as likewise Mr. Young and Mr. Moore (who each of them started a horse for the first, second, and third heats,) sold their shares for 25 gs. each; two of which were purchased by the Duke of Rutland, one by the Earl of Carlisle, and the other by Sir William Lowther, Bart. who agreed that it should be run for over again in the year 1719;—when it was won by Buckhunter; beating at three heats, the Duke of Rutland's bay mares, and Sir W. Lowther's Whitefoot. Buckhunter was rode by Match'em Tims, who was then in great esteem as a jockey.

£20 at Melton, £20 at Spalding, and £15 at Northampton. When running for a plate at Salterly common, Buckhunter broke a leg, (after running the first heat,) which deprived him of his life, and he was buried near to the pales of Stilton churchyard, where his misfortune happened, in the year 1731.

Though Buckhunter was in a very high form, yet there were horses of his time that would beat him; but he had rarely an equal, and hardly ever a superior, with relation to those principal points of being capable of running with all degrees of weight, of supporting repeated heats, of travelling and running after, and of continuing to run on for so great a number of years, and to the age that he did. The excessive spirits of his youth rendered him almost ungovernable, and caused him to be castrated, which lost to breeders a promising English stallion.

The Bald Galloway, (sire of Buckhunter), was bred by Captain Rider of Whittlebury Forest, Northamptonshire. He was got by a barb of Monsieur St. Victor, of France, well known to sportsmen by the name of St. Victor's barb; his dam was a mare of Captain Rider's, got by Mr. Fenwick's Whynot, (son of his barb); his grandam was a royal mare. The Bald Galloway was also sire of Lord Portmore's Snake and Daffodil; Mr. Elstob's Cartouch; Mr. Duncombe's Dart, (that

won the King's Plate at York in 1722 ;) he also got Mr. Howe's Foxhunter, and Grey Avington ; Bald Avington, Roxana, (Cade and Lath's dam,) Silverlocks, (Brilliant's grandam) and several others that won plates in the north ; which brought him into great repute as a stallion. He covered at the Oak-tree, Leeming-lane, Yorkshire, where he died.

Fox, commonly called Old Fox. A bay horse, foaled in 1714. Bred by Sir Ralph Ashton, Bart., and sold to Matthew Liston, Esq.

Sir Ralph Ashton purchased two mares of Mr. Leedes, and had them both covered in one season, (1713) by Clumsy, (son of Mr. Wilkes's Hautboy ;) one of which produced Fox, the other Fox-Cub or Squirrel. The dam of Fox was called Bay Peg, got by Leedes's Arabian ; grandam, young Bald Peg, by the same Arabian, (sire of Leedes,) out of Spanker's dam.

At York, in 1719, Fox won the ladies' plate for five year olds, 8st. four mile, beating Lord Lonsdale's Bay Jack, Duke of Ancaster's Blacklegs, and nine others. He was then sold to the Duke of Rutland, in whose possession he beat the Duke of Wharton's Stripling, at Newmarket, for a considerable sum. He won two King's plates at Newmarket ; the King's Plate at Lewes ; and received 250 gs. from the Duke of Wharton's Swallows. Fox then became the property of Mr. Cotton of

Sussex, in whose hands he won the 300 gs. stakes at Quainton Meadow; he afterwards beat Lord Hilsborough's Witty, gelding, for 2000 gs. from whom he also received a forfeit of 100 gs.; he likewise beat Lord Drogheda's Snip, three matches for considerable sums; and Mr. Frampton's Miss Worksop, for 200 gs.

Fox was a stallion in Lord Portmore's stud, and died in his Lordship's possession, in the spring of 1738, aged 23. He was sire of Captain Appleyard's Cuddy and Conqueror; of the Duke of Bolton's Goliah and Merry Andrew; of Lord Portmore's Victorious and Slipby; of Mr. Witty's Meliora, (dam of the famous Tarter, sire of King Herod;) of the dam of the Duke of Cumberland's Crab, Sir William Middleton's Childerkin, Mr. Shafto's Snap, Northumberland, Swiss, Legacy, &c. &c.

Spanker was bred by Charles Pelham, Esq., of Brocklesby, Lincolnshire. He was got by the d'Arcy, Yellow Turk; his dam was called the Old Morocco mare, by Lord Fairfax's Morocco barb; his grandam, called Old Bald Peg, bred by the said Lord Fairfax, and got by an Arabian, out of a barb mare. Spanker was sire of Mr. Leedes' Old Careless; Mr. Curwen's Young Spanker, &c. He got the dam of old Leedes; the grandam of Mr. Dyer's Dimple; the grandam of Basto; the grandam of Spanking Roger; the great gran-

dam of Flying Childers; the great grandam of the Bolton Fearnought; and several others.

Childers, also called Flying Childers. A chesnut horse with part white on his nose, and four white legs, foaled in 1715. Bred by Leonard Childers, Esq., of Carr-House near Doncaster, and was purchased when young by the Duke of Devonshire.

Childers was got by the Darley Arabian; his dam called Betty Leedes, by Old Careless; his grandam (own sister to Leedes) by Leedes's Arabian; his great grandam by Spanker, out of the Old Morocco mare, that was the dam of Spanker.

Childers started several times at Newmarket, against the best horses of his time, and was never beat. In April 1721, he beat the Duke of Bolton's Speedwell, 8st. 7lb.; each, four miles, 500 gs. and in October following, he received of Speedwell 500 gs. forfeit. In October 1722, Childers beat the Earl of Drogheda's Chaunter, 10st. each, six miles for a 1000 gs. In April 1723, he received of the Duke of Bridgewater's Lonsdale mare, and Lord Milsintowne's Stripling, 50 gs. forfeit, each, and in November following, he received 100 gs. from Lord Godolphin's Bobsey.

About the year 1721, Childers ran a trial against Almanzor and the Duke of Rutland's Brown Betty, carrying 9st. 2lb. over the Round Course*

* The Round Course is 3 miles 4 furlongs, and 93 yards in length.

at Newmarket in six minutes, and 40 seconds; and it was thought that he moved 82 feet and a half in one second of time, which is nearly at the rate of one mile in a minute, a degree of velocity, which no horse has been known to exceed. He likewise ran over the Beacon Course* in seven minutes, and 30 seconds; and it was supposed that he covered at every bound, a space of 25 feet. He also leaped ten yards on level ground with his rider. He was allowed by sportsmen to be the fleetest horse that ever ran at Newmarket, or, as generally believed, that was ever bred in the world. He was not only eminent as a racer, but allowed by breeders to be a very valuable stallion, though he covered only a few mares, except the Duke of Devonshire's. He died in his Grace's stud in the year 1741, aged 26; and the last of his get that was trained, was Velters Cromwall, Esq's., Nestgul, foaled in the year 1740. In the plate, page 102, we have given a portrait of this celebrated race horse.

Bartlett's Childers, bred by Leonard Childers, Esq., and sold by Mr. Bartlett of Nuttle Court, near Masham, Yorkshire.

He was own brother to Flying Childers; and was first distinguished by the name of Bleeding Childers, (on account of his bleeding frequently at the nose,) and afterwards as young Childers; but

* The Beacon Course 4 miles 1 furlong, and 138 yards in length.

the *Childers* multiplying, he took the name of Bartlett's Childers.

There was formerly an opinion, that Betty Leedes never produced any other than Flying Childers, except one that was choaked when very young, by eating chaff or hulls at Mr. Childers's barn door; but Mr. Cheney observes that he has heard the contrary from so many gentlemen of wealth and honour, that he cannot but be of opinion, that the Bartlett's Childers was own brother to him. Be that as it may, he got so many good horses, that he is justly ranked with the first rate stallions. He was never trained for racing, but kept as a stallion in Yorkshire, and was sire of Mr. Smales's Childers, of Lord Portmore's Œdipus, Grey Childers, and Squirt, (sire of Marsk and Syphon); Mr. Selby's Coughing Polly, and of Mr. Hartley's little mare, the dam of James, Blank, Old England, Trimmer, Shakspeare, Slouch, Miss Meredith, &c. He also got the dam of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill's, Volunteer; the dam of Sir William Middleton's Squirrel, Midge, Thwackem, Camilla, and Miss Belse; the dam of Belford, Panglos, Boreas, and Eloisa; and the grandam of Tribble, Snapdragon, Curiosity, Angelica, Chequino, Fair Rosamond, and Cypher, (Trifle's dam); besides a great many others, as will appear in the following pedigrees.

Squirrel. A bay, horse, foaled in 1719, bred

by Mr. Smith near Middleham, Yorkshire, and sold to Richard Williams, Esq., of Cheshire.

Squirrel was got by Mr. Lister's Snake ; his dam by the Ancaster Turk, (sire of Chaunter, and the dam of Roxana,) grandam by a son of the Pulleine Arabian, out of a daughter of Brimmer.

In 1724, Squirrel won a match of 300 gs. against Mr. Creswell's Tatney at Bridgeworth ; and won the £40 plate at Chesterfield. In 1725, he won the King's Plates at York, Lincoln, and at Newmarket in October ; at the latter place he also won the King's Plate, in April following. He was soon afterwards sold for 500 gs. to Ambrose Cowly, Esq., at whose demise he became again the property of Mr. Williams, in whose possession he died.

It appeared that Squirrel was considerably superior, especially at high weights, to any horse of his age in the kingdom. He was sire of Lord Gower's Fair Helen,* &c. and own brother to the sire of the grandam of Eclipse, Proserpine, and Garrick.

Miss Neesham. A bay mare, foaled in 1720, bred by Mr. Thompson, of Neesham, Cumberland ; and sold to John Brewster Darley, Esq., of Aldby Park, Yorkshire.

* Fair Helen won the Wallasey stakes of 600 gs. for five year olds, 9st. at Newmarket, in April 1734, beating the Duke of Devonshire's Blacklegs, the Duke of Somerset's Quibble, and Lord Lonsdale's Ugly.

Miss Neesham was got by Captain Hartley's Blind Horse (son of the Holderness Turk;) her dam (Mr. Jackson's Favourite's dam) by Mr. Crofts's Commoner, son of Place's White Turk.

In 1726, Miss Neesham, (then called Cripple,) started for the King's Plate at York, and though second to Sir Michael Newton's Bald Jack, owing to her being lame, Mr. Stephen Jefferson, who rode her, liked her performance so well, that Mr. Darley, at his particular request, purchased her of Mr. Thompson. She was then called Miss Neesham, and, in that and the following year, won several plates and prizes. In 1728, she won the annual plate at Kipling Coates, beating six others; 40 gs. at Preston, 10st., beating Lord Molyneux's Paria, Sir Richard Grosvenor's White-foot, Lord Tankerville's Swallow, and Lord Derby's Belinda; 40 gs. at Leicester, beating four others; and 40 gs. at Litchfield, beating Mr. Fleetwood's Fair-Play, and Lord Halifax's Sampson. In 1729, she won the annual plate at Kipling Coates, beating Mr. Wharton's Smiling Tom, Mr. Bacchus's England, Mr. Grœme's Stradler, Mr. Boyes's Dimple, &c.; and 40 gs., 12st., at Leicester, beating Lord Essex's Smiling Ball. In 1730, she again won the annual plate at Kipling Coates, beating Mr. Wharton's Smiling Tom; £30 at Nottingham; £20 at Bakewell, Derbyshire; and 40 gs., 12 st., at Leicester, beating Mr. Bertie's Ladythigh. In

1731, she won the annual plate at Kipling Coates, a fourth time, beating Mr. Taylor's Polly Peachem; also £30 at York, (the first year the races were run for at Knaresmire,) beating Mr. Bathurst's Merry Quaker, and Sir M. Wyvill's Scarborough colt; and 50 gs. at Barnard Castle, beating Mr. Bright's Emma, Mr. Barten's Favourite, Mr. Hodgson's Fairplay, Mr. Smith's Snake, &c.; all of which races she won in excellent style.

Miss Neesham was covered in the year 1731, by Mr. Darley's Skipjack, and in the following spring she produced a filly, which was afterwards well known by the name of Miss Patty.*

In 1733 she was called Mother Neesham, and was again trained for York, where she won the £30 plate, weight, 11st. beating easy Mr. Denton's Modest Molly. In 1734, she won the annual plate at Kipling Coates, beating Captain Appleyard's Quiet Cuddy, and three others; also the £30 plate, weight, 11st. at York, beating, at three heats, Lord Weymouth's Whittington, and distanced two

* Miss Patty was grandam of Captain Hebden's celebrated Macheath, whose performances in the summer of 1778 are not equalled in the annals of the turf, for he swept that year, all the four years old plates in the countries of Lancashire and Cheshire; he travelled and raced upwards of 500 miles in the space of *seven* weeks, in which time he won six plates of £50 each, at the following places; viz: Manchester, Preston, Lancaster, Nantwich, Liverpool and Knutsford. He was got by Mr. Warren's Camillus, out of a daughter of Regulus, which mare was out of Miss Patty. Macheath's dam, was also the dam of Mr. Wentworth's Fearnought.

others. She was afterwards a brood mare in Mr. Darley's stud.

Mother Neesham was a mare of great endurance, and out of the uncommon number of horses rode by Mr. Stephen Jefferson, was his greatest favourite, for she out-rivalled his favourite Aleppo.

Old Cartouch. The property of Sir William Morgan, of Tredegar. She was bred by — Elstob, Esq. of Yorkshire, and got by the Bald Galloway, who was bred by Captain Rider of Northamptonshire, out of a Whynot royal mare, and the St. Victor barb. Cartouch's dam was bred in the Royal stud at Hampton Court, and got by the Cripple barb; his grandam was sister to Brown Farewell (which mare was presented by Mr. Crofts to Queen Anne,) by Makeless, son to the Oglethorpe Arabian; his great grandam was got by Place's White Turk, his great great grandam by Dodsworth; his great great great grandam was a Layton barb mare.

Though this excellent horse did not exceed 14 hands, it has been asserted by many gentlemen, that there was no horse in the kingdom able to run with him, at any weight, from 8st. to 12st. He never run but one match, which was against Jonquil at Newmarket, and he won easily. He was sent into Wales as a stallion, was afterwards in possession of Dr. Chambers, of Rippon in Yorkshire, and was sire of young Cartouch, Hag, King Pippin, &c. and of the

grandam of Trentham and Bourdeaux, Floribel, &c. &c.

In July 1820, a Mr. Barnard Calvert, of Andover, started on horseback to decide a wager, at three o'clock in the morning, from St. George's Church Southwark, and rode to Dover; then crossed the channel to Calais, returned to Dover; and thence back to St. George's Church, where he arrived about 8 o'clock the same evening, not being the least fatigued with his journey.

Bald Charlotte, or Lady Legs. The property of the Earl of Portmore.

Bald Charlotte was thought to be the best mare in the kingdom in her time; she was bred by Captain Appleyard of Yorkshire, in 1721, and got by Old Royal, son of Blunderbuss, royal mare, and the Holderness Turk; Blunderbuss was got by Bustler, son of the Helmsley Turk. Charlotte's dam was daughter to the Bethell Castaway; her grandam was a grey mare of Captain Appleyard's father, got by Brimmer. Castaway was got by Old Merlin, and Bustler got Merlin. Brimmer was bred by the Darcy family, out of a royal mare; her sire was the Yellow Turk that got Spanker.

Bald Charlotte, when 5 years old, 1726, beat twenty three mares for the King's 100 gs. at Black Hambleton. The same year, she won the October stakes at Newmarket, beating seven horses; and in April 1727, at the same place, she won the King's

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100 gs. for 5 yrs. old mares, carrying 10st. one heat; the 18th. April, carrying 18st. she beat Mr. Ashby Swinger's horse, 17*st.* 4 miles 200 gs; the same year, she won the King's 100 gs. for 6 yrs. old at Winchester, weight 12st.; April 20, 1729, carrying 9st., she beat Sir Robert Fagg's Fanny, 8st. 7lb., 4 miles, 300 gs. When 20 yrs. old, 1741, she was a brood mare in the Duke of Somerset's stud.

Crab. The property of the Earl of Portmore. Crab was got by the Alcock Arabian, and bred by Mr. Cotton in 1722; his dam was got by Basto, who was bred by Sir W. Ramsden, out of a daughter of the sire of Leeds, and the Byerley Turk. Crab's grandam was full sister to Mixberry, both being got by the Curwen long barb, out of a daughter of Spot, son to the Selaby Turk; his great grandam was got by the chestnut white-legged Louther barb, out of the Vintner mare.

On April 1st. 1728, Crab received 150 gs., being half forfeit, from Lord Milsingtowne's Heaver, 8st. 7lb.; 4 miles. October 23rd following, he beat the Duke of Bolton's Cleopatra, 500 gs. 8st. 7lb. 4 miles. April 4th, 1729 he received 100 gs. half forfeit of the Duke of Bolton's chesnut colt, 8st. 4 miles;—10th. of same month he won the King's 100 gs. for 6 yrs. old, beating the Duke of Hamilton's Victorious, and Mr. Williams's Spot;—the 25th. he received 50 gs. forfeit of Lord Halifax's

Favourite, of a match, for 200 gs. 8st. 5lb., 4 miles. In the May following, running for 80 gs. at Stamford he fell lame. Yet though a cripple, he was in the highest esteem as a stallion, and sire of several horses. He died on Christmas day, 1750, aged 28.

Hobgoblin. A brown horse, foaled in 1724. Bred by the Rev. Mr. S. Goodall, and sold to Mr. Coke of Norfolk.

Hobgoblin was got by Aleppo;* his dam by Careless,† (sire of the dam of Childers), grandam by old Smithson,‡ out of a daughter of Argyle's Wanton Willy.

At Newmarket, in April, 1729, Hobgoblin won a match against a grey colt of Lord Halifax's, 9st. each, four miles, 160 gs.; and in the same month he beat Lord Halifax's Conqueror, 9st. each, four miles, 100 gs. On the 25th of October, at 8st. 11lb., he beat Mr. Vane's Miss Pert,‖ 8st. 10lb.,

* Aleppo, a bay horse, foaled in 1711, was bred by Darley, of Aldby Park, near York, and got by his Arabian (sire of Childers, &c.) At York, in 1716, Aleppo won the ladies' plate for five year olds, 10st., four miles, beating Lord Chesterfield's King Fisher, (stakes, 13 gs.) Lord Lonsdale's Brisk, Mr. Curwen's Ladylegs, and six others; he also won several other plates and prizes. He was then a stallion, the property of Mr. Bantry, and was sire of Mr. Hasseld's Scrutineer, etc. but covered very few well-bred mares.

† Careless was got by Spanker, out of a barb mare (see page 13).

‡ Old Smithson was got by Coles' barb. He ran seven or eight times, and was never beat.

‖ Miss Pert, a bay mare, foaled in 1723, was bred by Mr. Hudson, and sold to Mr. Newstead; got by the Thoulouse bay barb. In 1728,

four miles, 300 gs. ; and on the following day he won the 180 gs. stakes, for five yrs. olds, 8st. 5lb. each, four miles ; beating Lord Halifax's Miss Halifax, the Duke of Bolton's Foxhunter, the Duke of Rutland's Skyrocket, the Duke of Hamilton's Salisbury Steeple, the Duke of Somerset's Wellbeck, and Lord W. Manners's Jenny. In 1730 and 1731, Hobgoblin covered in Lord Godolphin's stud, at Hogmagog, in which years the Godolphin Arabian was teazer for him. He was again trained, and at Newmarket, in April, 1732, at 9st. 7lb., he beat Mr. Fleetwood's Eaton, 8st. 3lb., four miles, 500 gs. ; and in October following, at 9st., he beat the Duke of Somerset's Greylegs, 8st. 4lb., four miles, 300 gs.

Hobgoblin became again a stallion at Hogmagog, and was sire of Shakspeare, Trimmer, Phantom, and many others.

Bay Childers. A bay horse, foaled in 1726, bred by, and the property of, Mr. Smales, Yorkshire.

she won the King's plate at Hambleton, beating Captain Appleyard's ches. mare, by Darley's Arabian, Mr. Vane's ches. mare, by Hackwood, Mr. Cradock's Myra, and ten others. She was then sold to the Hon. Mr. Vane; and at Newmarket, in April, 1729, won the King's plate for mares, beating the Duke of Bolton's Cleopatra, the Duke of Somerset's Miss Belgrade, Mr. Cradock's Myra, Mr. Sinclaire's Modesty, Sir Robert Fagg's Polly, Colonel Meyser's Miss Dimple, Mr. Setheron's Stay-till-I-come, and Captain Appleyard's ches. mare, by Darley's Arabian, who came in first, but her rider being charged with crossing Miss Pert, was deemed last. At Newmarket, in April, 1730, Miss Pert, 8st. 5lb., beat the Duke of Bolton's Cleopatra, 8st. 2lb., four miles, 200 gs.

Bay Childers was got by Bartlett's Childers; dam by the Byerley Turk, out of a daughter of Mr. Wilkinson's Whynot.

At York, in 1732, Bay Childers won £40, for six year olds, 10st., beating Mr. Greenwood's Marplot, and Mr. Routh's Chloe; Bay Childers was rode by Robert Parkinson, Marplot by James Maskhill, and Chloe by Thomas Jackson. He also won the £90 plate at Lincoln.

FEARNOUGHT. The property of his Grace the Duke of Bolton. This excellent horse was got by Bay Bolton, and bred by Wm. Ramsden, 1725. Bay Bolton was bred by Sir Matthew Pearson, out of a daughter of Makeless, son of Hautboy, son of the Darcy White Turk; his grandam was got by Trimmer, son of the Darcy Yellow Turk. Fearnought's dam was got by the Lexington Arabian, his grandam by the Curwen Spot, his great grandam by Spanker, his great great grandam was dam of Grey Ramsden, got by the Byerley Turk, his great great great grandam by the Taffolet barb, her dam by the Place White Turk, out of a barb mare.

March 31st, 1732, he beat Mr. Cook's Hobgoblin, 8st. 10lb., four miles, 500 gs. h. ft. April 21st, carrying 9st., he beat Mr. Panton's Mouse, carrying 7st. 5lb., four miles, 500 gs. November 11th, he also beat Mouse, at the same weight, 500 gs., one mile, play or pay. February 23rd, carrying 9st., he again beat Mouse, carrying 8st., 300 gs. April 9th, 1733, he received 150 gs.,

being half forfeit of Lord Portmore's Grey Childers on a match, 8st. each, four miles. October 5th, weight 9st, he beat Mr. Panton's Smart, 7st., four miles, 500 gs.

Starling. The property of his Grace the Duke of Bolton. He was bred by the Duke of Bolton, in 1727, and got by that excellent stallion, Bay Bolton, who was bred by Sir Matthew Pearson, out of a daughter of Makeless and Grey Hautboy, son of Old Hautboy, who was out of a royal mare, and the White Darcy Turk. Starling's dam was got by a son of the Brownlow Turk, who got the Rutland Grey Grantham; his grandam was daughter of the Pulleine Arabian, his great grandam was got by Rookwood, son of the Lonsdale Tregonwell mare, his great great grandam was got by the Helmsley Turk.

1731, he won the purse of guineas for four yrs. olds, at Black Hambleton. April, 1732, he won the great stakes, 700 gs., for four yrs. old, at Newmarket. April, 1733, he beat Mr. Panton's Mouse a four miles' match, 300 gs. at Newmarket. He won the King's 100 gs. at Lewes and Lincoln, and in October at Newmarket, and April, 1734 at the same place. He then became the property of — Leeds, Esq., and was in very high esteem as a stallion. He was sire of the Ancaster Starling, Skim, Torrismond, Griswood's Teazer, Moro, Jason, the grandam of Soldier, etc.

Young Cartouch. The property of the Right Hon.

the Earl of Portmore. He was got by Old Cartouch, son of the Bald Galloway, got by the St. Victor's barb; the dam of Old Cartouch was got by the Hampton Court Cripple barb, his grandam by Makeless, his great grandam by Place's White Turk. The dam of Young Cartouch was bred by his Grace the Duke of Somerset; she was full sister to Red Rose, being both out of the same mare, and got by the Hampton Court chesnut Arabian.

This horse, though a galloway, won several prizes against sized horses. 1736, he won a £20 plate at Hounslow, weight 10st.; £30 plate at Reading, weight 10st.; 1737, £15 Galloway plate at Salisbury; £20 Galloway plate at Winchester; 1738, £20 Galloway plate at Guildford; £40 at Winchester, weight 11st.; £15 Galloway purse at Huntingdon; 50 gs. purse at Lewes, weight 10st.; 1739, £20 give and take stakes at Monmouth; £20 galloway prize at Hereford; after which, he served as a stallion in his Lordship's stud.

Partner. A grey horse, foaled in 1731, bred by Lord Portmore, and sold to Mr. Grisewood.

Partner was got by Mr. Croft's Partner; his dam by Hutton's Grey Barb, grandam (Bay Wilkinson's dam) by Whynot, great grandam by Wilkinson's Turk, out of a mare of Mr. Wilkinson's, called Old Woodcock, by the Darcy Woodcock.

In 1730, Partner won the 20 gs. stake at Win-

chester, beating Mr. Bradley's Chance ; also 30 gs. Salisbury, 50 gs. at Lewes, beating Lord Gower's Blueskin and two others, and 60 gs. at Canterbury, beating Mr. Hatcher's Plain-dealer, Mr. Crosier's Fox, Mr. Honywood's Greylegs, &c. He was sold to Mr. Grisewood ; and in 1737, Partner won 30 gs. at Epsom, beating Mr. Thompson's Grasshopper, Mr. Dodd's Merry Tom, and Mr. Cole's Foxhunter ; £40 at Uppingham, beating Lord Gower's Cæsar, Mr. Fleetwood's Whitefoot, and Mr. Tuting's Rosinante ; and 20 gs. at Broomsgrove, 12st., beating Mr. Cole's Foxhunter, and Mr. Weybourn's Bumper. In 1738, he won 30 gs. at Epsom, beating Mr. Craven's Cupid, Mr. Pitt's Little Cæsar, and Mr. Bradley's Camillus ; 25 gs. at Salisbury, beating Lord Weymouth's Mouse, Mr. Figg's Bath Lady, &c. ; £40 at Uppingham ; and received a £10 premium at Chipping Norton. In 1739, he won 50 gs. at Ludlow, beating Lord Portmore's Young Cartouch, and Mr. Barlow's Persella. In 1740, he won 30 gs. at Epsom, beating Mr. Cornwall's Spotted Lady, and four others ; £50 at Norwich, beating Mr. Turner's Spot ; and £30 at Farringdon, beating the Duke of Beaufort's Careless. In 1741, he won £50 at Epsom, and £50 at Norwich, beating Mr. Bingham's Blacklegs and two others. In 1742, he won £50 at Epsom, beating Mr. Bingham's Merry Cupid, Mr. Fugger's Squirt, and

five others; he also won the first heat from Lord Portmore's Tom Tinker, and Mr. Bingham's Merry Cupid, at Winchester, but fell lame when running for the second, and was obliged to be drawn. In 1743, he won £50 at Epsom, beating Lord Portmore's Crab, Mr. Parson's Bristol mare, and Sir M. Wyvill's Sportsman; £50 at Salisbury, beating Lord W. Manners' Black Jack, and the Duke of Beaufort's Madcap; £50 at Winchester, beating Mr. Wood's Long Meg, and Mr. Parson's Bristol mare; £50 at Reading; and £50 at Stockbridge. In 1744, he won £50 at Canterbury; and £50 at Windsor, beating Mr. Dent's Blacklegs, and four others.

Partner was in high form, and would, undoubtedly, have won several other prizes, if he had not unfortunately fallen lame at the early time of his racing, and which frequently happened to him when running. He became a stallion, and was sire of the dam of the famous Grimcrack, Trinket, Slipslop, &c.

Little Partner. A bay mare, foaled in 1731, bred by, and the property of, the Hon. Mr. Vane.

Little Partner was got by Mr. Croft's Partner, her dam (Mr. Evelyn Chadrick's Redrose's dam) by Old Greyhound; grandam (Changeling and Match'em's grandam) by Makeless; great grandam by Brimmer; who was by the Yellow Turk, out of Mr. Layton's Violet barb mare.

At Newmarket, in April, 1736, Little Partner beat Lord W. Manners' Crab, 8st. 2lb., four miles, 150 gs. This was one of the finest races that was known to be run at Newmarket. She also won the King's plate at Hambleton, beating Mr. Bartlett's Country-wench, Captain Hartley's Clina, Mr. Lodge's Miss Layton, and three others. At Newmarket, in April, 1737, she won the King's plate for mares, beating Mr. Bartlett's Country-wench, the Duke of Bridgewater's Bradamante, the Duke of Ancaster's Look-at-me-lads, and four others.

Miss Layton, commonly called Mr. Lodge's Roan Mare. A roan mare, foaled in 1731, bred by, and the property of, Mr. Lodge, of Richmond, Yorkshire.

Miss Layton was got by Mr. Crofts' Partner; her dam by Mr. Dale's horse; grandam by Why-not; great grandam by Mr. Wilkinson's bay Arabian, out of a natural barb mare.

In 1736, Miss Layton won the 25 gs. plate, for five yrs. olds, 9st. 7lb., at Sunderland, beating Mr. Ibbetson's Delia, Mr. Lister's Jack-a-Latin, &c. In 1737, she won the 40 gs. plate, 10st., four mile heats, at Newcastle, beating Mr. Horsley's Sloven, and Mr. Richardson's Red Robin; and the 50 gs. plate, for six yrs. olds, 10st. four mile heats, at Durham, beating, at three heats, Mr. Shafto's Miss Denton, and Mr. Routh's Whitefoot.

Miss Layton was the dam of Mr. Shuttleworth's Miss Wilkinson, Mr. Martindale's Brutus, Sappho, and Adolphus.

Lath. The property of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. He was a particularly fine horse, and thought by many to be the best horse that had appeared at Newmarket for several years, Childers only excepted. He was bred by the Earl of Godolphin, in 1732, and got by his Lordship's Arabian; his dam was Roxana, bred by Sir William Strickland, out of sister to Chaunter, the son of the Ancaster Turk, and the Bald Galloway, which last was bred by Captain Ryder, of Northamptonshire, out of Whynot, royal mare, and the St. Victor barb.

April 23rd, 1737, he won the great stakes of 1000 gs. for 4 yr. olds, at Newmarket. 26th October, being then 5 yrs. old, he beat, 8st. 4lb., the Hon. Mr. Vane's Little Partner, 6 yrs. old, 8st. 7lb., four miles, 200 gs. October, 1738, he beat, 8st. 12lb., the Earl of Portmore's Squirt, 8st. 2lb., four miles, 200 gs.; and he won 50 gs. at Marlborough. Soon afterwards he was sold to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and sent to his Grace's stud for a stallion. He was sire of his Grace's Hector, Miss Redcap, Duchess, &c.

Spanking Roger. The property of Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart., of Norfolk. He was a horse of high blood, size and beauty, got by Childers, and bred by the Earl of Essex, in 1732, who disposed of him, when 3 yrs. old, to Sir Ed-

mund Bacon. His dam was got by the Duke of Rutland's Cyprus Arabian; his grandam was daughter to the old bay Arabian, called Spanker, the property of — Pelham, Esq., of Lincolnshire.

1737, he won £20 at Epsom. 1738, he won £30 at Norwich, £40 plate at Stamford, 40 gs. at Chesterfield, £40 at York, the ladies £90 at Lincoln. April, 1739, being then the property of Mr. Grisewood, he won the King's 100 gs. at Newmarket; after which, he was disposed of to Lord Weymouth, in whose possession, in the same year, he won £50 at Wells, 30 gs. at Denbigh, 50 gs. at Bridgenorth, and £40 at Winchester, when he was again disposed of. In 1741, he died in running a trial.

Second. The property of — Neales, Esq., of Warwickshire. Second was of size, beauty, and fashion, and judged to be the best in his time; he had in him a tincture of as high blood as any horse in the kingdom. He was bred by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, in 1732, and got by Childers, whose sire was the Darley Arabian, whose dam was a daughter of Careless, son of Spanker, got by the Darcy Yellow Turk, whose grandam was got by the Leedes' Arabian, sire of Leedes. Second's dam was full sister to Soreheels, both got by Basto, and bred by Sir William Ramsden, Bart., out of a daughter of the sire of Leedes and the Byerley Turk; his grandam was full sister to the Misbury gallo-

way, both got by the Curwen bay barb out of a daughter of Spot, son of the Selaby Turk; his great grandam was got by the Chesnut White-legged Lowther barb, out of the Vintner mare.

April, 1737, Second, beat Lord Lonsdale's Sultan, a match, 200 gs. each, weight 8st. 5lb. June following, he won the King's 100 gs. at Ipswich. April, 1738, he won the Wallasey stake of 600 gs. at Newmarket; the same month, he beat Mr. Grisewood's Partner, 50 gs., and won the King's 100 gs. in October following. He was afterwards kept for a stallion, and was sire of many fine horses.

Volunteer. The property of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Bart. Volunteer was bred by Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, in 1735, and got by Young Belgrade, son of a Turkish horse taken from the Bashaw by General Mercie, at the siege of Belgrade and sent to the Prince of Craon, who presented him to the Duke of Loraine, whose minister, Baron Chagne, at London, sold him and certified as aforesaid. Young Belgrade's dam was daughter to the Scarborough mare. Volunteer's dam was got by the Bartlett Childers; his grandam was daughter to the Devonshire chesnut Arabian; his great grandam was got by the Curwen bay barb, and was full sister to the Duke of Somerset's Westbury.

April 22nd, 1742, he won the King's 100 gs. for six yrs. olds at Newmarket; May 19th, he won

£50 at Epsom; June 10th, £50 at Guilford; July 10th, £50 at Nottingham. He was sent to Ireland, where he won several plates; he then became the property of Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart., in whose possession he was accidentally killed.

1738.—At the races of Maldon, in Essex, three horses (and only three) started for a ten pound plate, and were all distanced the first heat, according to the common rules in horse-racing, without any quibble or equivocation. The first ran on the inside of the post, the second wanted weight, and the third fell, and broke a fore leg.

Torismond. Got by the Bolton Starling, and bred by Mr. Crofts in 1739; his dam by Old Partner, his grandam by Makeless, which mare was the grandam of Mr. Vane's Little Partner; his great grandam by Brimmer, his great great grandam by Place's White Turk, his great great great grandam by Dodsworth, out of a Layton barb mare.

1743, when 4 yrs. old, he won £50 at Morpeth, after which he was sold to Mr. Mortindale. 1744, he won £50 at Epsom, £50 at Huntingdon, £50 at Warwick. 1745, he won 100 gs. at Newmarket, for horses rising 6 yrs. old; £50, at Oxford, £50 at Lincoln. 1746, £50 at Winchester, £50 at Leicester; after which he was purchased for a stallion in the north.

Moorcock. The property of the Earl of Portmore. Moorcock was bred by — Hutton, Esq.,

in 1740, and got by Blacklegs, who was bred by the former Mr. Hutton, out of a daughter of Coneyskins, and got by a barb, son of the Leicester Turk. Moorcock's dam was out of a daughter of the Byerley Turk, and got by Hutton's grey barb, his grandam by a son of the Hemsley Turk, his grandam by Blunderbuss, out of a daughter of Place's White Turk.

August 10th 1744, he won the £50 prize for 4 yrs. olds at York, carrying 9st.; June 18, 1745, £50 at Grantham, carrying 10st.; July 4th £50 at Nottingham; 23rd £50 at Huntingdon; Aug. 20, £50 at Oxford; September 2nd, £50 at Windsor; on the 20th, 50 gs. at Odsey's; May 10, 1746, £50 at Epsom; on the 21st of Aug., he won the ladies' purse of 80 gs. at Oxford; Sep. 4, the ladies' purse of 90 gs. at Lincoln; Oct. 4, he won a match of 300 gs. at Newmarket, carrying 9st. 3lb. 4 miles; September 30, 1748, the town plate at Salisbury, and July 19, £50 at Wells.

Babram. A bay horse, foaled in 1740; bred by the Earl of Godolphin, and sold to Mr. Benjamin Rogers of Mickleham, near Epsom, Surrey.

Babram was got by Lord Godolphin's Arabian; his dam was Captain Hartley's large mare, by his blind stallion, out of Mr. Avington's Flying Whig.

In 1746, Babram won £50 at Reading; in 1747, (in the midst of his covering season,) he won £50 at Guildford, and in the same year he won £50 at Windsor. In 1748 he won the ladies £80 at Ox-

ford ; in 1749, he won £50 at Lambourn, and £50 at Burford ; notwithstanding he covered 53 mares the same season.

Babram was a horse of fine form and goodness, and during the time of his running he beat the famous horses, Wafer, Bustard, Old England, Sutton, Little Drover, &c. &c.

Babram covered at Mr. Rogers at 5 gs. and a crown, and afterwards in Mr. Leedes's stud at North-Milforth, Yorkshire, at 10 gs. and a crown. He was sire of several eminent running horses, and brood mares, as will be found in the following pedigrees.

Brabram died at North-Milforth in the year 1760, aged 20 years.

Little Driver. The property of Mr. Josiah Marshal. This excellent horse was allowed to be the strongest and best of his size that ever was bred in this kingdom. He was got by Mr. Beaver's Driver, son of Old Snake, out of Thwaites' dun mare ; she was got by the Yorkshire Ancaster Turk, which was sire of Old Chaunter and several others. Little Driver's dam was bred by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and got by Childers out of a famous mare, called Cabbage A—e, daughter of Grantham.

In 1748, when five years old, he won £50 at Ipswich, and £50 at Leicester. 1749, £50 at Ascot Heath, £50 at Aylesbury, and the Town Plate at Newmarket. 1750, £50 at Guilford, £50 at Reading, £50 at Stockbridge, £50 at Burford, £50 at

Chipping Norton, £50 at Newmarket, weight for height, and the Town Plate, weight 12st., at Newmarket. 1751, £50 at Epsom, £50 at Winchester; he received 20 gs. at Guilford for his not starting, and the premium at Ascot Heath, there being no horse entered against him; he also won £50 at Hounslow, and £50 at Reading. 1752, when nine years old, he received forfeit of Mr. Grevill's Swiftsure at Newmarket, and won £50 at Epsom, £50 at Winchester, £50 at Blandford, £50 at Ascot Heath, and £50 at Burford. 1753, he received forfeit of Mr. Panton's Slipby, and won £50 at Epsom, £50 at Lichfield, and £50 at Warwick. 1754, he won £50 at Rumford, £50 at Reading, £50 at Maidenhead, and £50 at Maldon. 1755, when twelve years old, he won £50 at Guilford, £50 at Hull, £50 at Durham, and £50 at Maidenhead.

Silver Leg. The property of Nathaniel Curzon, Esq. This excellent horse was bred by the Earl of Portmore, in 1743, at Weybridge in Surrey, and was got by Young Cartouch, son of Old Cartouch, who was got by the Bald Galloway, whose dam was got by the Cripple barb, his grandam by Makeless; she was out of the dam of Trumpet, who was out of a Darley Yellow mare, got by Place's White Turk that got Commoner, the Ranter gelding, and many others. Silver Leg's dam was got by Old Cartouch, his grandam by Darley's Arabian, sire of Childers, his great grandam was the dam of Bay Bolton, Lamprie, etc.

In 1748, June 1st, when five years old, he won £50 at Guilford. 1749, May 5th, £50 at Epsom, and £50 at Winchester. 1750, May 16th, £50 at Epsom; May 17th, £50 at Epsom; August 16th, £50 at Derby; August 18th, £50 at Chesterfield; 28th, £50 at Lichfield; October 23rd, a match of 100 gs., the last two miles of the Beacon Course at Newmarket, beating Lord March's horse, Chance, carrying 10st. 4lb., Silver Leg, 9st. 11lb. 1752. July 4th, he won £50 at Ipswich; September 2nd, he started alone at Burford; October 2nd, he won £50 at Newmarket.

Othello, or Black and All Black. The property of Sir Ralph Gore, Bart. He was a horse of size, fashion, and beauty; and his performances denote him to have been the best horse of his time. He was bred by William Crofts, Esq. in 1743, and got by Crab out of Miss Slamerkin, got by True Blue, her dam by Lord Oxford's dun Arabian out of a mare of the Duke of Newcastle's, bought of Lord Darcy, of Sedbury, which mare was in high esteem.

In 1748, Othello won 50 gs. prize for five years old at Lewes, and £50 at Stockbridge. 1749, the King's 100 gs. for six year olds at Salisbury, Canterbury, Lewes, and Newmarket. April, 1750, at the Curragh of Kildare in Ireland, he won the 100 gs. given by the Society of Sportsmen, and 50 gs. at the Great Heath, near Maryborough, and the King's 100 gs. in September, 1751. Septem-

ber 5th. he won a match of 1000 gs. at the Curragh of Kildare, beating the Earl of March's Bajazet ; he afterwards became the property of Mr. Fryer. In 1752, he won the Sportsmen's subscription purse of 50 gs., and the King's 100 gs. at the Curragh, beating the Earl of Antrim's famous horse, Gustavus, and Mr. Keating's gelding, Trimmer.

Sampson. The property of Mr. Robinson. This excellent horse was bred by —. Preston, Esq., in 1745, and trained by Mr. Robinson, of Malton, in Yorkshire, and was esteemed by most gentlemen sportsmen to be superior in strength to any horse that has appeared in his high form. He was got by Blaze ; his dam by Hip, son of the bay barb ; his grandam by Spark, son of Honeycomb ; his great grandam by Snake, son of the Stradling Turk.

In 1750, when five years old, he won a £50 prize at Malton, £60 at Hambleton, and 100 gs. at Litchfield. 1752, he won a prize at Newmarket of £100, 11st. The same year, he won the following King's plates :—Winchester, Salisbury, Canterbury, Lewes, and Newmarket. He was afterwards in high esteem as a stallion, and was sire of Engineer, Bay Malton, &c.

1745.—We are informed by the Count de Buffon, on the authority of a letter from the Earl of Morton, that Mr. Cooper Thornhill, in the April of this year, rode three times between Stilton and

London, distance 213 miles, in 11h. 33m. 52sec. Mr. Thornhill used eight different horses in the first heat, six in the second, and in the third he made use of the same horses which had already served him, riding only seven of the fourteen.

	h.	m.	sec.
From Stilton to London (71 miles) .	3	52	59
From London to Stilton . . .	3	50	57
From Stilton to London . . .	3	49	56

The match was made for a considerable sum of money. He was allowed as many horses as he pleased, and fifteen hours to perform the task in. "I question," adds Buffon, "whether any race at the Olympic games ever equalled the rapidity of Mr. Thornhill's performance."

Match'em. A bay horse, foaled in 1748, bred by John Holme, Esq., of Carlisle, and sold to William Fenwick, Esq., of Bywell, Northumberland. Match'em, own brother to Changeling, was got by Cade; his dam by Partner; grandam (Mr. Vane's Little Partner's grandam) by Makeless; great grandam by Brimmer; great great grandam (Trumpet's dam, and great grandam of Cartouch) by Mr. Place's White Turk, a daughter of Dodsworth, out of Mr. Layton's Violet barb mare.

In 1753, Match'em won the subscription purse of £160. 5*s*. for five years olds, 10st., four miles, at York; beating Mr. Shafto's Barforth Billy, by

Forrester, and Mr. Watson's Bold, by Cade ; two to one on Match'em, who was rode by Christopher Jackson, Barforth's Billy by Thomas Jackson, and Bold by John Singleton. He also won £50 for five years olds at Norfolk, beating Mr. Shafto's Blameless, by Forrester. In 1754, Match'em received a £20 premium, and won the ladies' plate of 126 gs. for five years olds, 9st., and six years olds, 10st., four mile heats at York. He also won the ladies' plate £80 at Lincoln, and walked over for £50 at Norfolk. At Newmarket, in April, 1755, Match'em won the £50 B. C., beating Mr. Bowles's Trajan and two others. He won this race exceedingly easy ; but it was said that Trajan ran faster than Match'em up the Choak Jade, but could not maintain the pace. They ran the heat in seven minutes and twenty seconds, carrying 8st. 7lb. each ; the odds were five and six to four on Match'em, and large sums were lost on the contest. The friends of Trajan were not satisfied that Match'em was the best horse, from the very indifferent condition of Trajan, who was only taken from grass the December before, had had but one sweat during the whole winter, and when he came to Newmarket, was injudiciously hurried with the strongest exercise to prepare him for running.

After this, Mr. Fenwick offered to run Match'em against any horse in England for the whip, which

was accepted by Mr. Bowles to run Trajan against him, at Newmarket following Spring Meeting. In August, Match'em received a £20 premium, no horse entering against him at York.

At Newmarket, in April, 1756, Match'em and Trajan met, according to agreement, at 10st. each, for 200 gs. each, and the whip, B. C., when Match'em proved the winning horse. The odds at starting, two to one on Match'em; over the flat, five to one on Trajan; but at the turn of the lands, a hundred to one on Match'em, who then made running; it was observed that Mr. John Singleton, who rode him, judged perfectly right in keeping behind, and fretting the fiery Trajan till he had got him out; and although Trajan had the lead upon the flat, to maintain it, he was obliged to be whipped.

In the Second Spring Meeting, Match'em started for the Jockey Club Plate, and was beat by Spectator and Brilliant; Match'em being only three times third; Sweepstakes, Whistlejacket, and Crab also started. (For a particular account, see the performances of Mr. Burdon's Duchess.) The odds at starting for the first heat, (which was run in seven minutes, fifty-two seconds and a half) were two to one against Match'em, three to one against Whistlejacket, and four to one against Brilliant. The odds for the second heat, which was run in seven minutes and forty seconds, two

and three to one against Brilliant, four to one against Spectator, and Match'em scarcely named. The odds for the third heat, which was run in eight minutes and five seconds, were two to one on Spectator, and six to one against Whistlejacket, who made good running for the last heat. After which, Match'em won 60 gs. at Newcastle, beating easy Mr. Swinburn's Drawcansir, and Mr. Parker's Full-Moon.

At Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, 1758, Match'em started again for the Jockey Club Plate,* and was second to Mr. Greville's Mirza; Sir James Lowther's Jason, third; Mr. Panton's Feather, fourth; and Mr. Vernon's Forrester, fifth. At starting, even money against Feather, six to four against Jason, six to one against Mirza, and ten to one against Match'em. Though Mirza gained advantage at starting, which he kept above three miles, yet Match'em ran an excellent honest horse, and was beat with great difficulty; and, as large sums were depending between Match'em, Jason, and Feather, it was observed, "that the friends of poor old Match'em not only combed the golden fleece, but dressed the feathers very handsomely."

In September following, Match'em won £50,

* On account of the disputes respecting the posting of the horses, etc., for the Jockey Club Plate, in the preceding year, it was agreed by the noblemen and gentlemen of the said Club, that the horses that ran for the same, in future, should only run one heat.

weight 9st., at Scarborough, beating easy Mr. Jolliff's Foxhunter, and Mr. Harvey's Sweetlips. At starting, ten to one, and after the heat, twenty to one on Match'em. The above were the only times of his running.

Match'em then became the leading stallion in the North of England, where he covered with uncommon success, till death put a period to his existence, which happened in the thirty-third year of his age, at Bywell, in Northumberland, on Wednesday, the 21st of February, 1781. A few days previous to his death, he covered a mare, which proved in foal.

Match'em first covered at 5 gs.; in 1765, he was advanced to 10 gs.; in 1770, to 20 gs.; in 1775, he was stinted to twenty-five mares, with those of his owner, at 50 gs. each, exclusive of the groom's fee. It has been said, and there can be little or no doubt of the truth, that Mr. Fenwick cleared by Match'em, as a stallion, upwards of £17,000, which was about £16,000 more than Mr. Martindale, of St. James's Street, London, gained by the celebrated Regulus.

The first of Match'em's get that started, was the Duke of Northumberland's Cæsario, that won the Jockey Club Plate for four years olds, at Newmarket, on the 15th of May, 1764. Mr. Tuting's Turf ran in the year, and won a match of 140 gs., and a £50 plate.

The produce by Match'em, won as follows, viz. :—

			£.	s.
In 1764	2	Winners won	302	0
1765	3	„	2,650	5
1766	6	„	2,113	10
1767	8	„	1,979	0
1768	3	„	680	0
1769	8	„	3,025	0
1770	15	„	7,267	10
1771	20	„	9,185	0
1772	30	„	25,116	10
1773	40	„	16,397	10
1774	30	„	20,200	0
1775	26	„	16,907	10
1776	35	„	11,207	10
1777	29	„	8,992	15
1778	19	„	6,903	10
1779	15	„	3,463	15
1780	22	„	52,81	5
1781	18	„	4,807	10
1782	14	„	2,901	0
1783	5	„	1,060	0
1784	3	„	360	0
1785	2	„	194	4
1786	1	„	105	0
In	23 yrs. 354	Winners won	151,097	4

Besides the above sums, there were several cups and subscriptions won by the get of Match'em ; but the value and amount cannot now be ascertained.

The Partner mare (dam of Match'em and Changeling) was also the dam of Mr. Holme's Young Starling, and of the Duke of Northumberland's chesnut filly, Primrose, by Mr. Wilson's Arabian. The said Partner mare was own sister

to the dam of Mr. Croft's Toy, Madam (Twig's dam), Drowsy, Young Cade, Mr. Martindale's Torismond, the Duke of Ancaster's Villager, grandam of Alcides, Annium, Herald, Miss Barforth, Thistle by Syphon, etc., and great grandam of Privateer and Fitzherod. She was also own sister to the dam of Lord Godolphin's Mulatto, Mr. Dutton's Rat, Lord Gower's Sweepstakes, and Clio. She was likewise own sister to the dam of Lord Godolphin's Dormouse, Mr. Meredith's Mercury, Merryman, and Bolton, Mr. Swinburn's Cadarmus, and grandam of Mr. Latham's Snap, &c. The four Partner mares were all bred by Mr. Crofts, of Barforth. The dam of Toy, &c., was foaled in 1730; the dam of Mulatto, &c., in 1731; the dam of Dormouse, &c, in 1732, and the dam of Match'em, &c., 1733.

Brilliant. A dun horse, foaled in 1750, bred by the Earl of Portmore, and sold to William Crofts, Esq., of West Harding, Norfolk.

Brilliant was got by Mr. Panton's Crab; his dam (own sister to Lord Godolphin's Bufferat) by Lord Godolphin's Arabian, out of Mr. Coke's Silverlocks.

In 1754, Brilliant won the King's plate for four years olds, 9st., two miles and a quarter heats, at Ipswich, beating Lord Godolphin's dun gelding by Buffcoat, Mr. Keek's Ruby, and the Duke of Ancaster's Lizard; also £50 for four years olds, 8st. 7lb, at Huntingdon, beating Lord March's

Smart, who was drawn after the first heat. At Newmarket, in October, he won £50 for four years olds, 8st. 7lb., four miles, B. C., beating Mr. Panton's Pytho, Lord Portmore's Stately, Sir John Moore's South, the Duke of Cumberland's Shock, and three others. At Newmarket, in April, 1755, he won £50 for horses, etc., rising five years old, 8st. 7lb., R. C., beating Mr. Fenwick's Syphon, the Duke of Cumberland's Marsk, Mr. Keek's Ruby, and four others. In July, he won the King's plate for five years olds, 9st., three mile heats, at Burford, (being the first at that place) beating Mr. Martindale's Adolphus, and Mr. Dutton's Boreas. At Newmarket, in October, he won £50 for five years olds, 9st., four mile heats, beating easy Mr. Swinburn's Regulus, and Sir Charles Sedley's Sylph. And at Newmarket, in April, 1756, he won the 100 gs. and upwards, for horses rising six years old, 10st., four mile heats, distancing Mr. Panton's Pytho.

Brilliant was a stallion at Epsom, Surrey, in 1758-60, at 3 gs. and 5*s.*; in 1761, in the neighbourhood of Richmond, Yorkshire, at 5 gs. and 5*s.*; in 1762-63, at Epsom, at 3 gs. and 5*s.*; in 1764, at West Harling, Norfolk, at 5 gs. and 5*s.*; in 1766-67, at 3 gs. and 5*s*; and in 1768-72, at 10 gs. and 5*s.*

Brilliant was sire of Mr. Crofts' mouse-coloured filly, that ran three heats against Antinous for the King's plate, at Ipswich, in 1762, beating five

others ; after which, she won £50 for four years olds, at Swaffham, beating at three heats, Lord Portmore's Sylph, by Babram, and Sir James Lowther's Phœby by Dormouse. He was also sire of the following, viz. :

Lord Baltimore's Anthony, Mr. Everett's Antelope, Sir Charles Bunbury's Belario and Catarina, Mr. Shafto's Ariel and Caliban, Mr. Conolly's (of Ireland) Richmond, Lord Bolingbroke's Laïs and Dorilas, Lord Clermont's Brilliant, Mr. Wentworth's Spangle, Mr. Ogilvy's Bijou, Lord Ossory's Fish, Sir R. Phillips's Macaroni, Duke of Cumberland's Orthodox, Mr. Strode's Gudgeon, Mr. Carlisle's Don Dun, Mr. Mal's Juniper, Mr. Burlton's Darius, Mr. Dymock's Sparkler, Mr. Adams's Dunny, and several others.

He likewise got the dam of Sir Charles Bamfide's Custard, Mr. Douglas' Crookshanks, &c., and the grandam of Mr. Hutchinson's Weasel, Mr. Garforth's Eliza, &c.

Forrester. A chesnut horse, foaled in 1750, bred by Richard Williams, of Penbedower, near Holywell, Flintshire. Forrester was got by Mr. Crofts' Forrester, his dam by the Duke of Bolton's Looby, out of Margery, the dam of Cricket.

In April, 1755, Forester beat Mr. Slaughter's grey filly, by Sloe, dam by Wynn's Little Ball, 9st. each, over the Wallasey Course, for 200 gs. ; and in the same month he won £50 for horses rising five years old, 9st., four mile heats, at Chester,

beating Mr. Egerton's Attilus, by Regulus, and Mr. Farrington's Harmless. In 1756, he won £50 for six years olds 10st., and aged 10st. 10lb., four mile heats, at Chester, beating Sir Richard Grosvenor's Trajan, aged, and distanced Mr. White's Trial, six years; walked over for the King's plate at Nottingham; won the King's plate at York, beating Mr. Hutton's Stately, Mr. Hunt's Poor Farmer, and Mr. Swinburn's Drawcansir: at starting, two to one on Forrester. He also won the King's plate at Lincoln, and walked over for the King's plate at Newmarket, in October. At Newmarket, in April, 1757, he won the King's plate, beating at three heats, the same, Adolphus. The first heat, which was won by Adolphus, was run in 8 minutes and 34 seconds, the second heat, in 8 minutes and 34½ seconds; and the third heat, in 8 minutes and 52½ seconds. Forrester was sold on the day before running to Mr. Vernon of Newmarket. In April, 1759, Forrester, 8st. 10lb., received 40 gs. from Mr. Blake's Pompey, 8st. 7lb., B. C.

Forrester was rode by Mr. Jenison Shafto, in the time match, at Newmarket, June 27th, 1759.

CHAPTER X.

1750 to 1754. Marsk (sire of Eclipse)—Snap—Syphon—Cruel match between Crop and Mr. Harrison's roan-horse—The Earl of March's celebrated chaise match at Newmarket—Careless—Dainty Davy—Lottery—Spider—Match between Skew Ball and Miss Spotly on the Curragh of Kildare.—Extraordinary performance of Mr. Spelding's mare on the Curragh.—Sir Charles Turner's match against time.—300 miles in 64 hours, and 20 minutes, by Mr. Croker's mare.

MARSK. Sire of Eclipse, a brown horse, foaled in 1750, bred by John Hutton, Esq., of Marsh, near Richmond, Yorkshire; who disposed of him to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

Marsk was got by Squirt, out of the Ruby mare; she was from a daughter of Bay Bolton and Mr. Hutton's Blacklegs, grandam by Fox-Club; great grandam by Coneyskins; great great grandam, by Mr. Hutton's grey barb, a daughter of Mr. Hutton's royal colt, a daughter of the Byerley Turk, from a Bustler mare.

"In the year 1750, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland gave me—John Hutton—a chestnut Arabian in exchange for a brown colt, got

by Squirt, bred from the Ruby mare, and which his Royal Highness afterwards called Marsk.

" My Blacklegs was got by the Mulco Bay Turk ; his dam by Coneyskins, his grandam was the Old Club-foot mare, got by Mr. Welkes's Huntboy."

" The above are true copies from Mr. Hutton's stud book.

Marsh, Oct. 1801.

E. Geldart."

At Newmarket in April, 1754, Marsk received 40 gs. forfeit from Mr. Cornwall's grey colt, by his Arabian ; on the 8th of May, he won the jockey club plate of 100 gs. and upwards, for four years olds, 8st. one heat over the round course, beating Mr. Panton's Pythos, Mr. Crofts's Brilliant, Lord Gower's Ginger, and Mr. Vernon's Bear ; and in October following, Marsk at 9st. beat Lord Trentham's Ginger, by Shock, 8st. 9lb. ; B. C. 300 gs.

Marsk only started three times besides the above, viz :—In April, 1755, when he was beat by Brilliant and Syphon ; in April, and May 1756, when he was beat in two matches by Snap ; and in October following, he paid forfeit to Spectator.

Marsk was a private stallion till the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, which happened in the year 1765. He was sold at his Royal Highness's sale at Mr. Tattersall's to a farmer, for a trifling sum, being considered a very indifferent stallion ; and in 1766, he covered country mares in Dorsetshire, at half a guinea. He was

afterwards purchased by Mr. Wildman for 20 gs. ; the seller being highly pleased that he had quitted, as he thought, a bad bargain.

In 1707, he covered at Bistern near Ringwood, Hants, at 3 gs. and 5*s*. In 1769, at Gibbons' Grove, near Leatherhead, Surrey, at 5. gs. and 5*s*. and in 1770 at 10 gs. and 5*s* ; after which he was advanced to 30 gs. and 5*s*.

Marsk soon became, by the unparalleled performances of the famed Eclipse, the first stallion in the kingdom ; and was in consequence thereof purchased by the Earl of Abingdon for 1000 gs. and sent to his Lordship's stud at Rycot, in Oxfordshire, where he covered, previous to his death, which happened in July 1779, at 100 gs. and one guinea the groom.

The first of Marsk's get that started was his Royal Highness's chesnut filly, (out of Lord Pomfret's Saracen's dam) that beat Lord Bolingbroke's bay filly, by Lord Gower's stallion, (out of Marotte's dam) 8st. 7lb. each, over the Duke's course, for 300 gs. at Newmarket, in April 1765.

Marsk was sire of many excellent racers and stallions, which are given in the following list, with the year in which each was foaled :

		Owners.
1762.	Marsk,	Mr. Fettyplace.
1764.	Eclipse,	Mr. Wildman.
	Grand Diavolo,	Mr. Shafto.
	Woodcock,	Duke of Grafton.
1765.	Grig,	Lord Bolingbroke.

		Owners.
1766.	Ænigma,	Mr. Pigott.
	Carina,	Duke of Grafton.
	Domitian,	Mr. March.
	Proserpine,	Duke of Ancaster.
	Sertorius,	Duke of Grafton.
	Stripling,	Lord Bolingbroke.
	Transit,	Lord Abingdon.
1770.	Bell's dam,	Mr. Douglas.
	Coalheaver,	Sir E. Bunbury.
	Desdemona,	Lord Milsintoune.
	Eagle's dam,	Mr. Wyndham.
	Lioness,	Mr. Blake.
	Mignone,	Sir F. Evelyn.
	Temperance,	Mr. Wildman.
	Topgallant,	Lord Abingdon.
1771.	Adelaide,	Mr Waller.
	Folly,	Mr. King.
	Hephestion,	Duke of Ancaster.
	Honest Kitt,	Mr. Pigott.
	Jack of Hilton,	Mr. H. Vernon.
	Juno,	Mr. O'Kelly.
	Leviathan,	Lord Abingdon.
	Magnolia,	Lord Abingdon.
	Masquerade,	Lord Clermont.
	Matron's dam,	Lord Egremont.
	Narcissus,	Mr. Codrington.
	Pontifex,	Lord Abingdon.
	Pretender,	Lord Abingdon.
	Revenge,	Mr. Vernon.
	Salopian,	Mr. Pigott.
	Shark,	Mr. Pigott.
	Signora Bacelli,	Mr. H. Vernon.
	Sphynx,	Lord Ossory.
	Vizard,	Duke of Bolton.
	Young Marsk,	Mr. Hutton.
1772.	Cæsar,	Duke of Cumberland.
	Clay Hall Marsk,	Mr. Dawson.
	Garrick,	Lord Abingdon.

		Owners.
1772.	Looby,	Mr. Wildman.
	Pontac,	Sir L. Dundas.
	Zara,	Mr. H. Vernon.
1773.	Eloisa,	Sir S. Stuart.
	Teucer's dam,	Duke of Bedford.
1774.	Calphurnia,	Mr. O'Kelly.
	Ceres,	Mr. Gascoyne.
	Pompey,	Duke of Cumberland.
	Punch's dam,	Mr. Dutton.
1775.	Cardinal York,	Lord Abingdon.
	Inamorato,	Mr. Dymock.
	Lexicon,	Lord Craven.
	Paul Jones,	Mr. Dymock.
	Pisistratur,	Mr. Bertie.
	Rodney,	Mr. Meadows.
	Tulliola,	Lord Abingdon.
1776.	America,	Lord Abingdon.
	Coq du Village,	Lord Abingdon.
	Fierifacias,	Lord Abingdon.
	Flying Gib,	Mr. Bertie.
	Grasshopper,	Mr. Dutton.
	Je ne sais quoi,	Mr. Ways.
1777.	Congressa, afterwards Sancta Maria,	Lord Craven.
	Jocunda,	Mr. Bertie.
	John-a-Nokes,	Mr. Bertie.
	Miss Duncomb,	Duke of Northumberland.
	Publicola,	Lord Abingdon.
1778.	Rowena,	Mr. O'Kelly.
	Shag,	Mr. Bertie.
	Stiletto,	Lord Abingdon.
1779.	Haphazard,	Mr. Bertie,
	Tick-tack,	Lord Abingdon.
1780.	Gass's dam,	Mr. Churchill, (supposed to be the last get).

There were several others of Marsk's get, but

which were not distinguished by any particular name.

The produce by Marsk, won as follows;

			£.	s.
In 1765	1	Winner won	315	0
1766	1	„	50	0
1767	1	„	260	0
1768	2	Winners won	300	0
1769	3	„	945	1
1770	6	„	4,512	10
1771	2	„	310	0
1772	1	Winner won	995	0
1773	3	Winners won	312	10
1774	16	„	5,507	15
1775	24	„	18,500	15
1776	23	„	19,235	13
1777	15	„	6,201	3
1778	7	,	2,754	5
1779	14	„	4,637	4
1780	12	„	2,727	10
1781	8	„	1,856	0
1782	5	„	707	5
1783	4	„	252	10
1784	3	„	512	10
1785	2	„	268	0
1786	1	Winner won	50	0
In 22 yrs.	154		71,205	10

Besides the above stated sums

In 1769, at Salisbury, the City Silver Bowl was won by Mr. Wildman's Eclipse.

1773, at Epsom, the Cup, by Lord S. Hamilton's Stripling.

1775, at Newmarket, thirteen hogsheads of claret, by Shark.

1776, at Newmarket, fifteen hogsheads of claret, by Pontac;

„ at Ipswich, the Gold Cup, by Hephestion.

1778, at Newmarket, the Whip, by Shark.

Exclusive of the above, it is probable there may have been several other winners of Marsk's get, but they are unknown.

ON THE DEATH OF OLD MARSK,

WHICH HAPPENED IN JULY, 1779, IN HIS 29TH YEAR.

Ye sportsmen, for a while refrain your mirth;
Old Marsk is dead! consigned to peaceful earth;
The king of horses now, alas! is gone,
Sire of Eclipse, who ne'er was beat by one.
Yet tho' your cheeks you may bedew, 'tis vain,
Since Marsk must cease to trip it o'er the plain.
His brilliant feats the noblemen record,
For high in favour was he with each lord.
His well-descended blood the sportsmen trace,
And sound his fame in each contested race.
The stock of Marsk we circumspectly view,
Announce that they were runners swift and true.
Say, shall I mention Shark and Masquerade,
Whose great pre-eminence was oft displayed?
Or shall Hephestion crown my humble lays?
Or shall I tell of Sphynx, or Pontac's praise?
Salopian and Pretender, shall I name?
Or speak of Honest Kitt and Transit's fame?
Shall brave Leviathan adorn my theme?
For he was justly held in high esteem.
Revenge and Cæsar, both occur to mind,
And Flying Jib went briskly as the wind;
There's Jack of Hilton, too, and John-a-Nokes,
Have often pleas'd, but seldom grieved the folks.
Let me not pass Young Marsk in silence o'er,
Tho' once he started, only, and no more;
Misfortune check'd him in his swift career,
Or from competitors he'd nought to fear.
Fain would I now attempt the whole detail,
But well I know my numbers soon would fail;
With Temp'rance, therefore, I shall pass the rest,
And briefly say that Stripling stood the test.

Here, should my muse presume to moralise,
What scope for deep reflection would arise !
Might she not say that life is but a race,
And that 'tis finished in a little space ?
Thousands, no doubt, will one day wish to lie,
As safe as Marsk beneath an angry sky.

Snap. A brown horse, foaled in 1750, bred by Cuthbert Ruth, Esq., and sold to Jenison Shafto, Esq. Snap was got by Snip, his dam (sister to Mr. Panton's Slipby) by Lord Portmore's Fox, out of the Duke of Bolton's Gipsey.

Snap raced in the Earl of Sandwich's name. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1756, Snap beat the Duke of Cumberland's Marsk, 10st. each, B. C., 1000 gs. In the Second Spring Meeting, he beat Marsk a second time, at the same weight, B. C., 1000 gs. The odds at starting were ten to one on Snap, and over the flat, thirty to one, Marsk being all abroad, and was beat by half a distance, at the Ditch-half-mile. Snap also won the Free plate of £100 for six years olds, 10st., and aged, 10st. 7lb., four mile heats, at York, beating Mr. Eastby's Farmer, aged, and Mr. Robinson's Music, six years old, who was second and drawn. At starting, six and seven to four on Snap ; after the heat, twenty to one. He also received 50 gs. not to start for the Free Plate of £100, at Stockton. At Newmarket, in April, 1757, Snap beat Lord Gower's Sweepstakes, 9st. each, B. C., 1000 gs. The above were the only times of his running.

Snap was a very fine horse, of a beautiful shape, justness of proportion, great power of sinew, which was strong, firm, and vigorous, and was allowed to be as good a runner, if not better, than any horse of his time.

Immediately after running his last race, he was sent to succeed his sire at Kenton, in Northumberland, but was afterwards removed to West Wratting, the seat of Mr. Shafto, where he died in the year 1777. The following paragraph was published at his death :—

"In the beginning of July, died, at his seat, at West Wratting, Cambridgeshire, aged twenty-seven years, Cuthbert Snap, Esq., who has left a numerous progeny, which have shone with lustre in their generations. He had many favourite sons, the most distinguished of which, is Gold-finder, who most inherits his father's blood. His eldest son, Omnium, was unfortunate in his youth, by getting lame, otherwise he would have been his father's darling; nevertheless, he has not disgraced his great progenitor, and has improved the family estate. Mr. Snap had many favourite daughters; among whom, Angelica married early to Tartar Herod, Esq.; by whom she had Charles Evergreen, Esq., a gentleman of great merit, now residing at Leverington, near Wisbeach; also Snapdragon, who produced the hero that won the 5,500 gs. at Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, 1777. There was also another daughter, who

was mother of the famous Pantaloon. The mother of Shark was likewise of this family, as was the mother of the celebrated Alfred. He has left many valuable legacies to his different relations; but the bulk of his fortune, amounting to upwards of £30,000, he generously distributed in his lifetime to his patrons, the Shafto family. His seat, at West Wratting, he has bequeathed to his favourite daughter, Angelica (Assassin's dam), for life, where she is now resident."

In 1758, Snap covered at Kenton; in 1759, at Mr. Robert Wilkinson's, the Oak-tree, in Leeming Lane, Yorkshire; in 1760 and 1761, at Smeaton, near Northallerton; in 1762-65, at Mr. Sell's, at Thurlow, nine miles from Newmarket; in 1776, at Babram, near Newmarket; after which, he was removed to West Wratting. He covered at 10 gs. a mare, and 5*s*. the groom.

Snap was sire of a great many excellent racers, stallions, and brood mares, as will appear in the various pedigrees.

The produce by Snap, won as follows, viz:—

			£.	*s*
In 1763	7	Winners won	2,438	10
1764	11	„	5,350	0
1765	14	„	6,050	0
1766	6	„	1,843	5
1767	13	„	5,432	15
1768	21	„	8,127	5
1769	19	Winners won	10,403	5

			£.	s.
In 1770	22	Winners won.	7,525	5
1771	25	„	8,813	10
1772	20	„	6,517	11
1773	22	„	5,771	15
1774	20	„	7,108	10
1775	20	„	4,578	10
1776	15	„	4,522	10
1777	10	„	3,069	15
1778	6	„	835	0
1779	3	„	3,635	15
1780	2	„	102	10
1781	2	„	155	0
1782 no winners				
1783	2	„	257	10
1786	1	Winner won	99	15
In 21 yrs.	261	Winners won	92,537	16

Syphon. A chesnut horse, foaled in 1750, bred by the Duke of Bolton, and sold to William Fenwick, Esq., of Bywell, Northumberland. Syphon was got by Squirt, (sire of Marsk,) his dam by Patriot, grandam by Mr. Panton's Crab, out of an own sister to the Duke of Bolton's Sloven.

In 1754, Syphon won the great subscription of £160. 5*s*, for four years olds, 9st. at York, beating at three two mile heats, Mr. Shafto's Snip, Mr. Elsleg's Wittington, Mr. Ann's Diana, Lord Rockingham's Negro, Mr. Read's Grandison, and Mr. Duncomb's Lisander; also £50 for four years olds, 9st. at Morpeth, beating Mr. Wilson's Flora, Mr. Carter's Chance, and distanced Mr. Bullock's Spot. At Newmarket in April 1755, Syphon started for £50, and

was second to Brilliant, beating Marsk and five others. He only started once after, but broke down in running. Syphon first covered at Giddens, between Canterbury and Dover, at one guinea and 2*s*. In 1765, he covered at Ellerton near Catterick, Yorkshire, at 3 gs. and 2*s*. 6*d*. and in 1771, he was advanced to 5 gs. and 5*s*. The first winner of his get was Mr. Shafto's Daisy, that won the £50 for three years olds, at Newmarket, in October 1770, beating Lord Bolingbroke's Gracchus, and nine others. He was also sire of Mr. Bower's Anna Maria, Sir John Moore's Tipsy, Mr. Pratt's Tosspot, Lord Stanley's Prospero, Sir Charles Bunbury's Margaretta, Mr. Shafto's Tandem, Lord Grosvenor's Sweet-William, Mr. Smith's Auction, Lord Grosvenor's Sweetbriar, Mr. Bethel's Mackerel, Lord Abingdon's Tycho, Mr. Parker's Thistle, (that won the Queen's guineas at Chelmsford in 1775), Mr. Ayrton's Lucy, (that won the Port stakes at Pickering, in 1779), Mr. Foley's Enterprise and Pastor, Mr. Hutchinson's Hermit, and several others.

Syphon was sire of the dam of Miss Blanchard, Cowslip, Young Highflyer, Maid of all work, &c., of the dam of Mr. Stapleton's Tommy, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Violet, (dam of Symmetry, Slapbang, Lennox, &c. ;) of the dam of Mr. Cradock's Pencil, Guide, Tiptoe, &c. of Mr. Pratt's Meretrix, Privateer, &c.

It has been generally supposed that Syphon

would have got as many good horses as any stallion of his time, if he had only served proper mares, when he first began to cover in 1757; for it appears that until he came to Ellerton, there had not been any mares of note sent to him. Daisy's dam, (a Cadermus mare out of Childerkin) was put to Syphon in 1766; Sweet-William's dam, (a sister to Twig) in 1767; and Sweetbriar's dam (a Shakspeare mare, out of Miss Meredith) in 1768. Therefore, as Daisy in October 1770, was the first winner; Mr. Bower's Anna-Maria, (which won £50 for four years olds at York, in 1771,) the second; and as Sweet-William did not start until the 11th of May 1774, and Sweetbriar not till the Newmarket first October Meeting, 1773, Syphon might then be justly considered to be too far advanced in years to get many racers of note. Tandem was got in 1772, and Mr. Hutchinson's Hermit not till 1775; Syphon being then in his 25th. year.

Patriot, sire of the dam of Syphon, was a brown horse, foaled in 1729, and bred by the Duke of Bolton. He was got by Bay Bolton; his dam by Jigg, sire of Partner, out of Old Lady, the grandam of his Grace's Starling. At Newmarket, in October 1734, Patriot beat the Duke of Devonshire's chesnut horse, by Childers, out of Old Ebony, 8st. 7lb. each; four miles for 300 gs.

1750.—On the 1st. of September of this year, the following absurd and cruel race took place at

Epsom, between Mr. Girdwood's horse Crop, and a roan horse of Mr. Harris's. Crop was to go 100 miles before the roan went 80; the match being for 100 gs. Much betting was made on the result. The horses started about half past six in the morning. Crop ran ten times round the course, making 20 miles in about an hour, and was already almost beat in going round the eleventh time. The other horse was also so knocked up, as not to be able to make even a trot, so that they walked the course with their riders on their backs, people going before them with sieves of oats, to entice them on, which had a most ridiculous effect. By the time the roan horse had gone 80 miles, Crop had gone 94, so that he lost the race by six miles. Crop was sold immediately after the race for 5 gs. to a Mr. Skinner, it not being thought that he would live. He, however, lived to win for that gentleman upwards of £500 in various matches; and died about eight years after the above mentioned event.

1750.—On the 29th. of August, of this year, was decided the remarkable chaise match, made by the Earl of March, (afterwards Duke of Queensbury) and the Earl of Eglintoun, with Count Theobald Taafe, and Andrew Sprowle, Esq., for 1000 gs.

The conditions of this wager were, to get a carriage with four running wheels, and a person in or upon it, drawn by four horses, nineteen miles in one hour. Their Lordships were to give two

months' notice, what week it should be done in, and had the liberty of choosing any day in that week.

The match was performed on Newmarket heath, in 53 minutes and 27 seconds, as appeared by three stop watches the umpires held, which did not vary one second.

The machine, with a postillion of Lord March's fixed thereon, weighed about 24 stone. The horses, three of which had won plates, were all trained for racing; the two leaders, including rider, saddles and harness, carried about 8st. each, and the wheel horses, about 7st. each.

Tawney (formerly Mr. Greville's) the near leader, was rode by W. Everatt, Mr. Panton's groom, who had the conducting the rate to go at. The off-leader, Roderick Random, (bought from Mr. Hamford for this occasion,) the near wheeler Chance, (formerly the Duke of Hamilton's) and the off-wheeler, Little Dan, (Mr. Thompson's of Beverley, Yorkshire,) were rode by three boys, who had bolsters to preserve their shoulders. A groom dressed in crimson velvet rode before to clear the way; the postillion, (a boy) was dressed in a white satin jacket, black velvet cap, and red silk stockings; and Mr. Everett, and the three boys, that rode the horses, were in blue satin waiscoats, buckskin breeches, with white silk stockings, and black velvet caps.

The traces of the machine, by an ingenuous con-

trivance, were made to run into bones with springs, in order that, in case any of the horses hung back, to prevent the traces from getting under their legs; and a rope went from the further end of the carriage to the pole, and was brought back from under it, to keep the pole steady. By the side of the wheel, there were tin cases with oil dropping on the axle-tree, to prevent its taking fire. The postillion placed thereon was only to fulfil the conditions.

It started about seven in the morning, near the six mile house, and ran between the warren and rubbing houses, came through at the ditch, called the running gap, then turned to the right, and went three times round a corded piece of ground, of four miles, and then back to the place it started

from. The horses ran away the first four miles with their riders and carriage, doing them in nine minutes; the odds were then two to one. A vast crowd of spectators assembled to witness this celebrated match, and large sums depended on it. Mr. George Tanting, and a groom of Lord March's, were the only persons permitted to ride with it, and they were to assist in case of accident.

Careless. A chesnut horse, foaled in 1751, bred by John Borlace Warren, Esq., of Stapleford, Nottinghamshire. Careless was got by Regulus, out of Silvertail, the dam of Shortsman, Fearnought, &c.

In 1751, Careless won £50, for four years olds, 9st., at Derby, beating at three heats, Mr. Egerton's Rocket, by Regulus, Mr. Curzon's Wormwood, and two others; also 50 gs., for four years olds, 9st., at Litchfield, beating Mr. Parker's Chance, Mr. Barry's Bonny-lass, and Mr. Smith's Star. At Newmarket, in October, he won the 80 gs., for four years olds, 8st. 7lb., four miles of B. C., beating Mr. Swinburn's Judgment, and Sir John Moore's Glutton. At Newmarket, in April, 1756, he won £50, for horses, &c., rising five years old, 8st. 7lb., one heat over the R. C., beating the Duke of Ancaster's Myrtle, Mr. Meredith's Eastby Miller, Lord Chedworth's Bauble, and Mr. Blake's Fanny; he walked over for the King's plate at Burford; won £50, for five years olds, 10st., two mile heats, at Nottingham, beating Mr. Larkins' Eastby Miller, and Mr. Williams' Rib;

walked over for £50, for five years olds, at Huntingdon; also for the King's plate, at Litchfield. In 1757, Careless won the King's plate, at Guildford, beating Mr. Rogers' Newcastle Jack, who was drawn after the first heat; the King's plate, at Winchester, beating Mr. Swymmer's Monock, who also ran but one heat; walked over for the King's plate, at Salisbury, and Canterbury; won the King's plate, at Lewes, beating at one heat Mr. Rogers' Newcastle Jack; walked over for the King's plate at Lincoln, and won the King's plate, at Newmarket, in October, beating the Duke of Kingston's Prince T. Quassaw. They ran the first heat in 8 minutes and 45 seconds, and the second heat in 8 minutes and 40 seconds. He also walked over for the King's plate, at Newmarket, in April, 1758, which was the tenth of his winning, and the only ones he ever started for. He won £50 weight for age, at Nottingham, beating easy, Sir Richard Grosvenor's Stately, aged, allowing her 8lb. He was beat (for the first time,) at three heats, by Atlas, at Huntingdon; but ten days after he won the £100 plate, 10st. 7lb., each at York, beating the Duke of Kingston's Prince T. Quassaw, who was drawn after the first heat; at starting seven and eight to one, on Careless. In 1759, he walked over for £50, at Stamford, and won though lame, the great subscription of £234 10*s*., for six years olds, 8st. 7lb., and aged, 9st., four miles at York, beating Mr. Fenwick's Ma-

tilda, by Cade, 6 years old, and Lord Rockingham's Scrub, aged; at starting four and five to one on Careless; the heat was run in 8 minutes and 8 seconds, and won by a length. In 1760, he won the great subscription of £255, weight 9st., four miles at York, beating the Duke of Devonshire's Atlas, on whom the odds were five to one. Careless only started once after, when he was beat by Scrub and Maria, at York, in 1761; he also was beat by Atlas, at Newmarket, in April, 1759, which, with the above, were his only engagements.

Careless was afterwards a stallion, in the Duke of Kingston's stud, at Holme Pierrepoint, Nottinghamshire, where he served mares at 10 gs., and 5*s*. He was sire of the Duke of Kingston's Christopass, Catch'em, Cossack, Crony, Chrysis, Antonio, &c.; of Sir Charles Sedley's Regulator and Rattletrap; of Mr. Bailey's Lydia, Mr. Patterson's Silvertail, Mr. Vernon's Petit-Gris, Lord Abingdon's Impostor, Mr. Powell's Prodigal, Mr. Wentworth's Mousetrap, Mr. H. Vernon's Varanes, Mr. Douglas's Alderman, and several others. He also got the dam of Lord Abingdon's Magna Charta, Lord Melsintoune's Catalpha, Sir John Lade's Plutus, Mr. Lade's Plutitia, Mr. Douglas' Spider, Competitor and Grantham, Mr. Gascoigne's Ceres, &c.; and the grandams of Mr. Preston's Silverlocks, Mr. Clifton's Geranium Lord Darlington's Ruby, Mr. Bullock's Alarm, Lord Barrymore's Musquito, &c.

Crispin. A chesnut horse, foaled in 1751, bred by the Duke of Ancaster, and sold to Mr. Adams. Crispin was got by the Duke of Ancaster's Starling, his dam by Whitefoot, grandam by Mr. Alcock's Arabian, (sire of Crab), great grandam by Mr. Pelham's bay barb, out of a natural barb mare. Crispin was own brother to his grace's Slave, (afterwards Mr. Boothby's Grantham), and his dam was also the dam of Mr. Panton's Cocker, &c.

At Newmarket, in October, 1755, Crispin received a forfeit from Lord Northumberland's grey filly, by Starling, dam by Cade. He was sold to Mr. Adams; and in the same month he won £50, at Chipping-Norton, beating at three heats Mr. Hitchman's Young Marksman, and Lord Portmore's Gay. In 1756, he won £50, at Wisbeach, beating at three heats, Mr. Leeson's Young Squirt, Mr. Cross's (late Mr. Hunt's) Fox, Mr. Boyce's Young Driver, and Mr. Pelton's Freeholder; also £50 at Rumford, beating at three heats, Mr. Chamberlane's Ruby, Lord Craven's Anthony, and Mr. Scott's Ajax, (late Terrible). In 1757, Crispin, (8st. 14oz.), won £50, give and take, at Epsom, beating at four heats, Mr. Wentworth's Little David, aged, 8st. 7lb., Mr. Storey's Cleveland Betty, five years old, 6st. 12lb. 4oz., Sir Richard Grosvenor's Camilla, aged, 8st. 5lb. 4oz., and four others; £50 give and take, at Knutsford, beating at four heats, Mr. Smith's Aaron, Mr. Eastby's

Farmer, and Mr. Edward's Flora; also £50 for six years olds, 8st. 7lb., and aged, 9st., beating at three three mile heats, Mr. Swymmer's Tantivy, Mr. Stamford's Crab, Mr. Lincoln's Emma, Sir H. Pettus's Pickpocket, and the Duke of Cumberland's Ranger. In 1758, Crispin (9st.) won £50, give and take, at Hull, beating Mr. Hudson's Blacklegs, 8st., Mr. Stanhope's Shorthose, 7st. 10lb. 8oz., &c.; also £50 give and take, at Knutsford, beating Mr. Maltas's Slug, and Mr. Lever's Neptune. At Newmarket, in April 1759, Crispin 8st. 10lb., beat Mr. Robinson's black gelding, carrying a feather, B. C. 100 gs., and received a forfeit from the same gelding. He also won £50, give and take, at Ascot Heath, beating Sir James Lowther's Whitelegs, and £50 give and take, at Knutsford, beating at three heats, Mr. Barry's Kitty Fisher, Mr. Dutton's Creeping Kate, Mr. Egerton's Pig, and Mr. Clifton's Hermit, who won the first heat, but was distanced in running for the second along with Mr. Swinburn's Judgment and two others. In 1760, he beat Mr. Hudson's Bald Stag, at two four mile heats for 200 gs. at Barnet.

Dainty Davy. A bay horse, foaled in 1752, the property of the Duke of Cleveland. Dainty Davy was got by Traveller, out of the noted mare called Slighted-by-all.

In 1756, Dainty Davy walked over for the Maiden plate of £50, for four years olds, at Alnwick; and

won £50, four years olds, 9st., three mile heats at Stockton, beating at three heats, Sir William Pennyman's Cleveland, Mr. Robinson's Mariner, and Mr. Kaye's Sportsman ; at starting two to one on Mariner, after the first heat the same, but after the second heat three to one on Dainty Davy ; the first heat Dainty Davy and Mariner waited on each other, which gave Cleveland an opportunity of winning the heat easy ; for the second and third heats, Dainty Davy went off at a score, and won them both, probably easy, by which the friends of Mariner were deeply taken in.

In 1757, Dainty Davy won £50, give and take at Newcastle, carrying 8st. 3lb. 12oz., beating at three heats, Mr. Shafto's Ripon, aged, 9st. 11b, 12oz., Mr. Harrison's Merry-Brown-Thing, five years old 8st. 2lb., Mr. Charlton's Creeping Kate, aged, 8st. 10½lb., and Mr. Hunter's Smiling Molly, five years old, 8st. 2lb. The first heat was won by Ripon from Smiling Molly ; Dainty Davy and Ripon distanced the other three the last heat. He won £50, for five years olds, 9st., three mile heats at Durham, beating Mr. Smith's Careless by Traveller, Mr. Dealty's Cream of Tartar, and Mr. Smith's Royal, by Tartar ; the £100 plate, for five years olds, 8st. 7lb., at Stockton, beating Mr. Holme's Wildair, by Old Starling ; and received a premium not to start for the £50 give and take there. On the 24th September, Dainty Davy, 8st. 10lb., beat Mr. Shafto's Ripon, six

years old, 9st., four miles for 500 gs., at Stockton. This was one of the hollowest matches ever run, for had Dainty Davy continued his own rate, he would have beat Ripon half a mile. So various were the opinions of the sportsmen on this race, that five to four were betted on both horses; but when they had run about a mile, the odds were ten to one against Ripon. In October, he won £50, for five years olds, 9st., three mile heats at Morpeth, beating Mr. Mann's Britons-strike-home, by Tartar, and Mr. Dacre's Princess Zama.

In 1758, Dainty Davy won £50 give and take, at Newcastle, beating Mr. Henderson's Dainty Dolly, who was second and drawn; he also at the same meeting won the £80 plate, for six years olds, 8st. 12lb., and aged 9st. 8lb., four mile heats, beating Mr. Swinburn's Judgment, and Mr. Holme's Wildair, six years old, and walked over for £50, give and take, at Durham.

In 1759, Dainty Davy, 9st. 11b. 12 oz., won £50 give and take, at Newcastle, beating Mr. Swinburn's Sprightly, five years old, 7st. 12lb. 8oz., and Mr. Fenwick's Pigeon, five years, 8st. 2lb. 10oz.; he also won the £70 plate there for six years olds, 8st. 12lb., and aged 9st. 6lb., four mile heats, beating Mr. Swinburn's Cadermus, six years old, and Mr. Smith's Views of Pleasure, who was distanced the second heat; he walked over for £50, give and take at York, won the Gold cup, value £70, for aged horses, 9st., all under 8st. 7lb.,

four miles, being the first, at Richmond, beating Mr. Wentworth's Charmer, six years old, Mr. Buston's Brisk, five years old, Mr. Turner's Brutus, aged, Lord Byron's Osmar, aged, Mr. Weighill's Young Sedbury, and Mr. Fenwick's Matilda, six years old. At starting five to four against Dainty Davy, four to one against Brutus, and seven to one against Charmer. Dainty Davy was rode by Thomas Jackson, Charmer by Charles Dawson, and Brisk by Joseph Rose. He also at the same meeting, won the £50, give and take, beating Mr. Osbaldeston's Miss Patty, five years old, the Countess of Northumberland's Irene, six years old, and Mr. Hutton's Juggler, four years old; at starting four and five to one on Dainty Davy.

In 1760, Dainty Davy won £50, give and take at Newcastle, beating Mr. Turner's Serpent, who was second and drawn; he also won the £60 plate there for six years olds, 8st. 12lb., and aged, 9st. 6lb., four mile heats, beating Mr. Swinburn's Nabob, aged, and Mr. Turner's Brutus, aged; and £50 give and take, at York, carrying 9st. 6lb. 2oz., beating Lord Rockingham's Scrub, aged, 9st. 7lb. 14oz.; at starting six and seven to four on Dainty Davy. He also won the Gold cup value £70, for aged, 9st., all under 8st. 7lb., four miles at Richmond, beating Mr. Hutton's Silvio, six years old, and Mr. Brandling's Encore, six years old, two to one on Dainty Davy.

In 1761, Dainty Davy walked over for £50 give and take, at York, and won the Gold cup, value £80 for aged, 9st., four miles, at Richmond, beating Mr. Hutton's Silvio, aged; at starting five and six to one on Dainty Davy.

In 1762, Dainty Davy won £50, give and take, at Hull, beating Mr. Swinburn's Sprightly and Mr. Jolliff's Newland; received a £5 premium not to start at Scarborough; he won the Gold cup, value £80, for five years olds 8st. 7lb., and aged, 9st., four miles at Richmond, beating Mr. Hutton's Silvio, aged, Mr. Dalton's Syren, six years old, Mr. Aislabie's Pompey, five years old, and Mr. Warren's Fearnought, aged; at starting seven to four on the field, and six to four on Silvio against Dainty Davy; in running gold to silver, Silvio against Dainty Davy, and even betting in the field. Silvio's jockey, (Charles Dawson) lost his stirrups in running, occasioned by rubbing against a man on horseback; in the first half mile, Fearnought was thrown down by a man riding against him; and in the second mile, Pompey met with the same misfortune. Dainty Davy won by about a length and a half.

In 1763, Dainty Davy received a £5 premium not to start at Hull, and won the Gold cup, value £80, for five years olds, 7st. 11lb., six years olds, 8st. 7lb., and aged, 9st., four miles, at Richmond, beating Mr. Hutton's Silvio, aged, Mr. Carr's Negro, five years old, Mr. Stanhope's Blackeyes, five years old, and Sir William Pennyman's bay

mare, by Young Cade, five years old; at starting, five to four on Dainty Davy. This was the only time of his starting that year, and the last of his running. The different prizes won by Dainty Davy, amounted to the sum of £2,920. Dainty Davy was only beat three times, viz.—in 1756, the first time of his starting, by Mr. Shafto's Tiger, at four heats, at Newcastle; in 1758, by the Duke of Kingston's Miner, &c., at Newmarket, in April; and in 1761, by Mr. Hutton's Silvio, at Newcastle.

Dainty Davy was a stallion, at Raby Castle, in the county of Durham, where he first served mares at 5 gs. and 5*s*., and afterwards at 10 gs. He was sire of Mr. Brown's Hambletonian, Mr. Yeates's David, Lord Ferrer's Active, Lord Clermont's Hercules, Lord Grosvenor's Gilkicker, Mr. Best's Mary Davy, Sir Harry Harper's Pilot, Mr. Duncombe's Pineapple, Mr. Wentworth's Prince William, Mr. Pratt's Privateer, &c. He also got the dam of the Duke of Norfolk's Cumberland and Temperance, the dam of Mr. Baird's Louisa, and the grandam of Mr. Bullock's Toby.

Lottery. A bay mare, foaled in 1752, bred by the Duke of Ancaster, and sold to Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart., of Ireland. Lottery was got by Blank out of Look-at-me-lads; she was the first of Blank's get that ever started.

At Newmarket, in April, 1757, Lottery was second to Lord Godolphin's Weasle for the

1200 gs., beating six others. At York, in August, she won a sweepstakes of 500 gs., for five years olds, 9st., four miles, beating Mr. Fenwick's Osmar, Mr. Shafto's Tiger, Mr. Hutton's Bustler, Mr. Curzon's Hyperion, the Duke of Cumberland's Blacklegs, Lord Northumberland's Phaeton, and Mr. Leedes' Whitefoot; at starting, seven to four and two to one, against Lottery, four to one against Osmar, and the same against Tiger. At Newmarket, in April, 1758, she won the King's plate, beating Lord Rockingham's chesnut mare, by Regulus; the Duke of Bridgewater's Miss Lester, by Regulus; and Mr. Martindale's Miss Layton, by Regulus. They ran the round course in eight minutes and twelve seconds. Lottery was then sold to Sir Edward O'Brien, who raced her in Ireland. In September, 1758, Lottery started for the King's plate of 100 gs. for mares, at the Curragh, against Mr. Dogherty's Munster-lass, and Mr. O'Neil's Rednose. Lottery won the first heat from Rednose; Munster-lass, the second from Lottery; the third was deemed a dead one between Lottery and Munster-lass, owing to a dispute between the jockies. Lottery was then drawn, and Rednose won the fourth heat, and Munster-lass the fifth. The plate was for some time held in dispute, but afterwards given to Mr. Dogherty. In October, Lottery walked over for £50 at Rathkeal. In September, 1759, she won the King's plate for mares, 10st., four mile heats, at the Cur-

ragh of Kildare, beating Mr. Knox's Juliet, by Spinner, Mr. Blashford's Nagtail, and Mr. O'Neil's Silverheels. In September, 1760, she won the King's plate for mares, 10st., four mile heats, at the Curragh, beating, at three heats, Mr. Fortesque's Bajazetta, by Bajazet, Mr. Dogherty's Munster-lass, by Hip, &c. ; and in October, at the same place, she won the Freemason's plate of 100 gs., four mile heats, beating Mr. Dogherty's Munster-lass, and Mr. Fortesque's Bajazetta. In 1761, she won the King's plate for mares, 10st., four mile heats, at the Curragh, beating Mr. Fortesque's Lady Caroline, by Coalition, Colonel Archdale's Mother Jones, and distanced two others. At the same meeting, she won £50, weight, 8st. 10lb., four mile heats, beating Mr. Mylon's Blossom, by Young Regulus, Lord Belvedere's Duchess, by Bajazet, and distanced two others; also £50 at Athlone, beating Mr. Fitzgerald's Jenny Jessamy, and distanced three others. In April, 1762, she won the Jockey Club plate of 50 gs., 9st., four mile heats, at the Curragh, beating Mr. Conolly's Snarley, by Trifle, and distanced Sir Ralph Gore's Spot. In July, she started for the 60 gs. plate at Kilkenny, and won the first heat from Mr. Lambert's Freechaser, and Mr. Bagnell's Babram, but fell lame in running for the second heat, and was obliged to be drawn. In September, she won the King's plate of 100 gs. for mares, 10st., four mile heats, at the Curragh,

beating Colonel Archdale's Mother Jones, Mr. Donnelan's Modesty, Mr. Knox's Diana, &c. In September, 1763, Lottery won the King's plate of 100 gs. for mares, 10st., four mile heats, at the Curragh, beating Mr. O'Neil's Lady Catherine—late Mr. Pearson's Flashing Molly—who won the first heat; but Lottery winning the second, occasioned Lady Catherine to be drawn without starting for the third. In April, 1764, she won the annual plate of 30 gs. for mares and geldings, 10st. four miles, at the Curragh, beating Mr. Rumney's Roger. In May, she started for £50, at Ennis, county of Clare, against Mr. Hewson's Ranger, when she met with an accident in running and was obliged to be put out of training.

Lottery only started twice besides the above, viz: at the Curragh, in April, 1759, when she was beat at three heats, by Mr. French's Nabob, by Bustard, for a 50 gs. plate; and at Ennis, in October, 1763, by Mr. Lambert's Freemason, by Old England, for a £50 plate. The latter she lost, owing to her falling lame when running for the first heat.

Lottery became a brood mare in Sir Edward O'Brien's stud.

Spider. A chesnut horse, foaled in 1752, bred by the Earl of Portmore, and sold to the Duke of Cumberland. Spider was got by Young Cartouch out of Miss Langley.

At Newmarket, in May, 1756, Spider won the Jockey Club plate of 100 gs. and upwards, for

four years olds, 8st., R. C., beating the Duke of Ancaster's Villager, by Cade, Lord Oxford's Lucifer, by Tartar, and some others; the great sweepstakes for four years olds, 8st. 7lb., four miles, at Huntingdon, beating the Duke of Ancaster's Villager, Mr. Curzon's Young Jason, Sir John Moore's Hazard, Mr. Dutton's Nisus, &c. Spider was beat for the King's plate, at Ipswich, by Mr. Meredith's Whittington, owing to his running restive; but afterwards won £50, for four years olds, 8st. 7lb., two mile heats, at Swaffham, beating the same Whittington, &c. In 1757, he won the King's plate for five years olds, 9st., three mile heats, at Burford, beating the Duke of Kingston's Miner, Sir John Moore's Hazard, and Mr. Shirley's Honesty; £50, for five years olds, 9st., at Huntingdon, beating Mr. Meredith's Whittington; a sweepstakes for five years olds 8st. 4lb., six years olds, 9st. 4lb., and aged, 10st., four miles, at Bedford, beating Lord Gower's Spectator, aged, and Mr. Vernon's Myrtle, six years old; the King's plate for five years olds, 10st., two mile heats, at Litchfield, beating Mr. Swinburn's Hambleton, by Snip, Mr. Grisewood's Dumplin, and distanced three others. Also £50 for four years olds, 8st. 7lb., and five years olds, 9st. 9lb., two mile heats, Swaffham, beating the Duke of Cumberland's Beauty, four years old, Mr. Boothby's Partridge, five years old, &c. Spider was sold to the Duke of Cumberland, and at Newmarket, in October,

1758, he received 500 gs. from Lord Rockingham's Weasel. At Newmarket, in April, 1760, he beat the Duke of Kingston's Miner, 9st. each, B. C., 500 gs. In 1761, Spider, then Lord Portmore's, won £50, give and take, at Bedford, beating at three heats, Mr. Matthews' Trinissimi, by Cartouch, Mr. Bigland's Sourface, by the Cullen Arabian, Mr. Quick's Esop, by Cade, and two others.

1752. March 30th, Mr. Arthur Morrin's bay gelding, Skewball, got by the Godolphin barb, with a weight of 8st. 7lb., beat Sir Ralph Gore's grey mare, Miss Sportly, got by Victorious, with a weight of 9st., for 300 gs., four miles, over the Curragh of Kildare, which is celebrated for the elasticity and firmness of its turf, being also the Newmarket of Ireland. Skewball is said to have run the four miles in 7 minutes and 51 seconds.

1752. April 4th, a little mare, supposed to have been well bred, although her pedigree has not been preserved, belonging to a Mr. Spedding, ran twenty times round the five mile course, at the Curragh, in 12½ hours, for 100 gs., h. ft. The time allowed to do it in was 13 hours.

The next morning, for a wager of 100 gs., she ran the same ground over again to a minute. She was ridden both days by a boy of Lord Antrim's. Mr. Spedding is said to have purchased this mare at the rate of 2d. per lb. weight.

1752. Sir Charles Turner's leaping match with

the Earl of March, for 1000 gs., came off towards the end of this year, on Fell, near Richmond, Yorkshire. The conditions of the match were that Sir C. Turner should ride ten miles, within three quarters of an hour, in which he was to take forty leaps, each leap to be one yard, one quarter, and seven inches high. Sir Charles performed it on a galloway, with great ease, in thirty-six minutes. The Earl and Countess of Northumberland, with many other persons of rank and distinction, are said to have been present on this occasion.

April 1754, a brown mare, only 13 hands 3 inches high, the property of Mr. Daniel Croker, was backed to do 300 miles on Newmarket Heath, in seventy-two successive hours, which she completed in 64 hours, and 20 minutes. The match was for 100 gs. P. P.

The mare was rode by one boy, all the way, weight, 4st. 1lb., exclusively of saddle and bridle. She went backwards and forwards, from the six mile house to the ending post of the B. C.

It was performed as follows :

Monday, April 22nd, twenty-four miles, and baited; twenty-four, and baited; forty-eight, without baiting. . . .	96
Tuesday, twenty-four miles, and baited; twenty-four, and baited; twenty-four, and baited: thirty-six, without baiting.	108
Wednesday, twenty-four miles, and baited; twenty-four, and baited; and forty-eight, without baiting.	96
Total	300

CHAPTER XI.

1754 to 1764.—Squirrel—Engineer—Miss Pond's match at Newmarket, 1000 miles, in 1000 successive hours—King Herod—Mr. Jenison Shafto's match at Newmarket, 50 miles in two hours—Gimcrack—Bay Malton—Mr. John Woodcock's extraordinary performance at Newmarket, 100 miles a day, (on any one horse each day,) for 29 successive days, for 2000 gs.

Squirrel. A bay horse, foaled in 1754, bred by William Cornforth, Esq., of Barforth, Yorkshire, and sold to Jenison Shafto, Esq. Squirrel was got by Traveller, out of Dairymaid.

At Newmarket, in October 1758, Squirrel won a sweepstakes of 1400 gs. for four years olds colts, 8st. 7lb. and fillies, 8st. 4lb. B. C., beating Lord Northumberland's Primrose, Mr. Panton's Posthumous, &c.; and at the same meeting he won a subscription of 120 gs., for four years olds, 8st. 7lb. B. C., beating Mr. Curron's Kiddleston, by White-nose, the Duke of Ancaster's Handby, by Shepherd's Crab, Lord Gower's Shock, by Shock, Lord Chedworth's Bosphorus, Basset's Dormouse, Lord Northumberland's Perseus, and Lord Portmore's Rake. At Newmarket in May 1759,

Squirrel, 8st. 7lb., beat Mr. Panton's Mystery, six years olds, 9st. B. C. 300 gs. At Hambleton, in August following, he received forfeit from a horse of Mr. Turner's of the same age, to whom he was to have allowed a stone. He also in October, beat the Duke of Cumberland's Spider, aged 8st. 7lb. each, R. M., 200 gs. At Newmarket in April 1760, Squirrel 9st. 7lb. beat the Duke of Cumberland's Dapper, 8st. 7lb. B. C. 500 gs.; and in July, he won the Ladies' plate of £90 for six years olds 8st. 10lb.; and aged 9st. 7lb.; four mile heats, at Huntingdon, beating Mr. George's Juniper, aged, and Mr. Panton's Posthumous, six years old, who was second and drawn. At Newmarket in March 1761, he beat easy Sir James Lowther's Jason, 8st. 7lb. each B. C. 1000 gs.; he also, in the Second Spring Meeting, stood matched against Sir James Lowther's Babram, at the same weight and course, and for the same sum, but was lamed in the fet-lock joint, before the time of starting, which rendered him incapable of racing any more. The first time of Squirrel's starting was at Huntingdon, where he was second to Mr. Swinburn's Belford, which was the only time of his being beat, except when he was second to Silvio, at York in 1759; he never paid a forfeit but that to Babram.

Squirrel then became a favourite stallion, and was the sire of a great many good racers at Newmarket. He was also sire of an uncommon num-

ber of valuable brood mares, the two most celebrated of which will appear in the following pages.

The produce of Squirrel won as follows :—

			£	s.
In 1769	2	Winners won	735	0
1770	7	„	2,189	15
1771	17	„	3,166	0
1772	13	„	5,257	15
1773	21	„	6,535	5
1774	20	„	8,640	0
1775	16	„	3,876	10
1776	17	„	5,552	0
1777	21	„	5,999	5
1778	28	„	4,380	16
1779	15	„	3,949	17
1780	4	„	454	10
1781	1	„	50	0
1782	1	„	210	0
In 14 yrs.	183	winners won,	£56,036	13

ENGINEER. A brown horse, foaled in 1755, bred by, and the property of, William Fenton, Esq., of Glass House near Leeds. Engineer was got by Sampson, out of Miner's dam.

In 1760 Engineer won the maiden plate of £50 for five years olds, 9st. three mile heats at Malton, beating at three heats, Mr. Wentworth's Maid, Mr. Wetty's Skiddy, by Changeling, Mr. Foster's Whisk by Sampson, and Mr. Brandling's Nothing, by Whitenose ; Engineer was rode by William Waugh. He also won the subscription purse of £255 for five years olds, 9st. four miles at York, beating

Mr. Dixon's Panglos, Mr. Naylor's Sally, Mr. Warren's Fearnought and Sir Richard Grosvenor's Raphael; at starting five to four against Panglos, the same against Sally, five to one against Engineer, and six to one against Fearnought; Engineer was rode by W. Waugh. At Newmarket, in March 1761, he won £50 and upwards, for five years olds, 9st. B. C. beating Mr. Stamford's Chicken by Whittington, and Mr. Duggin's Starling by Whitenose. At Newmarket in October, he won a sweepstakes of £500 each; h. ft. 8st. 7lb.; B. C. beating Lord Grosvenor's Panglos; the Duke of Cumberland's Dapper paid forfeit; Engineer was rode by John Singleton. He also in the same meeting won the King's Plate, beating at three heats Mr. Shafto's Apollo, who got the first heat. At York, in August 1762, Engineer started for the subscription purse for six years olds, and aged horses, where he was beat (for the first time) by Mr. Wentworth's Skipjack, but beat in the same race Mr. Lister's Second, and Mr. Turner's Bachelor; five to one on Engineer, and seven to one against Skipjack, who was rode by Leonard Jenison, and Engineer by John Lazenby, who was ordered to go away with him, which he did in such a manner, that he tired in the last distance, and gave Skipjack an opportunity of winning, though with difficulty. At York, in 1763, he won the subscription purse of £350 for six years olds 8st 7lb., and aged 9st. four miles, beating Mr. Shafto's Crimp, 6 years old, Mr.

Hutton's Silvio, aged, Mr. Chaplin's Dizzy, six years old, Mr. Wentworth's Patriot, six years old, Mr. Stanhope's Freeholder, six years old, Mr. Bethell's Babram, aged, the Duke of Cleveland's Miss Lincoln, six years old, Mr. Cunningham's Figure, six years old, Mr. Turner's Bachelor, aged, and Lord Northumberland's Perseus, aged; two to one against Crimp, four to one against Engineer, and five to one against Silvio. Engineer was rode by John Lazenby; Crimp by Peter Jackson, and Silvio by Charles Dawson. In 1765, Engineer won £50 weight for age and qualifications, at Scarborough; beating at four heats, Mr. Stanhope's Freehold by Regulus, aged, Mr. Hall's Nimrod by Tartar, aged, Mr. Pearson's Smallhopes by Spanking Roger, five years old, and Mr. Stapleton's Carlton by Regulus, six years old. Freeholder won the first heat from Smallhopes' Nimrod, the second from Smallhopes, Engineer the third from Carlton, and the fourth from Freeholder. He was then put out of training.

Engineer was only beat five times, viz:—by Skipjack, as stated above; at Newmarket, in April 1763 for the Jockey Club plate, by Mr. Greville's Dorimond, and Sir John Moore's Well-done by South, beating Lord Bolingbroke's Horatius, the Duke of Kingston's Trapling, Lord Portmore's Bosphorus, and Mr. Warren's Fearnought; at York, in August 1764, by Beaufremont and Yorkshire Jenny, beating Dorimond, and the Duke's Dumplin;

(in this race, the Judge could not determine whether Engineer or Elephant was third ;) at Newmarket, in May 1765, for the Jockey Club plate by Narcissus and Flyfax ; and at York in August following, by Antinous, Le Sang, and Tar, beating Rouser and Beaufremont.

Engineer was a stallion for several years at Mr. Ayrton's farm near Malton, and afterwards in Lord Rockingham's stud. He was sire of Lord Grosvenor's Mambrino, Mr. Wentworth's Black Tom, Pericus, Royal Oak, and Fearnought, Sir J. L. Kaye's Fireworker, Mr. Ayrton's Archimedes and Spartacus, Mr. Hebden's Perseus, Mr. Robinson's Mars, Mr. Earl's Fortune, Mr. Gee's Chastity, Lord Craven's Mechanic, and several others. He got the dam of Mr. Ayrton's Elfrida, Columbus, Columba, Norah, Patrick, Blemish, Kathleen, Ostrich, Grenadier, &c. Columba was the dam of Mr. Hutchinson's William, Mr. Robinson's Palm-flower, Mark and Blacklegs ; also of Mr. Richardson's Boxer, Lilly of the Valley, Goliah, &c., and Palm-flower was the dam of Sir H. T. Vane's Cockfighter, and Mr. Richardson's Abraham Newland. He got the dam of Sir John Lister Kaye's Frenzy, Reaper, Zodiac, Gleaner, &c. Frenzy was the dam of Phenomenon, Astonishment, Sir J. L. Kaye's Lucy, and several others. He got the dam of Mr. Vever's Young Moorcock, &c. ; he also got the grandam of Sir F. Standish's Spread Eagle, Didelot, Split Pigeon, Eagle, &c.

Engineer died the latter end of the year 1782, aged 27.

In April and May 1758, at Newmarket, Miss Pond, daughter of Mr. Pond, the compiler and publisher of the Racing Calendar, bearing his name, rode on horseback 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours, for a wager of 200 gs. Many have said that this feat was performed on *one horse;* and that in a few weeks afterwards Mr. Pond rode the same horse 1000 miles in two thirds of the time; but we are not inclined to place much reliance on these authorities.

King Herod. A bay horse foaled in 1758, bred by his Royal Highness William, Duke of Cumberland, and sold to Sir John Moore, Bart. King Herod was got by Tartar, out of Cypron.

At Newmarket, in October 1763, King Herod beat the Duke of Ancaster's Roman by Blank, 8st. 7lb. B. C. 500 gs. at Newmarket. In April 1764, he won a sweepstakes of 300 gs. each, h. ft. (9 subscribers,) 10 st. B. C. beating Sir John Moore's, (afterwards Mr. Wildman's) Tartar by Tartar, out of Miss Meredith; at starting, two to one on King Herod. At Ascot Heath in June, King Herod, 8st. 13lb. beat Lord Rockingham's Tom Tinker by Sampson 8st. 7lb. four miles 1000 gs.; four to one on King Herod. At Newmarket in October, King Herod, 8st. 11lb. Beat the Duke of Grafton's Antinous, 8st. 8lb. B. C. 500 gs.; six to four on Antinous. At Newmarket in May 1765, King

Herod 9st. beat the Duke of Grafton's Antinous 8st. 5lb.; B. C. 1000 gs. seven to five on Antinous. In October, at 9st. he was beat by Sir James Lowther's Ascham, six years old, 8st. B. C. 1000 gs. three to one on King Herod. At the decease of his Royal Highness, King Herod was purchased by Sir John Moore, and in April 1766 at 9st. he was beat by Lord Bolingbroke's Turf, five years old, 8st. 8lb.; B. C. 1000 gs.; at starting, seven to four on King Herod. At York, in August, he started for the subscription purse against Bay Malton, Jerkin Royal, George Flyfax, and Beaufremont; but a blood vessel burst in King Herod's head when running the last mile, which caused him to be taken dangerously ill, and prevented his coming in a better place than last. At Newmarket, in April 1767, King Herod ran second to Bay Malton, beating Turf and Ascham; and in May at 5st. 7lb. he beat Mr. Shafto's Ascham 6st., B. C. 1000 gs.; six to four on Ascham. The above were the only times of King Herod's running.

King Herod was a remarkably fine horse, with uncommon power, and allowed to be one of the best bred horses this kingdom ever produced, and as a stallion, inferior to none, being sire of a larger number of racers, stallions and brood mares, than any other horse, either before or since his time.

The produce by King Herod won as follows, viz:—

			£.	s.
In 1771	1	winner won	525	8
1772	4	winners won	3,890	10
1773	17	„	6,680	10
1774	23	„	10,206	6
1775	17	„	7,744	0
1776	19	,	9,172	6
1777	35	„	15,773	14
1778	45	„	23,046	5
1779	50	,	21, 396	2
1780	55	„	20,008	15
1781	53	„	21,087	10
1782	50		18,605	18
1783	47	„	15,629	1
1784	34	„	15,998	2
1785	27	„	9,224	5
1786	11	„	1,777	5
1787	6	„	514	0
1788	1	„	105	0
1789	2	„	121	0
In 19 years.	497,		£201,505	9

Besides the above sums :—

In 1774 at Newmarket, six hogsheads of claret by Telemachus.

1778 at Newmarket, 14 hogsheads of claret by Bordeaux, and 2 by Laburnum, the second horse.

1779 at Newmarket, 6 hogsheads of claret by Sting.

1780 at Newmarket, 9 hogsheads of Claret by Buccaneer.

1781 at Newmarket, the Clermont Cup by Wood-pecker.

1782 at Newmarket, the whip by Anvil.

1784 at Newmarket, 5 hogsheads of claret by Gonzales, and 2 by Balance the second horse.

1786 at Salisbury, the city Silver bowl by Challenger.

The following, besides a great many others, were got by King Herod, viz :—

Adamant.	Fortitude.	Postmaster.
Adrastus.	Frigate.	Posthumous.

Aladin.
Alamahatamaha
Alexis.
Antagonist.
Antipas.
Anvil.
Argos.
Ascot,
Ashton.
Athenais.
Balance.
Bosto.
Bordeaux.
Boxer.
Budget.
Brimstone.
Buccaneer.
Calash.
Cashkeeper.
Cecilia.
Chalkstone.
Challenger.
Chequino.
Claudon.
Dancer.
Drone.
Epaminondas.
Epsom.
Evergreen.
Faith Lord Grosvenor's
Flash.
Florizel.
Glancer.
Gnatcatcher.
Golden Dun.
Greylegs.
Guido.
Guilford.
Hammer.
Herodotus
Heron.
Highflyer.
Hudibras
Ilmio.
Justice.
King William.
Langham.
Latona.
Laburnum.
Uncham.
Maid of the Oaks.
Maria.
Minion.
Mistly,
Mark.
Mortonia.
Orange.
Peggy.
Perdita,
Peru.
Phenomenon.
Philodor.
Plunder.
Pomona.
Prince
Prince Ferdinand.
Prince Herod.
Prospects.
Punch.
Quicksand,
Ranger.
Rammer.
Rantipole.
Rebel.
Rosella.
Rosemary.
Robe.
Signor.
Slender.
Snake.
Spectre.
Spider.
Sting.
Suffolk.
Telemachus.
Thonville,
Torrent,
Trinidado.
Trotter.
True-blue.
Tuberose.
Vengeance.
Weasel.
Wickham.
Whipcord.
Woodpecker.

King Herod also got the dams of the following, viz :—

Acasa.
Adonis,
Amator.
Aimwell.
Garland.
Garswood.
Gohanna.
Grey Trentham.
Sandhopper.
Scota
Sergeant.
Shipton.

Ambush.	Grey Pantaloon.	Silver.
Aston.	Gustavus.	Sir Edward.
Augusta.	Halbert.	Smoker.
Benningborough.	Hardwick.	Sober Robin.
Calomel.	Imperator.	Spear.
Caustic.	Jemima.	Storace.
Chaunter.	Jonah.	Symmetry, Mr.
Cinnabar.	Kareunhappuck.	Dodsworths.
Confederate.	Knowsley.	Ticket.
Contessina.	Miseltoe.	Tickle Toby.
Coriander.	Old Gold.	Waxy.
Dandelion.	Overton.	Whiskey.
Deceit.	Paragon.	Worthy.
Dolphin.	Precipitate	Yellow Mare.
Dungannon.	Recovery.	Young Tuberose.
Fox.	Rosemond.	Zachariah, &c.

King Herod was a stallion, at Neather Hall, near Bury, Suffolk, and in 1768 he covered at 10 gs. and 5*s*., but in 1774 he was advanced to 25 gs. and 10*s*., at which price he continued till his death, which happened on the 12th of May, 1780, in the 22nd year of his age.

June 27, 1759, Jenison Shafto, Esq., performed a match against time on Newmarket heath; the conditions of which were, he was to ride fifty miles, —having as many horses as he pleased—in two successive hours. This he accomplished in 1h. 49m. 17sec., with ten horses, viz :—

1. Merry Bachelor, by Tartar. 4
2. Wildair, by Cade, dam by Steady. 4
3. Juggler, by Rib, dam, sister to Regulus. . . . 4
4. Forrester, by Croft's Forrester, dam by Lusby. . . 3
5. Rover, by Bolton's brother. 4

6.	Jack O'Newbury, by Babraham, dam by Lord Halifax's Justice.	4
7.	Adolphus, by Regulus, out of Miss Layton, Lodge's roan mare.	3
8.	Jessamy, by Hutton's Spot, out of Bay Brocklesby, .	3
9.	Prince T. Quassaw, by Snip out of Dairy Maid. . .	3
	Merry Bachelor, Second time.	3
	Wildair, ,, ...	3
	Juggler, ,, ...	3
	Rover, ,, ...	3
10.	Hambleton, by Swiss.	3
	Adolphus, second time.	$3\frac{1}{4}$
	Total.	$50\frac{1}{4}$

Gimcrack. A grey horse bred by Gideon Elliott, Esq., of Murrell Green, Hampshire, in 1760, sold to Mr. Green, and was afterwards the various property of Mr. Wildman, Lord Bolingbroke, Count Lauraguais, Sir C. Bunbury and Lord Grosvenor. Gimcrack was got by Cripple, his dam by Mr. Grisewood's Partner, grandam, (bred by Mr. Crofts), by Partner, great grandam by the stallion Bloody Buttocks, out of a daughter of Old Greyhound, out of Brokesby Betty.

At Epsom, May 31, 1764, Gimcrack won £50, for four years olds, 8st. 7lb., beating Mr. Everett's Antelope, Mr. Aldridge's Britannicus, and distancing three others; at starting, Britannicus the favourite. At Guildford, June 15th, he won £50, weight for age, four mile heats, beating Mr. Blake's Hazard by Oronooko, five years old, Mr. Tate's Punch, by Snap, six years old, and Mr. Hawes' Lass of the Mill, four years old. At Winchester,

July 12, he won £50, for four years old, 8st. 7lb., beating Lord Castlehaven's Sappho, who was drawn after the first heat. At Bedford, August 7, he won £50, give and take, beating Mr. Vernon's Rose, by South, four years old ; Rose won the first heat and Gimcrack the second, after which Rose was drawn. At Barnet, August 14, he won £50, give and take, carrying 6st. 7lb. 4oz., beating Mr. Stoke's Lily, by Dormouse, six years old, 8st. 12lb., and Mr. Castle's Ladies Pad, aged 8st. 8lb. 4oz., Sir C. Eversfeld's Matilda, five years old, 8st. 5lb. 14oz. and Mr. Carter's Young Driver, six years old, 9st. 4oz. At Reading, August 28, he won £50, for four years old colts, 8st. 7lb., and fillies 8st. 4lb., beating Mr. Hawes' Ladythigh, by Merlin, Lord Castlehaven's Sappho and Lord Portmore's Brown Surrey ; and at Burford, September 5, he won £50 for four years olds, 8st. 11lb. beating Sir. J. Dashwood's Merlitina, by Merlin, &c., which was the seventh time of his winning, and only times of his starting that year. Gimcrack was now sold to Mr. Wildman, and at Newmarket First Spring Meeting 1765, he won £50 for horses rising, five years old, 8st. 7lb., R. C., beating Mr. Vernon's Prophet, Sir J. Lowther's Treasurer, and Sir John Moore's South West.

Gimcrack was then sold to Lord Bolingbroke, and in the same meeting at 8st., he received 250 gs. forfeit from the Duke of Cumberland's Selim, 7st. 2lb., B. C. In the Second Spring Meeting, Gim-

crack 7st. 4lb., beat Mr. Panton's Rocket, aged 8st. 7lb., B. C., 1000 gs.; at starting six to four on Rocket. At Newmarket, in July, he beat Sir J. Lowther's Ascham, six years old, 7st. 10lb. each B. C. 1000 gs.; at starting five to four on Gimcrack. At Newmarket, he was beat (for the first time), by Bay Malton, allowing him 7lb. In the Second October Meeting Gimcrack, 8st., beat the Duke of Cumberland's Drone, four years old, 6st., 7lb., B. C., 500 gs.; at starting three to one on Gimcrack.

He was sold to Count Lauraguais, and in 1766 Gimcrack ran a match in France of twenty two miles and a half, within the hour, for a very considerable sum; after which he was brought into England. At Newmarket, in April 1767, Gimcrack was second to the Duke of Kingston's Tyrant, for £50, beating Commodore, Beau, Virago, Flyfax, Fop, South East, Bounce, and Cripple. At Wisbeach, June 5, he won £50, give and take, carrying 9st. 11lb. 12oz., beating at three heats, Mr. Wensley's Cub, six years old, 9st., 11lb. 12oz., and Mr. Blank's Trifle. At Ascot Heath, June 25, he won £50, give and take, beating at three heats, Mr. Croscer's Scrip, aged, Lord Orford's Mile, five years old, and two others. At Marlborough, July 1, he won £50, for aged horses, 8st. 7lb., beating Mr. Bell's Selim, by Bajazet, and Mr. Quick's General; six to four on Gimcrack. At Wells, July 30, he won £50, give and take, beating Mr. Beckford's Damon, and distanced two

others. At Epsom, May 13, 1768, he won £50, give and take, beating Mr. Merrot's Sloven, aged, Mr. Quick's Droll, six years old, and Mr. Strode's Ladythigh. At Ascot Heath, June 7, he won £50, for six years olds, beating Mr. Meadley's Nabob, six years old, and Mr. Larkins' Sloven, six years old; at starting five to four on Nabob. At Salisbury, June 30, he won the City Silver bowl, with 30 gs. added, 10st., beating Mr. Bevis's Selim, by Bajazet, aged, Mr. Strode's Leopardess, aged, and Mr. Adam's Gift, aged.

Gimcrack was next sold to Sir Charles Bunbury, and at Odsey, November 1, he won £50, for five years olds, 8st., six years olds, 8st. 10lb., and aged 9st. 4lb., beating at three heats, Mr. Ellis's Spot, aged, Mr. Merrot's Juliet, five years old, Lord Farnham's Amazon, five years old, Mr. Strode's Ladythigh, five years old, Mr. M'Anella's Barleycorn, five years old, &c. At Newmarket, March 13, 1769, Gimcrack, 9st., won a sweepstakes of 50 gs. each, D. C., beating Mr. Vernon's Hermione, five years old, 7st. 9lb., and Lord Farnham's Amazon, five years old, 7st. 6lb. March 27, he won £50, for six years olds, 8st. 7lb., and aged, 9st., R. C., beating Lord Grosvenor's Cardinal Puff, aged, Lord Rockingham's Bay Malton, aged, Mr. Shafto's Hemp, six years old, Mr. Pratt's Phœnix, six years old, the Duke of Grafton's Bashful, six years old, Lord Farnham's Admiral, aged, Mr. Blake's Presto, five years old, Mr. Vernon's Chalfont, five years old, and Mr. Cross's Toper, aged.

After this, Gimcrack was sold to Lord Grosvenor for 1200 gs., and it was said that a premium of 500 gs. was immediately offered for him. March 29th, Gimcrack, 9st., beat Mr. Vernon's Baber, four years old, 7st. 4lb., B. C., 300 gs.; April 17th, Gimcrack, 9st., beat Lord Rockingham's Jack-O!, 4 years old, 7st., B. C., 300 gs.; seven to four, on Gimcrack. At Newmarket, in April, 1770, he beat Lord Rockingham's Pilgrim, 10st. each, B. C., for 200 gs. and the whip; at starting, five to two on Gimcrack. At Newmarket, in April, 1771, he won £50, for six years olds, 8st. 7lb., and aged, 9st., R. C., beating Sir C. Bunbury's Bellario, aged, Lord March's Sportsman, five years old, Lord Bolingbroke's Chalfont, aged, Lord Oxford's Hemp, aged, Mr. Wentworth's Myrmidon, six years old, Lord Farnham's Guardian, six years old, Mr. Cox's Tetotum, six years old, and Lord Rockingham's Tantrum, aged; at starting, two to one against Bellario, and six and seven to one against Gimcrack. This was the last time of his running.

Gimcrack was beaten ten times, viz: at Newmarket, in 1765, by Bay Malton; at Newmarket, in 1767, by Tyrant; at Wantage, same year, by Mr. Brenton's Otterley, &c.; and at Odsey, by Tortoise, beating Favorite, Coriolanus, &c.; at York, in 1768, by Pilgrim, Chatsworth, Tortoise, and Beaufremont; and at Newmarket, in October following, by Guardian and Icarius; at Newmar-

ket, in April, 1769, by Cosmo; at York, in August, by Chatsworth and Tortoise, beating Morwick Ball, Bay Malton, and Allfours; at Newmarket, in May, 1770, by Bellario, Nabob, Bashful, and Snipe; also at Newmarket, in October following, by Bellario and Petruchio, beating Chalfont, Fabius, and Pactolus.

Gimcrack measured about 14 hands $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. He was a stallion at Oxcroft Farm, near Newmarket, in 1772, at 25 gs. and 5*s.*; in 1773, he was stinted to thirty mares, at 30 gs. each, and 5*s.*; in 1775-76, at 30 gs. and 5*s.*; in 1777, at 25 gs. and 5*s.*; in 1778, at 20 gs. and 5*s.*; and in 1779, at 10 gs. and 7*s.* 6*d.* He was sire of Lord Grosvenor's Little Jim, Grey Robin, Scramble, and Jemima; of Sir C. Bunbury's Knick-knack and Comedy; of Lord E. Bentinck's Vestris; of Mr. Peerse's Phaeton, Sir. H. Harper's Maiden, Sir J. Lade's Medley, Sir H. Featherstone's Surprise, &c. He served but few mares.

Bay Malton. A bay horse, foaled in 1760, bred by Mrs. Ayrton, of Malton, and sold to the Marquis of Rockingham. Bay Malton was got by Sampson, his dam, own sister to Leonida, Cade,* out of the Lass of the Mill. Bay Mal-

* The Cade mare, dam of Bay Malton, was lent by Mr. Fenton to his daughter, Mrs. Ayrton, at the wedding dinner, for one year; when she was at the same time requested by Mr. Preston, who was one of the company at dinner, to send the mare to his horse, Sampson, the produce of which was Bay Malton, her first foal, and who was the only horse of note that could race, except Treasurer, although she

ton was own brother to Mr. Fenton's, (afterwards Mr. Vernon's) Treasurer.

At Malton, in May, 1764, Bay Malton, in Mr. Fenton's name, won a sweepstakes of 160 gs., for four years olds, 8st. 7lb., three miles, beating Mr. Thompson's grey colt, Snap, by Snap, who threw his rider. He was sold to Lord Rockingham, and at Newmarket, in April, 1765, he won a sweepstakes of 500 gs. each,. 8st. 7lb., B. C., beating Mr. Shafto's ches. colt, by Shepherd's Crab, and the Duke of Cumberland's Selim; at starting, five to four on Bay Malton. He also received a forfeit from the Duke of Cumberland's Admiral. At Newmarket, in October, Bay Malton, 7st., beat, very easy, Lord Bolingbroke's Gimcrack, 7st. 7lb., B. C., 500 gs. At starting, four to five on Gimcrack, who was thought at that time to be the best racer at Newmarket, and it was said that Lord Rockingham won 9000 gs. on the event of the race. He also received a forfeit from the Duke of Cumberland's Gift. At Newmarket, in April, 1766, he beat Mr. Vernon's Otho, 8st. 7lb., B. C., 1000 gs.; at starting, eleven to ten on Bay Malton; over the flat, three to one on Otho; notwithstanding, Bay Malton won easy.

At York, in August, he won the subscription

bred several others to Sampson, Shakspeare, Engineer, &c. Bay Malton's dam was also the grandam of Sir J. L. Kaye's Princess by Match'em, and grandam of his Engineer mare, that bred Frenzy by Eclipse, the dam of Phenomenon, Astonishment, &c.

purse of £281, for six years olds, 8st. 7lb., and aged, four miles, beating Mr. Vernon's Jerkin, six years old; Mr. Coulson's Royal George, six years old, Mr. Shafto's Flyfax, six years old, Mr. Stapleton's Beaufremont, aged, and Sir John Moore's King Herod, aged; at starting, seven to four, and two to one, against Bay Malton, seven to two against Jerkin, three to one against Royal George, the same against King Herod, and ten to one against Beaufremont and Flyfax; an exceeding fine heat, and most severely contested by the first three for the whole four miles, and won by about a length. Bay Malton ran the four miles in 7 minutes and 43½ seconds, which was 7½ seconds less time than ever the course was run before.* Bay Malton was rode by John Singleton,

* At the York August Meeting, 1766, the North country gentlemen beat those of the South, which showed the superiority of the breed of horses of the north. There was excellent sport each day, fine weather, and a numerous and brilliant appearance of nobility and gentry, viz:—H.R.H. the Duke of York, the Marquis and Marchioness of Rockingham, the Earls of Albemarle, Carlisle, Courteney, Elgin, Fitzwilliam, Fingal, and Countesses Hereford, March, Mexborough, Ossory and Scarborough, Lords Viscount Bolingbroke and Downe, Lord Farnham, Baron Perrot, Hon. I. S. Barry, Hon. A. Barry, Hon. Miss Bowery, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Dawney, Hon. Mr. Egerton, Hon. Mr. and Lady Bridget Lane, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Langdale, Hon. Messrs. and Miss Robinsons, Hon. Mr. Vane, Sir George and Lady Armytage, Sir William and Lady Anderson, Sir Griffith and Lady Boynton, Sir Charles Bunbury, Lady C. Bellasyse, Lady Bingley, Lady Duncombe, Sir Lawrence and Lady Dundas, Mr. T and Lady C. Dundas, Sir John Eden, Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Sir Billingham Graham, Lord Archibald and Lady Hamilton, Sir

Jerkin by John Watson, and Royal George by John Kirton.

At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, in April, 1767, Bay Malton won a sweepstakes of 500 gs. each, 8st. 7lb. each, B. C., beating Sir John Moore's King Herod, Lord Bolingbroke's Turf, and Mr. Shafto's Ascham; at starting, six to four against Turf, seven to four against Bay Malton, four to one against Ascham, and five to one against King Herod. Very large sums were depending, and Lord Rockingham posted them, and won 500 gs. to 20. This race brought together a greater number of noblemen, gentlemen,

Robert Hildyard, Sir John Lister Kaye, Sir Henry Lawson, Sir John Lindsey, Sir Francis Mollineux, Sir William and Lady Milner, Sir George Montgomery Metham, Sir Frank Standish, Sir Edward and Lady Swinburn, Lady Stanhope, Lady Steward, Lady Elizabeth Steward, Lady Ann Saltmarsh, Sir Walter Vavasour, Sir Rowland and Lady Winn, Sir W. W. Wynn, Sir John Whitford, Sir Cecil and Lady Wray, Lady dowager Wray, Lady Webb, General and Lady Honeywood, General Lascelles, General Standford, Colonel St. John, Colonel Beckwith, Major Mordaunt, Major Conway, Messrs. Ayrton, Barlow, Bertie, Cholmley, Constable, Cornforth, Craddock, Crofts, Crowle, Duncombe, Dixon, Dodsworth, Earl, Errington, Fane, Farrar, Fenton, Fenwick, Hanger, Hartley, Harvey, Hassell, Hebden, Hussey, Hutton, Lascelles, Leedes, Mariott, Maynard, Metcalf, Meynell, Milbanke, Ottey, Pratt, Panton, Parker, Pelham, Pennyman Pigott, Presston, Radcliff, Ramsden, Riddell, Scroope, J. Shafto, Sotheron, Stapleton, Swinburn, Temple, L. Thompson, R. Thompson, Thourton, C. Turner, Vernon, P. Wentworth, Wastel, Weddel, Wedderburn, Willoughby, Wrightson, &c. There were 569 subscribers to the assembly rooms, which was the largest number either before or since that time. This brilliant list of rank and fashion shows how racing flourished at this period.

sportsmen, and more people of all ranks, from every part of the kingdom, than were ever seen before at Newmarket; and those from Yorkshire backed Bay Malton freely, and won thousands.*

At Newmarket First Spring Meeting 1768, Bay Malton beat easy Lord Grosvenor's Cardinal Puff, 10st. each, B. C., 200 gs. each, and the whip; at starting, five to one on Bay Malton. In the Second Spring Meeting, he won the Jockey Club plate of 100 gs. and upwards, 9st., B. C., beating Sir James Lowther's Ascham, who made the play over the flat, and as far as the Duke's stand, and was, till then, thought the winning horse, but Bay Malton took the lead, and won by a length and a half. It was the opinion of some that Bay Malton won easily, and of others, with difficulty; but it is to be observed that Ascham was much whipped, and Bay Malton scarcely threatened. At starting, five to one on Bay Malton. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1769, Bay Malton was beat for a £50 plate by Gimcrack and Cardinal Puff, but beat, in the same race, Hemp, Phœnix, Bashful, Admiral Presto, Chalfont, and Toper. This was the last time of his running, except at York, in August following, when he was

* The Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1767, was a golden harvest for the Yorkshire gentlemen, as the following horses proved successful, viz: Lord Rockingham's Pilgrim, Steady, Godolphin, Hunter colt, against Otho, Mr. Pratt's A-la-Grecque, Mr. Wentworth's Chatsworth, Mr. Shafto's, late Mr. Pratt's, Petruchio, and Mr. Vernon's, late Mr. Fenwick's, Dux.

beat by Chatsworth, Tortoise, Gimcrack, and Morwick Ball. These were the only times of his proving unsuccessful.

Bay Malton was ridden for all the above engagements by Mr. John Singleton, except at Malton, and the match against Gimcrack, at Newmarket, in October, 1765.

Bay Malton was a private stallion in Lord Rockingham's stud, and was sire of Mr. Preston's Flaunter, &c. He died at Wentworth, in the year 1786, aged twenty-six.

In 1761, a match was made between Jenison Shafto and Hugo Meynell, Esqs., for 2000 gs., Mr. Shafto to find a person to ride 100 miles a-day, on any one horse each day, for twenty-nine successive days, to have any number of horses not exceeding twenty-nine. The person chosen by Mr. Shafto was Mr. John Woodcock, who started on Newmarket Heath, May 4th, 1761, at one o'clock in the morning, and finished his arduous task on the 1st of June, about six in the evening, having used fourteen horses only, viz :—

Mr. Shafto's b. h. once.	Lord Montford's b. h. twice.
Lord Chedworth's ch. m. thrice.	Mr. Surrecolt's ch. h. once.
Capt. Winyard's ch. h. twice.	Mr. Shafto's roan h. twice.
Mr. Thistlewaite's gr. h. thrice.	Mr. Calcroft's ch. h. once.
Mr. Wildman's bl. m. thrice.	Mr. Rudd's ch. m. once.
Mr. Woodcock's b. m thrice.	Mr. Welch's b. h. thrice.
Mr. Scott's b. m. twice.	Mr. Major's b. m. thrice.

Mr. Major's mare did not begin one day till ten o'clock, Mr. Woodcock having failed to bring in

a horse called Quidnunc, after it had done sixty miles by nine o'clock, and then tired; so that he rode one hundred and sixty miles that day, finishing at about eleven o'clock at night, which was the latest hour during the whole performance.

This undertaking must have been much more difficult for the rider than for the horses. The course was from Hare park to the ditch, making three miles; thence he went a three mile course round the flat, on that side the ditch next Newmarket. Posts and lamps were put up, as Mr. Woodcock chose to start very early in the mornings, to avoid the heat of the day.

CHAPTER XII.

The celebrated race-horse, Eclipse.

Eclipse was a chesnut horse, foaled during the great eclipse that happened in the year 1764, from which he took his name. He was bred by H.R.H. William, Duke of Cumberland, and purchased after His Royal Highness's decease, by Mr. William Wildman,* who afterwards sold him to Dennis O'Kelly, Esq. Eclipse was got by Marske out of Spiletta.

At Epsom, May 3rd, 1769, Eclipse (the first time of his starting) won £50, for horses that never won £30, matches excepted; five years old, 8st., and six years old, 9st. 3lb., four mile heats; beating Mr. Fortesque's Gower, by Sweepstakes,

* Mr. Wildman was a salesman at Smithfield, and kept for many years a good stud of race-horses at Mickleham, near Epsom, where he also took in horses to train. Having received a hint of the superiority of this horse, he attended the sale; but before his arrival, the colt had been knocked down at seventy guineas. On looking at his watch, and perceiving that the appointed hour of sale had not yet arrived by a few minutes, according to the terms of the advertisement, he persisted that the sale was not lawful, and that the lots knocked down should be resold, which was done accordingly, and Eclipse was purchased by him for seventy-five guineas.

five years old; Mr. Castle's Cade, by Young Cade, six years old; Mr. Jenning's Trial, by Blank, five years old; and Mr. Quick's Plume, by Feather, five years old. At starting, four to one on Eclipse; and what is remarkable, though the horses were all together at the three mile post, in the second heat, Eclipse there, from the flourish of the whip, made running, and though he was pulled for the whole of the last mile with all the strength that his rider, John Oakley, was master of, he distanced all the four. Mr. O'Kelly sported much money on this race. Some time previous he had taken the odds to a very large amount, and on the day of running he bet even money, and five and six to four, that he posted all the horses, and when called on to declare, he said, "Eclipse first, and the rest in no place."

At Ascot Heath, May 29th, Eclipse won £50 of five years olds, 9st. 3lb., two mile heats, beating Mr. Fettyplace's Crême de Barbade, by Snap; eight to one on Eclipse. At Winchester, June 13th, he won the King's plate for six years olds, 12st., though only five years old, beating Mr. Turner's Slouch, by Blank, who had won, the same year, the King's plate at Guilford; the Duke of Grafton's Chigger, by Slouch; Mr. Gott's Juba, by Regulus; and distanced, the first heat, Mr. O'Kelly's Caliban, by Brilliant; and Mr. Bailey's Clanville. Five to four against Eclipse, two and three to one against Caliban,

and five to one against Slouch; after the heat, ten to one on Eclipse. On the 15th, same place, he walked over for £50, weight for age. At Salisbury, June 28th, he walked over for the King's plate, for six years olds, 12st. And on the next day, he won the City silver bowl, with 30 gs. added, free for any horse, 10st., beating Mr. Fettyplace's Sulphur, aged; and Mr. Taylor's Forrester, six years old, who were distanced the first heat; ten to one on Eclipse. At Canterbury, July 25th, he walked over for the King's plate for six years olds, 12st. At Lewes, July 27th, he won the King's plate for six years olds, 12st., beating Mr. Strode's Kingston, by Sampson, who won the £50, the day following; ten to one on Eclipse. At Litchfield, September 19th, he won the King's plate for five years olds, 8st. 7lb., three mile heats, beating Mr. Freeth's Tardy, by Matchless; twenty to one on Eclipse.

At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, Tuesday, April 17th, 1770, Eclipse beat Mr. Wentworth's Bucephalus, by Regulus, same age, 8st. 7lb. each, B. C. Mr. Wildman staked 600 gs. to 400 gs.; six to four on Eclipse. On Thursday, April 19th, Eclipse, then Mr. O'Kelly's, won the King's plate, 12st., heats, R. C., beating Mr. Strode's Pensioner, by Matchless, who was third and distanced; Mr. Fenwick's, late Mr. Bland's, Diana was second, and the Duke of Grafton's Chigger fourth,

and drawn. At starting, ten to one on Eclipse; after the heat, large sums were bet, at six and seven to four, that he distanced Pensioner, which he did with great ease. At Guilford, June 5th, he walked over for the King's plate, 12st. And at the same meeting, August 23rd, he won the subscription purse of £319 10*s*. (Mr. O'Kelly paid 50 gs. entrance), for six years olds, 8st. 7lb., and aged, 9st., four miles, beating Mr. Wentworth's Tortoise, aged, and Sir C. Bunbury's Bellario, aged. At starting, twenty to one on Eclipse, and in running, a hundred to one he won. Eclipse took the lead at starting, and when he had run two miles, was above a distance before his antagonists, and won with uncommon ease; seven to four on Tortoise, against Bellario. At Lincoln, September 3rd, he walked over for the King's plate, 12st. At Newmarket, October 3rd, he won the 150 gs. and upwards, paying 100 gs. entrance, for six years olds, 8st. 10lb., and aged, 9st. 2lb., B. C., beating Sir C. Bunbury's Corsica, by Swiss, five years old; seventy to one on Eclipse; and on the next day, he walked over the round course for the King's plate, 12st. He was then put out of training.

Eclipse won eleven King's plates, the weights for ten of which were 12st. each, which was one more than was ever won by any other horse in England. Previous to his running for the King's plate at Winchester, in 1769, Mr. O'Kelly gave Mr. Wild-

man 650 gs. for a half share of him; and afterwards bought the other half for 1,100 gs., and even at that price, he certainly was the cheapest horse ever purchased.

Eclipse was never beat, and was allowed by all ranks of sportsmen to be the fleetest horse that ever ran in England, since the time of Childers.

Eclipse covered at Clay Hill, near Epsom, Surrey, in 1771, at 50 gs. and one guinea the groom; in 1772-74, at 25 gs. and 10*s.* 6*d.*; afterwards, by subscription, forty mares, besides those of his owner, at 30 gs. and one guinea; in 1779, not by subscription, at 30 gs. and one guinea; in 1781-84, he was stinted to fifty mares, besides those of his owner, at 20 gs. and one guinea; in 1785-86, forty mares, besides those of his owner, at 30 gs. and one guinea; in 1787-88, twenty-five mares, besides those of his owner, at 30 gs. and one guinea. After which, Eclipse was advertised to cover at the same price, at Cannons, Middlesex, to which he was removed from Epsom in his carriage. The machine had four wheels, was drawn by two horses, and the groom was an inside passenger.*

Mr. O'Kelly affirmed, that he gained by Eclipse £25,000 and upwards. This was more money than we ever remember to have fallen to the share of any

* We believe this to be the first instance in which a van, drawn by horses, (now so generally in use) was employed in conveying a race-horse.

one other horse whatever. Mr. Fenwick cleared by Match'em, as a stallion, upwards of £17,000, and Mr. Martindale, of St. James's St., London, by Regulus, only £1000.

Eclipse died at Cannons, Middlesex, on Saturday, the 28th of February, 1789, aged twenty-five years.

This famous horse was short in the forehand, and high in the hips, which gave a kind of elasticity to his strokes. His heart weighed, when taken out, 14lb., to which extraordinary circumstance, he was supposed to owe his great natural courage. At his interment, ale and cake were given, as at that of the Godolphin Arabian.

Such is said to have been the bad temper of Eclipse, that at one time it was thought impossible to bring him to the post except as a gelding. On this account, he was placed in the hands of a rough-rider, in the neighbourhood of Epsom, who, being likewise a notorious poacher, worked him almost off his legs; riding him about the country on business during the day, and frequently keeping him out all night on poaching excursions. This treatment, although it quieted him enough to enable him to race, still never entirely subdued his indomitable spirit; and, accordingly, Fitzpatrick and Oakley, who rode him in almost all his races, never attempted to hold him, contenting themselves with sitting quiet upon the saddle.

In a painting of Eclipse, with his jockey, Jack

Oakley, going over the Beacon Course, at Newmarket, by Sartorious the elder, in the collection of Henry Biggs, Esq., of Stockton House, Wilts, and in which, this horse appears to be going his best pace with "his head very low," his jockey is sitting quite still in the saddle.

EPITAPH ON ECLIPSE.

Praise to departed worth! illustrious steed,
Not the fam'd Phernicus of Pindar's ode
O'er thee, Eclipse, possess'd transcendant speed,
When by a keen Newmarket jockey rode.

Tho' from the hoof of Pegasus arose,
Inspiring Hippocrene, a fount divine;
A richer stream superior merit shows,
Thy matchless foot produced O'Kelly wine.

True o'er the tomb in which this fav'rite lies,
No vaunting boast appears of lineage good;
Yet the turf register's bright page defies
The race of Herod to show better blood.

Spiletta, dam of Eclipse, was a bay mare, foaled in 1749, and bred by Sir Robert Eden, Bart. She was got by Regulus out of Mother Western. Spiletta, when in training, was the property of H.R.H. William Duke of Cumberland, but started only once; which was at Newmarket, in April, 1754, for a £50 plate, for horses, etc., rising five years old, 8st. 7lb. each, the round course, and was beat by Sir Charles Sedley's Royal, by Regulus; the Marquis of Harrington's Tantivy, by Sedbury; and Mr. Curson's Jason, by Standard. She was afterwards a brood mare in His

Royal Highness's stud, and was also the dam of the following :—

	Foaled in
His Royal Highness's bay filly, Ariadne, by Crab . .	1759
Duke of Ancaster's bay filly, Proserpine, Bellerophon, Montesquieu, Hebe, Cælia, Luna, and Falcon's dam, by Marske	1766
Lord Abingdon's ches. colt, Hyperion, afterwards Garrick, by Marske	1772
Duke of Ancaster's ches. filly, Briseis, by Chrysolite .	1774

Spiletta died in the year 1776, aged twenty-seven.

The produce by Eclipse won as follows, viz :—

			£.	s.
In 1774	1	Winner won	210	0
1775	9	Winners won	3,269	5
1776	15	„	6,418	15
1777	17	„	8,986	0
1778	23	„	9,410	10
1779	29	„	7,726	5
1780	28	„	10,637	0
1781	26	„	11,539	10
1782	31	„	12,893	15
1783	29	„	13,914	5
1784	16	„	13,280	8
1785	21	„	8,961	5
1786	18	„	14,604	10
1787	19	„	15,288	5
1788	15	„	9,218	17
1789	14	„	4,417	5
1790	13	„	4,022	5
1791	10	„	1,744	10
1792	5	„	656	10
1793	1	Winner won	200	0
1794	2	Winners won	431	0
1795	1	Winner won	112	12
1796	1	„	105	0
In 23 yrs.	344	Winners won	158,047	12

Besides the above sums :—

In 1779, at Newmarket, the Clermont cup and subscription, also the October cup, by Lord Grosvenor's Pot-8o's.

1779, at Salisbury, the City silver bowl, by Sir H. Featherstone's Empress.

1780, at Newmarket, the Clermont cup and subscription, the Jockey Club plate, and the whip, by Lord Grosvenor's Pot-8o's.

1781, at Newmarket, the Jockey Club plate, and the whip, by Lord Grosvenor's Pot-8o's.

1781, at Epsom, Mr. O'Kelly's Young Eclipse received a forfeit.

1782, at Newmarket, the Clermont cup, and Jockey Club plate, by Lord Grosvenor's Pot-8o's.

1783, at Newmarket, the whip, by Pot-8o's.

1785, at Oxford, a sweepstakes, by Mr. O'Kelly's General.

1786, at Newmarket, the whip, by Mr. O'Kelly's Dungannon.

1788, at Newmarket, the Jockey Club plate, by Mr. O'Kelly's Gunpowder.

1789, at Newmarket, the Jockey Club plate, by Lord Grosvenor's Meteor.

There might be more winners of Eclipse's get than the above, but they are unknown.

The following, besides many others, were got by Eclipse, viz :—

Achilles, Duke of Bolton.
Actress, Mr. Whitfield.
Adjutant, Mr. O'Kelly.
Adonis, Mr. O'Kelly.
Alexander, Lord Grosvenor.
Alphonso, Duke of Cumberland.
Anna, Duke of Cumberland.
Anna Leffey, Duke of Rutland.
Annette, Mr. Vernon.
Antiochus, Mr. O'Kelly.
Augusta, Mr. O'Kelly.
Aurelius, Lord Grosvenor.
Bank, Mr. Davis.
Basilius, Mr. O'Kelly.
Bobadil, Duke of Cumberland.
Bobtail, Lord Egremont.
Bonnyface, Mr. O'Kelly.
Boringdon, Mr. Parker.
Boudrow, Mr. O'Kelly.
Brush, Mr. Croke.
Butterfly, Mr. O'Kelly.
Canto Baboo, the Prince of Wales.
Carlton, Mr. Stapleton.
Charles, Mr. O'Kelly.
Charlemont, Mr. Croke.
Charlotte, Mr. Pigott.

Chaunter, Mr. O'Kelly.
Cherry, Mr. O'Kelly.
Chesfield, Mr. Pulteney.
Clarionet, Mr. O'Kelly.
Columbine, Mr. Williams.
Comet, the Prince of Wales.
Competitor, Lord G. H. Cavendish.
Corkscrew, Mr. Naper.
Cornwall, Lord Boringdon.
Crassus, Duke of Cumberland.
Devi Sing, the Prince of Wales.
Dian, Lord G. H. Cavendish.
Dido, Duke of Cumberland.
Dion, Mr. O'Kelly.
Don Quixote, Mr. Taylor.
Dorcas, Mr. Dutton.
Dungannon, Mr. O'Kelly.
Drummer, afterwards called Warwick, Mr. O'Kelly.
Duplicity, Mr. Pigott.
Eagle, Sir John Shelley.
Elegant, Mr. Hatton.
Eliza, Mr. O'Kelly.
Empress, Sir H. Featherstone.
Entichus, Mr. O'Kelly.
Erasmus, Mr. Naper.
Everlasting, Sir John Shelley.
Fair Barbara, Mr. Stapleton
Farmer, Mr. O'Kelly.
Firetail, Duke of Cumberland.
Flamer, Lord Grosvenor.
Frenzy, Sir. J. L. Kaye.
General, Mr. O'Kelly.
Giant, Duke of Bolton.
Glow-worm, Mr. Brand.
Golden Rose, Mr. O'Kelly.
Grapeshot, Mr. O'Kelly.
Greybeard, Duke of Bolton.
Great Surrey, Mr. Ladbroke.
Grimalkin, Lord Abingdon.
Gunpowder, Mr O'Kelly.
Hackwood, Duke of Bolton.
Harmonia, Mr. Moody.
Hautboy, Mr. O'Kelly.
Henley, Mr. Parker.
Hermit, Mr. Wentworth.
Hiccup, Mr. Walker.
Hidalgo, Lord Grosvenor.
Hope, Mr. Gregson.
Horatia, Duke of Bolton.
Horizon, Mr. O'Kelly.
Javelin, Duke of Cumberland.
Jesse, Mr. Burlton.
Imprudence, Lord Clermont.
Jockey, Mr. Burlton.
Joe Andrews, first called Dennis-O!, Mr. G. Serle.
Isabella, Lord Grosvenor.
Jupiter, Mr. O'Kelly.
King Fergus, Mr. O'Kelly.
King Hermon, the Prince of Wales.
King Hiram, Mr. O'Kelly.
King Melesus, Mr. O'Kelly.
Ladythigh, Mr. O'Kelly.
Lavinia, Sir John Shelley.
Laura, Mr. Garforth.
Light Infantry, M. O'Kelly.
Lightning, Mr. O'Kelly.
Little Henry, Duke of Cumberland.
Lily of the Valley, Mr. O'Kelly.
Luna, Mr. Parker.
Madcap, Duke of Bolton.
Margaret, Duke of Cumberland.
Maria, the Prince of Wales.
Mercury, Mr. O'Kelly.

Meteor, Lord Grosvenor.
Mirmillo, Lord Grosvenor.
Miss Hervey, Mr. O'Kelly.
Mountebank, Mr. Dutton.
Mouse, Mr. O'Kelly.
Nina, Duke of Cumberland.
Obscurity, Lord Milford.
Paris, Mr. O'Kelly.
Pegasus, the Prince of Wales.
Planet, Lord Ossory.
Pluto, the Duke of Cumberland.
Plutus, Sir John Lade.
Polydore, Duke of Cumberland.
Poor Soldier, Mr. Wentworth.
Postillion, Mr. O'Kelly.
Pot-8o's, Lord Abingdon.
Princess, Mr. O'Kelly.
Puffendorff, Mr. O'Kelly.
Queen Mab, Mr. O'Kelly.
Ready Rhino, Lord Abingdon.
Recruit, Mr. Parker.
Regatta, Duke of Cumberland.
Romp, Mr. Carteret.
Ruth, Duke of Cumberland.
Saltram, Mr Parker.
Satellite, Sir F. Poole.
Saturn, Mr. O'Kelly.
Sergeant, Mr. O'Kelly.
Serpent, Mr. O'Kelly.
Skylight, Sir C. Bunbury.
Soldier, Mr. O'Kelly.
Spark, Mr. Wentworth.
Spartacus, Duke of Grafton.
Speranza, Duke of Grafton.
Sphinx, Duke of Grafton.
Spinner, Lord Grosvenor.
Spitfire, Mr. Walker.
Spot, Mr. O'Kelly.
Squeak, Lord Grosvenor.
Stripling, Mr. Turner.
Sussex, Sir F. Poole.
Sweetheart, Lord Grosvenor.
Tempest, Mr. Bailey.
Theresa, Mr. Bullock.
Thunderbolt, Mr. O'Kelly.
Ticklepitcher, Mr. O'Kelly.
Tiffany, Lord Melsintowne.
Titinia, Mr. Hucks.
Trimbush, Mr. O'Kelly.
Troy, Mr. O'Kelly.
Twilight, Mr. Parker.
Venus, Mr. O'Kelly.
Vertumnus, Mr. O'Kelly.
Vistula, Mr. O'Kelly.
Violet, Lord Grosvenor.
Volunteer, alias Cornet, Mr. O'Kelly.
Whim, Mr. Carter.
Whizgig, Lord Surrey.
Yarico, Mr. O'Kelly.
Young Eclipse, Mr. O'Kelly.
Zantippi, Mr. Naper.
Zara, Lord Grosvenor.
Zilia, Lord Derby.
Zodiac, Sir. J. L. Kayes.
Zoroaster, Duke of Grafton.

Eclipse also got the dams of the following, besides several others, viz :—

Abigail, Lord Darlington.
Adeline, Mr. Herick.
Anthony, Sir W. Aston.
Archduke, Sir F. Standish.

Archer, Mr. Broadhurst.
Ariadne, Lord Grosvenor.
Astonishment, Sir J. L. Kayes.
Attainment, Mr. Lockley.
Bab, Lord Derby.
The Babe, Mr. R. Hamilton.
Barneby, Mr. Wentworth.
Belina, Lord Grosvenor.
Biddy Tipkin, Mr. Elton.
Bobtail, (by Precipitate), Lord Egremont.
Boldface, Lord Grosvenor.
Braganza, Mr. Fox.
Brontes, Lord Grosvenor.
Brown Charlotte, Mr. Herrick.
Cabin Boy, Mr. J. P. Smith.
Camel, Mr. Hale.
Carrots, Mr. Hale.
Chanticleer, Lord Egremont.
Cinnamon, Lord Clermont.
Clown, Mr. Vernon.
Cœur de Lion, Mr. Turner.
Commodore, Mr. Sitwell.
Crazy, Lord Egremont.
Don Carlos, Duke of Cumberland.
Doxy, Lord Clermont.
Eliza, Mr. Wentworth.
Eliza, Mr. J. Hutchinson.
Eliza, Mr. C. Wilson.
Embryo, Duke of Bolton.
Ephemera, afterwards Rushlight Lord Egremont.
Expectation, Mr. Cookson.
Fire, the Prince of Wales.
First Fruits, Duke of Grafton.
Flambeau, Duke of Grafton.
Fogram, Duke of Grafton.
George, Mr. Cassan.
Geranium, Mr. Clifton.
Goldfinch, Mr. Panton.
Goose, Duke of Bedford.
Grape, Mr. Barton.
Guilford, Mr. Durand.
Haphazard, (by Sir Peter), Lord Darlington.
Haphazard, (by Delphina), Mr. G. Baker.
Hawk, Mr. Ladbroke.
Hawker, Mr. Philips.
Heroine, Lord Clermont.
Hickery, Lord Fitzwilliam.
Hospitality, Mr. Lockley.
Hutton, Mr. Craythorn.
Jack's alive, Mr. G. Baker.
Icarus, Mr. Hale.
Ida, Lord Egremont.
Jenny Bull, Lord Grosvenor.
Jenny Spinner, Mr. J. Lord.
Joan, Mr. Douglas.
John Bull, Lord Grosvenor.
Junius, Mr. Kirwan.
Juno, Mr. Broadhurst.
King David, Mr. Eliot.
Lambinus, Duke of Bedford.
Lazarus, Mr. Ladebroke.
Leapfrog, Mr. Leeson.
Leviathan, Duke of Bedford.
Little Flyer, Lord Barrymore.
Little John, Sir F. Standish.
Little Luna, Mr. Montolieu.
Little Pickle, Mr. Broadhurst.
Logie o' Buchan, Lord Strathmore's.
Logie the Laird, afterwards Lithe, Lord Strathmore.
Lothario, the Prince of Wales.
Lucy, Mr. J. L. Kayes.

Luna, Duke of Queensbury.
Magpie, Mr. Ladebroke.
Mary Ann, Mr. R. Hamilton.
Master Bagot, Mr. R. Hamilton.
Mediocrity, Hon. G. Villiers.
Miss Hamilton, Mr. Artley.
Mis Zelia Teazle, Mr. W. N. W. Hewett.
Mr. Teazle, Sir F. Standish.
Mother Blackcap, H.R.H. the Prince.
Northampton, Lord Grosvenor.
Oberon, Mr. J. Hutchinson.
Oddity, Sir J. L. Kayes.
Pecker, Duke of Queensbury.
Peggy Bull, Lord Grosvenor.
Phenomenon, Sir J. L. Kayes.
Ponto, Lord Clermont.
Pyræmon, H.R.H. the Duke of York.
Queen Charlotte, Mr. Lockley
Raby, Lord Darlington.
Rag, Lord Egremont.
Ratoon, Mr. Hammond.
Ringleader, Mr. Montolieu.
Rioter, Lord Clermont.
Ruby, Mr. Hale.
St. George, Lord Darlington.
Scotilla, Lord Stamford.
Shuter, Lord Grosvenor.
Silverlocks, Mr. Preston.
Skyscraper, Duke of Bedford.
Sloven, Mr. Dolphin.
Smart, Mr. Douglas.
Spider, the Prince of Wales.
Stamford, Sir F. Standish.
Statira, Lord Winchelsea.
Strathspey, Mr. R. Fletcher.
Stripling, Sir H. Williams.
Trag, by Trentham, Lord Egremont.
Tartar, Lord A. Hamilton.
Tidy, Lord Grosvenor, afterwards Mr. Smith of Ireland.
Tom Tit, Mr. Broadhurst.
Topgallant, Duke of Bedford.
Trueman, Duke of Grafton.
Tulip, Mr. Hale.
Vandall, Duke of Grafton.
Venom, Duke of Grafton.
Vision, Mr. Eliot.
Volanté, Mr. Montolieu.
Warrior, Lord Fitzwilliam.
Weasel, Mr. J. Hutchinson.
Wilkes, Mr. Whaley.
Xenia, Lord Grosvenor.
Zenobia, Lord Derby.

The following is M. de St. Bel's* account of the death and autopsy of Eclipse :—

"In the morning of the 25th of February, 1789, Eclipse was seized with a violent cholic. The remedies acknowledged as most proper in that

* An Essay on the Proportions of Eclipse, by M. Charles Vial de St. Bel, Professor to the Veterinary College of London, published by Martin and Bain, Fleet Street, 1795.

case were administered, but without effect. He expired on the 27th, at seven o'clock in the evening, in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

" The opening of the abdomen, or lower belly, presented immediately an overflowing of sanguinous serum ; all the intestines were in a state of extreme inflammation, and even covered with gangrenous spots. The mesentery and the epiploon, were in the same condition. The glands appeared much swelled, and the blood-vessels were filled with a black, thick blood, apparently without any serum. The stomach was entirely empty ; its inner membrane little inflamed ; the spleen was much obstructed, as was also the liver, one lobe of which was partly in a state of putrefaction. The dissection of the reins, or kidneys, more particularly discovered the cause of the disease ; the pelvis was filled with purulent matter, and the membranes completely destroyed by the effect of suppuration. The bladder did not contain a drop of urine, but only a certain quantity of pus, conveyed by the ureters ; its villous coat was corroded by the matter.

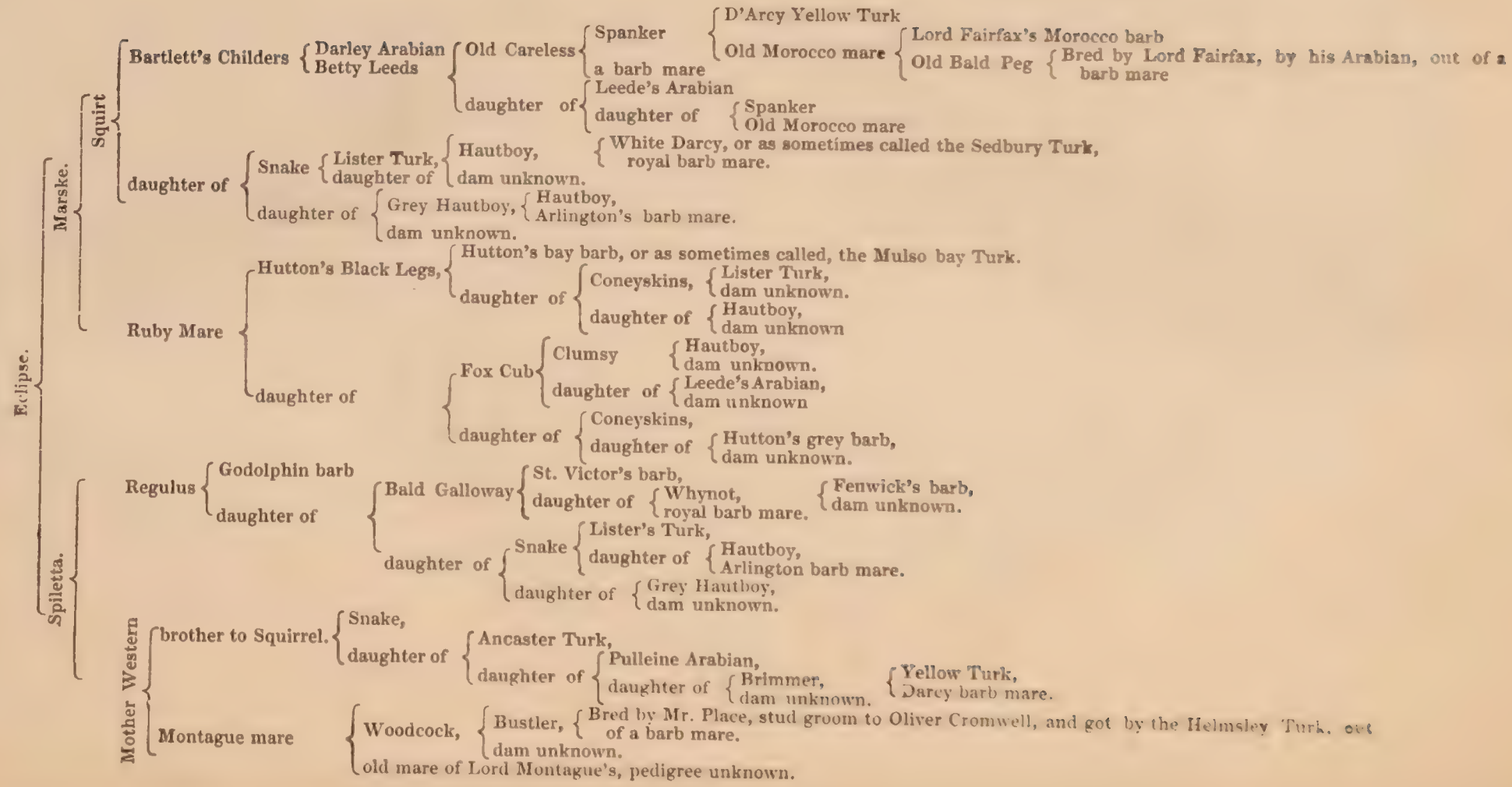
" From the above circumstances, I infer, that the veins performed their functions in a very imperfect manner, and that the animal died in consequence of the affections of these viscera, and of a violent inflammation of the bowels. The viscera of the chest partook, in a slight degree, of this inflammation.

"It is worthy of notice, that the heart weighed fourteen pounds. The skull was not opened, as it was my intention to preserve entire the skeleton of so famous a horse."

Although, as we have before stated, it is impossible to fix a correct and unalterable standard by which the form and proportions of the race-horse can be defined, nevertheless, the ingenious calculations of M. de St. Bel on those of Eclipse, are well deserving a place in this work, and we have, accordingly given them in our appendix, illustrated by two wood-cuts.

We will conclude this chapter with the most accurate pedigree of Eclipse we have been able to put together.

PEDIGREE OF ECLIPSE.



CHAPTER XIII.

Pedigrees and performances of the most celebrated race-horses, &c., continued from 1764, to the period of the establishment of the Great St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster, in 1777—Goldfinder—Cicero—Forester — Paymaster — Solon — Trentham — Mark Anthony — Mambrino—Sweet-William—Firetail—Johnny—Pumpkin—Sweet-briar—Shark—Young Marske—Dorimont—Pot-8o's—Highflyer—Hollandoise, the first winner of the St. Leger.

GOLDFINDER.—A bay horse, foaled in 1764, bred by John St. Leger Douglas, Esq., of Spring Fields, Essex, and sold to Jenison Shafto, Esq. Goldfinder was the most celebrated horse of his day. He was got by Snap; his dam by Blank; grandam, Lord Bolingbroke's Nettle's dam, by Regulus; great grandam by Lord Lonsdale's bay Arabian, out of the Duke of Bolton's Bonny Lass, the dam of Merry Andrew, &c.

At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, April 5th, 1768, Goldfinder won a sweepstakes of 200 gs. each, h. ft., B. C. In the Second Spring Meeting, April 29th, he won the Ascot stakes of 25 gs. each, B. C. In the First October Meeting, Monday, he won a subscription of 200 gs. each, h. ft., eight subscribers, 8st. 10lb. each, B. C. Tuesday, Goldfinder, 8st. 7lb., received forfeit from SirJohn

Moore's bay filly, own sister to South-east, 8st. 2lb., B. C., 300 gs., h. ft. In the Second October Meeting, Thursday, he won the Contribution stakes of 5 gs. each, twenty subscribers, B. C. In the First Spring Meeting, March 31st, 1769, he won the 150 gs. for horses, &c., rising five years old, B. C. In the First October Meeting, Tuesday, he won a subscription of 200 gs. each, p. p., and the cup, ten subscribers. On the Saturday, he won a subscription of 50 gs. each, p. p., six subscribers, B. C. In the Second October Meeting, Tuesday, he received 450 gs. compromise from Mr. P. Blake's Leader, by Fearnought, 9st. each, B. C., 500 gs., p. p. On the Wednesday, he walked over for the 150 gs. for five years olds, 8st. 10lb., B. C. On the Friday, he walked over for the Contribution stakes of 5 gs. each, twenty subscribers, for all ages, B. C. In the Second Spring Meeting, 1770, Goldfinder walked over for a subscription of 25 gs. each, eight subscribers, for all ages, B. C. On the Tuesday in the First October Meeting, he walked over for the cup, for all ages, B. C. On the following day, he broke down in his exercise; otherwise it was intended to start him for the King's plate, against Eclipse.

Goldfinder was a horse of great speed and power, and was never beat, or ever paid a forfeit. He was sold at Mr. Shafto's sale at Newmarket, on Saturday, October 5th, 1771, to Sir Charles Sed-

ley, for 1,350 gs. ; and covered at Nuttall Temple, near Nottingham, in 1772-73, twenty mares, besides those of his owner, at 20 gs. and 5*s* ; in 1774-75, thirty mares, with the owner's, at 20 gs. and 10*s*. 6*d*. ; in 1776-77, forty mares, at 25 gs. and 10*s*. 6*d* ; in 1778, fifty mares, with those of the owner, at 20 gs. and 10*s*. 6*d*. After the death of Sir Charles Sedley, he was sold for 375 gs. ; and in 1779-81, covered at Coxe's Farm, near Mitcham, Surrey, at 10 gs. and 5*s*. ; in 1782-84, at the same place, at 5 gs. and 5*s*.

Goldfinder died in 1789, aged twenty-five years.

The following, besides many others, were got by Goldfinder, viz :

Alfred, Mr. Dymock.
Banquo, Mr. Radcliffe.
Bootcatcher, Mr. Carow.
Brunette, Mr. Sidebottom.
Catch, Mr. Douglas.
Country girl, Lord G. H. Cavendish.
Cupid, Mr. Bethell.
Doctor, Mr. Wyndham.
Egham, Sir F. Evelyn.
Fleacatcher, Sir C. Sedley.
Glazier, Mr. Aclome.
Goldfinder, Duke of Hamilton.
Harlequin, Mr. Wheatley.
Hazard, Mr. Basset.
Hymen, Mr. Vernon.
Jack Ketch, Sir C. Sedley.
Jugurtha, Mr. Hatton.
Knight Errant, Sir J. Lade.
Lady Betty, Capt. Bowden.
Larkcatcher, Mr. Webb.
Lottery, Mr. Weller.
Lenscatcher, Mr. C. Pigott.
Manilla, Mr. Goodricke.
Medley, Sir John Lade.
Molecatcher, Sir C. Sedley.
Nimble, out of Imogen, Lord Grosvenor.
Pam, Mr. Walker.
Pizarro, Mr. Smaltman.
Preference, Mr. Naper.
Protector, Duke of Bolton.
Royal, Mr. Swinton.
Secret, Mr. Smallmann.
Serina, Mr. Radcliffe.
Sir Charles, Mr. Maynard.
Sleiptner, Lord Craven.
Stiff Dick, Mr Hutchinson.
Stormer, Duke of Grafton.
Tawney, Mr. Douglas.

Thiefcatcher, Sir C. Sedley.
Tiney, Sir H. Harpur.
Toper, Mr. Stacie.
Toothdrawer, Sir C. Sedley.
Valerius, Mr. H. Vernon.
Uppingham, Lord Sondes.
Whirligig, Sir H. Harpur.

Of these, Mr. Goodricke's Manilla bred Dexter, Miss Judy, Prior, Cardinal, and Lignum vitæ's dam, Co-heiress, Hyperion's dam, Ambidexter, Hornet, Hydaspes, Tigress, Nettle, Abbess, and Flycatcher.

Fleacatcher was the dam of Sir C. Bunbury's Overseer, afterwards Master of Arts, and Wrangler; also of Sir H. Featherstonhaugh's Fanlight.

Cicero.—A chesnut horse, foaled in 1765, the property of Mr. Salt, sold to Mr. Bishop, afterwards to Mr. Walker, &c. Cicero was got by Little Driver out of Sappho.

At Oxford, in July, 1769, Cicero won the Maiden plate of £50, three two mile heats. At Wisbeach, May 30th, 1730, Cicero won £50, heats, three times round the course; at starting, five to four on Cicero. At Stamford, June 13th, he won £50, heats, twice round the course. At Nottingham, August 5th, he won £50, three four mile heats. At Aylesbury, September 4th, he won £50, four mile heats. At Ascot Heath, in June, 1771, he won £50, three four mile heats, beating Lord March's Rosetta, and a large field. At Lewes, in July, he won £50, four mile heats. Cicero was then sold to Mr. Bishopp; and at Epsom, May 28th, 1772, he won the cup, value £50, four miles. At Ascot Heath, June 26th, he won £50 for aged

horses, four mile heats. At Marlborough, July 28th, he won £50, four mile heats. At Reading, August 5th, he won £50 give and take, four mile heats. After the race he was purchased by Mr. Walker, and at Newmarket Second October Meeting, Cicero beat Lord Clermont's Merry Traveller, five years old, B. C., 100 gs.; at starting, five and six to one on Cicero; considerable bets were laid that he beat his antagonist a distance, but he won by a few yards only, at the ending post. At Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, 1773, he received 125 gs. compromise from Mr. Wentworth's Mark, B. C., 500 gs., h. ft. He was sold to Mr. Strode; at Bridgnorth, in June, he won £50, four mile heats; and on the next day, he won £50, give and take, four mile heats. At Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, 1774, he received 250 gs. compromise, from Mr. Walker's Piccadilly, B. C., 300 gs., p. p. Cicero was then sold to Mr. C. Pigott; and at Peterborough, July 20th, he won £50, at four four mile heats. At Shrewsbury, August 23rd, Cicero won £50, four mile heats, beating Mr. Nerop's Intrepid; at starting, the betting was even; but not satisfied with the result, the backers of Intrepid challenged to run Cicero four miles, at the same weights they had carried for the plate, which was accepted by Mr. Pigott, and won by Cicero. On the next day, he won £50, four mile heats. At Ludlow, September 6th, he won £50, four mile

heats. Cicero was not beat that year. At Stratford-upon-Avon, August 2nd, 1775, Cicero won £50, four mile heats. At Litchfield, August 30th, he won £50, for horses, etc., rode by gentlemen, 13st., four miles, rode by Mr. Walker. At Warwick, September 7th, he won £50, four mile heats. He started once more, and was then put out of training.

Cicero won twenty £50 prizes, and 575 gs. in matches and forfeits. He was sire of Mr. Westwood's Zenophon, Mr. Sanders' Ne plus Ultra, Lord C. Somerset's Louisa, Mr. Homfray's Young Cicero, &c.

In 1781, Cicero was teazer to Shark, at Alwalton Lodge, near Stilton, Huntingdonshire; and afterwards a stallion at Mr. John Edwards', at the Lickey, near Broomsgrove, Worcestershire, at 5 gs. and 5*s*.

Forester.—A bay horse, foaled in 1765, bred by Philip Egerton, Esq., and sold to the Hon. John Smith Barry, of Belmont, near Northwich, Cheshire. Forester was got by Dionysius, out of Rural Lass.

At Beverley, in May, 1769, Forester started for the sweepstakes of 20 gs. each, fourteen subscribers, three miles, when he came in first; but his rider not bringing in his weight, the stakes were given to Mr. Ellerker's Lorenzo, by Sampson, who was second. At Manchester, in September, he won £50, three two mile heats. At

Carlisle, in May, 1770, Forester won £50, three mile heats; and on the next day, he won £50, beating Mr. Hutton's Foxhunter, and a large field, three four mile heats. At Richmond, in September, he won £50, four mile heats, beating Mr. Hutton's Lofty by Regulus; at starting, five and six to four on Forester; two excellent heats, each being won by only half a neck. At Carlisle, in November, he won the King's plate, four mile heats. At Chester, in May, 1771, he won the Gold cup, value £50, four mile heats; and in the same meeting he won £50, four mile heats. At Newcastle, June 26th, 1772, he won the subscription purse of 60 gs., four mile heats. At Edinburgh, July 20th, he won the King's plate, four mile heats; on the 23rd, same place, he won the Subscription purse of 100 gs., for all ages, four miles; and on the next day, he won the 60 gs. plate, four mile heats, beating Philippo, Young Mirza, Royal Forester, Leith, &c.; Mr. Nisbett's Foxhunter also started, but in running for the first heat he dropped down, and died immediately. Forester was ridden for the three plates by John Tesseyman, and Philippo, twice, by Leonard Jewison. At Newcastle, in June, 1773, Forester walked over for the Subscription purse of 60 gs. At Doncaster, in September, he won the Gold cup, four miles. At Malton, in October, he won £50, three four mile heats: two to one on Forester. At Lancaster in July 1774, he won £50, four mile heats; at

starting five to four on Forester; after the heat, seven to one he won. At York, in August 1775, he won £50 four mile heats; at starting, two to one on Forester; after the heat six to four he won. Forester was ridden by John Mangle, Euryalus by John Tesseyman, and Consul by Charles Dawson. At Chester, May 6, 1776, he won the annual City plate at three four mile heats, six to four against Forester. At Manchester, May 31, he won £50, three four mile heats. At Boroughbride in September, he won £50, four mile heats; at starting, six to four on Forester; after the heat five to four he won. And at Manchester in May 1777, he won £50 four four mile heats; at starting, five to one against Forester; Forester the third from Dumplin, and fourth from Fortune. Forester started once more that year, and was beat by Mr. Ellis's Diana, &c. at Chesterfield; and twice in 1778, when he was beat by Mr. Tembs's Furze-cutter, &c. at Bridgeworth; and by Mr. Swinfen's Royal, &c., at Nottingham.

Forester won twenty times, viz: two King's Plates; the cups at Doncaster and Chester; a subscription Purse of 100 gs. and three of 60 gs. each; eleven £50 plates, and the annual City plate at Chester. He was afterwards a stallion in the Hon. T. L. Barry's stud, at 5 gs. 5*s*.—He served very few well bred mares.

Paymaster—first called Jesmond. A bay horse

foaled in 1766, bred by Jenison Shafto Esq., sold to Lord Viscount Bolingbroke.

Paymaster was got by Blank, out of Snapdragon; he was her first produce.

At Newmarket first Spring meeting, 1770, Jesmond won a sweepstakes of 500 gs. each, h. ft. B. C. He was then sold to Lord Bolingbroke, who named him Paymaster. In the second Spring Meeting, he won the Jockey Club plate, R. C. beating Lord March's Belindo, and a large field. At Newmarket, May 23, Paymaster beat Lord Clermont's Brilliant, 8st. 300 gs. five to one on Paymaster. In the first October meeting, he received 100 gs. compromise from Lord Farnham's Bucephalus, 500 gs. h. ft. In the second October meeting, he was beat (for the first time) by Lord Rockingham's Solon; after which he was sold to Robert Pigott, Esq.

At Newmarket first Spring Meeting, 1771, Paymaster won £50 R. C. In the second Spring Meeting, Paymaster beat Mr. Wentworth's Chaunter by Whistlejacket, B. C. 200 gs. He was then sold to Mr. Strode; and in the Houghton Meeting, he beat Mr. Burlton's Tamerlane, B. C. 100 gs. At Newmarket second Spring Meeting, 1772, Paymaster beat Mr. Walker's Florinda, R. C. 100 gs.; and in the same meeting, he beat Lord Clermont's Suffolk, R. C. 50 gs. At Guilford, June 6th, Paymaster was beat for the King's plate by Mr. Gulston's Endymion. At Winches-

ter, July 14th. he won the King's plate, 12st. at three heats. At Canterbury, July 29th, he won the King's plate 12st. beating Mr. Wildman's Frolic. At Lewes, August 15th. he won the King's plate 12st. at three heats. At Lincoln, August 15th. he won the King's plate, 12st; and at the same place he walked over for the £50 plate. At Newmarket first October meeting, 1773, Paymaster beat Mr. Foley's Fortune, four years old, 8st. each, B. C. 500 gs.; and in the same meeting, he won a sweepstakes of 200 gs. each, h. ft. B. C. In the second October meeting Paymaster won a Sweepstakes of 100 gs. each, (three subscribers) B. C. At Newmarket, Saturday after the second Spring Meeting, 1774, Paymaster beat Lord Grosvenor's Mambrino, 9st. B. C. 500 gs.; at starting, two to one on Mambrino. On the Monday following, he beat Lord Clermont's Pulpé, 5 years old, B. C. 100 gs.; and in the First October Meeting, Paymaster beat Mr. Keith Stewart's Bramble by King Herod, B. C. 300 gs.—This was the last time of his running.

Paymaster then became a stallion. In 1778, he covered at Bishop Burton, near Beverly, Yorkshire, at 10 gs. and 10*s.* 6*d.*; and in 1780, 1781, 1782, and 1783, at Mr. Raithby's Farm, Delrow, near Oldinham, Herts, at 5 gs. and 5*s.*; afterwards at Field House, near Darlington, where he died in 1791, aged 25.

Paymaster was sire of the following winners,

viz :—Mr. Carteret's Capability ; Lord Ossory's Alaric ; Mr. Addison's Contractor; Mr. Wetherell's Young Paymaster, (afterwards Ravensworth,) Bellona, Mars, Beamish, &c. ; Mr. Whiting's St. Valory; Lord A. Hamilton's Paragon ; Mr. Talbott's Corinthian; Mr. Cauty's Paymaster ; Mr. Clifton's Labourer ; Mr. Hudson's Serpent ; Mr. Coocksen's Sall, William's and Brunette.

Paymaster got the dams of Mr. Wharton's Skelton, Sir Rowland Winn's Conjurer, Lord Darlington's Doncaster, Mr. Broadhurst's Mendoza, Mr. Hamond's Gil Blas, Mr. Bowes's Sadler, Mr. Hemings' Sir Sidney, Pugilist, &c.

Solon.—A brown-bay horse, foaled in 1766, bred by and the property of the Marquis of Rockingham. Solon was got by Sampson out of Emma.

At Newmarket, First October Meeting, 1770, Solon won a sweepstakes of 200 gs. each, h. ft called the 1,400 gs. (8 subscribers.) In the Second October Meeting, Solon beat Lord Bolingbroke's Paymaster, B. C. 500 gs. ; at starting, three to one on Paymaster. In the Second Spring Meeting, 1771, Solon beat Lord Farnham's Charon, B. C. 1000 gs. ; at starting, three to one on Solon. In the First Spring Meeting, 1772, he won a sweepstakes of 200 gs. h. ft. B. C. In the First October Meeting, he received forfeit from Lord Clermont's Fanny, B. C., 500 gs., h. ft. In the First Spring Meeting,1773, Solon beat Lord Abingdon's Transit,

B. C. 500 gs. In the Second Spring Meeting, Solon beat Mark Anthony across the flat, 200 gs.; and on the Saturday, he beat Mr. Foley's Trentham, B. C. 300 gs. At Newmarket, May 6th, 1776, Solon beat Mr. Conolly's Bacchus, B. C. 1000 gs.

Solon never raced but at Newmarket, and was allowed to be the best horse Lord Rockingham ever had, Bay Malton excepted. When he beat Paymaster, Lord Rockingham is said to have won 4000 gs. on the race; and Mr. Vernon (a first rate judge at that time,) is said to have allowed him to be the completest horse, with the greatest power, that ever appeared at Newmarket. Solon, after beating Bacchus, was Lord Rockingham's Charger for several years, and afterwards became a stallion at Wentworth, Yorkshire, where he died about the year 1793.

He served very few well bred mares.

Trentham. A bay horse, foaled in 1766, bred by Sir John Moore, Bart., and sold at his sale to Charles Ogilvy, Esq. Trentham was got by Lord Gower's Sweepstakes out of Miss South; he was her first produce.

At Swaffham, 1769, Trentham won £50. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, he started unsuccessfully for the £50; but in the same meeting he beat Petit Maître, R. M., 100 gs. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1770, Trentham beat the Duke of Kingston's b. c., by Old England, D. C., 200 gs. In the Second Spring Meeting, he

beat Mr. Shafto's filly, by Snap, R. M., 100 gs. At Burford, July 23, he won a sweepstakes of 25 gs. each, 33 subscribers, four miles. At Newmarket First October Meeting, Trentham beat Metaphysician, B. C. 500 gs. In the Second October Meeting, in a Sweepstakes of 300 gs. each, h. ft., B. C., Trentham received 140 gs. each, compromise from Lord Ossory's Fish, 7st. 3lb., and Mr. P. Blake's Stripling; and in the same meeting he won £50, and upwards. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1771, Trentham beat Lord March's Rosetta, by Squirrel, R. M., 300 gs. In the Second Spring Meeting, he beat Lord Craven's Petit Maître, ditch-in, 500 gs. At Burford, in July, he beat Lord Abingdon's Transit, four miles 500 gs. He was then sold to Messrs. Foley and Fox. At Newmarket Craven Meeting, 1772, Trentham beat Lord Clermont's Rosetta, by Squirrel, ditch in, 300 gs. In the First Spring Meeting, he beat Mr. C. Blake's Don Joseph, B. C., 1000 gs. In the Second Spring Meeting, he won the Jockey Club plate, B. C.; and at 8st. 4lb., he received forfeit from Lord Rockingham's Solon, 8st. 7lb., B. C. 1000 gs., h. ft. At Burford, in July, he won a sweepstakes of 10 gs. each, sixteen subscribers, four miles; he also received a forfeit from Lord Abingdon's Transit. At Newmarket, First October Meeting, Trentham won a sweepstakes of 200 gs. each, h. ft., and 8st. 9lb.; he also received a compromise from Mr. C. Blake's Fire-

tail, three years old, 8st. R. M., 100 gs., h. ft. In the Houghton Meeting, Trentham beat Lord March's Piccadilly, B. C., 1000 gs. At Newmarket Craven Meeting, 1773, Trentham stood matched with Pyrrhus against Mr. Ogilvy's Pincher, 8st. 7lb. each; they were both to beat Pincher, over the beacon course for 1000 gs. They came in as follow, viz: 1. Trentham, six years old, rode by South. 2. Pyrrhus, five years old, rode by J. Prince. 3. Pincher, aged, rode by Anthony Wheatly; at starting five to two that Pincher was last. In the First Spring Meeting, Trentham received 108 gs., compromise from Lord Bolingbroke's Marianne, B. C., 500 gs. h. ft. After being beat by Regulator, Pantaloon, Carabineer, &c., at York, in August, he was sold to Sir C. Sedley, Bart. At Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, 1774, Trentham received forfeit from Mr. H. Vernon's Minister, B. C., 300 gs., h. ft. At York, in August, he won the subscription of £298 16*s.* 8*d.* four miles. At Newmarket Houghton Meeting, Trentham beat Lord Clermont's Priestess, B. C. 200 gs. At Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, 1775, Trentham started for the Jockey Club plate, and ran a dead heat with Lord Grosvenor's Mambrino; also at the same meeting, Saturday, he beat Lord Abingdon's Transit, B. C., 200 gs. At Lincoln, in September, he won the £100 plate, four mile heats. At Newmarket Second Spring meeting, 1776, Trentham won the 140 gs., and upwards, B. C., and

on the next day, he won the Jockey Club plate; he was sold to Mr. Codrington. Trentham was beat fourteen times, for which, see the performances of Faggergill, Pincher, Marc Antony, Merry Traveller, Solon, Conductor, Regulator, Transit, Mambrino, Juniper, Black Tom, Pumpkin, and Johnny. He paid only one forfeit, which was for the Cup and 100 gs. each, won by Juniper, in the Newmarket First October Meeting, 1771. He won £8,450 and upwards, besides two Jockey Club plates, and was not inferior to any horse of his time. Trentham was a stallion in Lord Egremont's stud, at Petworth, Sussex.

Marc Anthony. Bred by the Duke of Ancaster, sold to Christopher Blake, Esq., and afterwards to the Earl of Clermont, Marc Anthony was got by Spectator out of Rachel, by Blank.

At Newmarket Second October Meeting, 1770, Marc Anthony beat Lord Clermont's Bucephalus, Rowley's mile, 300 gs.; at Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1771, Marc Anthony beat Seraphina, B. C. 300 gs., and on Friday, Laura, B. C., 300 gs.; on Monday, in the Second Spring Meeting, Marc Anthony beat Fish, B. C., 300 gs., and on Friday, Gnawpost, D. C., 300 gs.; on Tuesday, in the Second October Meeting, Marc Anthony beat Miss Osmer, B. C., 500 gs., on Thursday, he won the Beecham well cup, value 120 gs., and on Saturday, received forfeit from Brilliant, Rowley's mile, 1000 gs., p. p.; in the

Houghton Meeting, Marc Anthony received forfeit from Conductor, B. C., 1000 gs., h. ft. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1772, Marc Anthony received 240 gs., compromise from Charon, B. C., 500 gs., h. ft. He received forfeit from the Duke of Cumberland's Pompey, B. C., 500 gs., h. ft. On Monday, in the Second Spring Meeting, Marc Anthony received forfeit from the Duke of Cumberland's Faggergill, B. C., 500 gs., h. ft., and on Saturday, he was beat for the first time, by Pyrrhus to whom he allowed 5lb. over B. C. At Newmarket, First Spring Meeting, 1773, Marc Anthony, won £50, R. C.; Trentham also started and was second. Marc Anthony was sold to Lord Clermont, and at Newmarket, May 17, he beat Firetail, ditch in, 500 gs. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1774, Marc Anthony beat Solon, B. C., 300 gs., and Chalkstone, B. C., 300 gs. In the First October Meeting, he beat Mahomet, by Snap, B. C., 300 gs.; these were his only engagements that year. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1775, Marc Anthony received forfeit from Solon, B. C., 300 gs., h. ft.; and on Saturday, beat Ancaster, ditch in, 100 gs. In the Second Spring Meeting, he received forfeit from St. George, across the flat, 300 gs., h. ft. On Monday, in the First October Meeting, he was beat by Mambrino, over B. C.; on Tuesday, Marc Anthony beat Enterprise, D. C., 200 gs., and Pumpkin, B. C., 300 gs.; in the Second October Meeting he won the 140 gs. sweep-

stakes, B. C. At Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, 1776, Marc Anthony won a sweepstakes of 300 gs. each, h. ft. ; and at Newmarket, September 19th, Marc Anthony beat Counsellor B. C., 100 gs. In the First October Meeting, he started for the 140 gs., B. C., when he was beat by Planet. This was the last time of his running.

Marc Anthony started twenty-eight times, out of which he won twenty ; the sums he won in sweepstakes, matches, plates, and forfeits, amounted to 8,547 gs. 10*s*., and the sums he lost in stakes, matches, and forfeits were 2,925 gs. Total of his winning 5,622 gs. 10*s*. He broke down when six years old, and never ran but at Newmarket. Marc Anthony was beat twice by Mambrino, once each by Pyrrhus, Gertrude, Conductor, Solon, Ranger, Planet, &c. At Burford, he paid 25 gs. forfeit in a stakes won by Pantaloon ; at Newmarket, 50 gs. compromise to Consul twice; 250 gs. to Mambrino and 150 gs. to Fairstar, in the First Spring Meeting, 1777, being then intended for a stallion. Marc Anthony was a stallion at Pakenham, near Bury, Suffolk, in 1778 and 1779, at 10 gs. and 10*s*. ; at Leeming Lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire in 1780, at 10 gs. and 5*s*.; at Chippenham, near Newmarket in 1781 and 1782, at 10 gs. and 10*s*.; in 1783, &c., at 5 gs. and 10*s*. 6*d*. ; in 1787, 1788, &c., at 3 gs. and 5*s*. ; he served very few mares besides Lord Clermont's.

Marc Anthony was sire of Lord Clermont's Rut-

land, Cary, Fury, Kitten, Mark-ho, George, Aimwell, Lady Harriet, Bag-ho, Soho, &c.; of Sir Walter Vavasour's Marc Anthony, Mr. Fox's Brutus, Mr. Parker's Hebe, Mr. Hull's Furioso, Mr. Burrell's Wasp, Mr. Bowler's Curate, Mr. Benton's Triumvate, &c.; he also got the dam of Paynator, Chippenham, Miss Fury, &c. The dam of Marc Anthony was Rachel, a bay mare foaled in 1763, and bred by the Duke of Ancaster; she was got by Blank, her dam, (bred by Mr. Scroop, of Danby, Yorkshire, foaled in 1751, and sold to Mr. Panton) by Regulus; her grandam (bred by Captain Hartley, and was the dam of Danby Cade, South, and Matchless) by Soreheels out of the dam of Captain Hartley's blind stallion. Rachel never raced, but was put to Spectator when only three years old, and produced Marc Anthony her first foal; she was also the dam of the celebrated horse Highflyer. Rachel died in the spring of the year 1781, aged 18. Lord Egremont's bay filly, Highflyer's only sister, at Nottingham, in 1783, after running about 200 yards, fell and dislocated her hip, and died in about two hours.

Mambrino. A grey horse, foaled in 1768, bred by John Atkinson, Esq. of Scholes, near Leeds, Yorkshire, and sold after his decease, to Lord Grosvenor. Mambrino was got by Engineer, out of the Cade mare, the dam of Dulcinea, &c.

At Newmarket, Second Spring Meeting, (Monday,) 1773, Mambrino beat Cronie, ditch in, 200 gs.

On Wednesday, he won the 140 gs., and on Saturday, he won a subscription of 25 gs. each, (six subscribers, B. C.) In the Second October Meeting, Mambrino won a sweepstakes of 500 gs. each, h. ft. B. C., and on Friday, he won a subscription of 10 gs. each, D. C. In the Houghton Meeting, Mambrino won a sweepstakes of 500 gs. each, h. ft. B. C.

At Newmarket First Spring Meeting 1774, Mambrino was beat, for the first time, with great difficulty, by Pyrrhus, six years old, 8st. each, B. C. 200 gs. He started only once, besides the above, that year, when he was beat over B. C. by Paymaster aged, to whom he allowed 7lb.

At Newmarket First Spring Meeting 1775, Mambrino won the King's plate. In the Second Spring Meeting he won the Jockey Club plate, B. C., beating Trentham. Mambrino and Trentham ran a dead heat, but they started again, when that heat was won by the former, by about half a length. In the first October Meeting, Mambrino won a sweepstakes of 300 gs.

At Newmarket, First Spring Meeting 1776, Mambrino received forfeit from Narcissus, B. C. 500 gs. h. ft., and in the Second Spring Meeting, from Marc Anthony B. C. 500 gs. h. ft. In the Second October Meeting, Mambrino won a subscription of 10 gs. each, D. C.; and in the Houghton Meeting, he won the 50 gs. plate. At Newmarket, First October Meeting, 1777, Mambrino stood matched against Shark, for the Whip and

200 gs. each, 10st. B. C. Lord Grosvenor paid 100 gs. compromise, and kept the whip. In the Spring of that year, he was advertised for a stallion at Oxcroft Farm, near Balsham, Cambridgeshire; the same place as Sweetbriar, Gimcrack, Sweet-William &c., to cover thirty mares, besides those of his owner, at 10 gs. and 10*s.* 6*d.*

Mambrino was again trained for the Newmarket Craven Stakes, in March 1779, but broke down in running, and was obliged to be again put out of training. He was that year a stallion at the same place, until 1781, when he covered at 5 gs. and 10*s.* 6*d.* In 1784, he covered at 15 gs. and 10*s.* 6*d* in 1787 and 1788 at 10 gs. and 10*s.* 6*d.*

Mambrino was beat only four times, viz: once each by Pyrrhus, Paymaster, Pumpkin, and Woodpecker. He paid the following forfeits, viz: 50 gs. to Florizel; 500 gs. to Pumpkin; 250 gs. in a stakes to Pulpé and Firetail; and 100 gs. to Shark.

Mambrino was sire of Lord Grosvenor's Carlo, Khan, Grantham, Marcella, Rosaline, Amadis, Egbert, Tratarantangtang, Grey Gawkey, &c. He was also sire of his R. H. the Prince of Wales's Chambose, of Mr. Bullock's Messenger, Mr. Hale's Camel, Lord Derby's Nutmeg, Mr. Vernon's Eve, Mr. Crowder's Dimple, Lord Donegal's Primrose, Lord Belfast's Forrester, and Sir John Lade's Guilford and Fordham.

Mambrino was likewise sire of a great many excellent hunters, and strong useful road horses,

and it has been said, that from his blood the breed of horses for the coach was brought nearly to its present state of perfection.

Sweet-William. A bay horse, foaled in 1768, bred by William Comforth, Esq., of Barforth, near Richmond, Yorkshire, sold to Lord Viscount Bolingbroke and afterwards to Lord Grosvenor.

At Newmarket, Second Spring Meeting, 1772, Sweet-William won a sweepstakes of 100 gs. B. C. Sweet-William was sold to Lord Grosvenor, and at Burford, July 20th, he won a sweepstakes of 25 gs. each, 42 subscribers. At Shrewsbury, September 8th. he won a sweepstakes of 25 gs. each, eight subscribers.

At Newmarket, Second Spring Meeting, 1773, Sweet-William beat Ancaster, 8st. 3lb. B. C. 500 gs., two to one on Sweet-William. In the First October Meeting, he won a subscription of 20 gs. each. In the Second October Meeting, he received forfeit from Chalkstone, B. C. 200 gs. h. ft. And on Friday he beat Priestless, B. C. 300 gs. In the Houghton Meeting, Sweet-William beat Paoli, B. C. 200 gs. At Newmarket Craven Meeting 1774, Sweet-William won the Craven Stakes, 25 subs. In the Second Spring Meeting, he walked over for the 140 gs. B. C. In the Second October Meeting, he walked over for the 140 gs. B. C.

At Newmarket, First Spring Meeting 1775, Sweet-William beat Transit, B. C. for the whip,

and 200 gs. each. In the Second Spring Meeting, he received forfeit from Alexis, D. C., 300 gs. h. ft. In the Houghton Meeting, he received from Postmaster, B. C. 500 gs. h. ft. At Newmarket Craven Meeting, 1776, Sweet-William won a sweepstakes of 300 gs. each, h. ft. B. C. In the First Spring Meeting, Sweet-William beat Critic, B. C., Lord Grosvenor staked 600 gs. to 400 gs. In the Second Spring Meeting, he received forfeit from Masquerade, R. M. 500 gs. h. ft. In the First October Meeting, Lord Grosvenor named Sweet-William for the cup, but no other being mentioned, the same remained with his Lordship.

He started twice after, and was then put out of training. Sweet-William is said to have won in stakes, matches, and received in forfeits, the sum of 7,235 gs.; he lost in stakes 300 gs. and was beat only four times, by Maria, Florizel, Dorimant and Leviathan; he paid 50 gs. in a stake walked over by Jemmy, 50 gs. compromise to Angar, and 100 gs. forfeit, being named for the Clermont cup, walked over by Dorimant. Total of his winning, 6,705 gs.; the whip and October cup.

He was a stallion at Oxcroft farm, near Balsham Cambridgeshire, in 1778, 1779, and 1780, at 10 gs. and 5*s*; in 1781, at 5 gs. and 10*s*. 6*d*; in 1782 and 1783 at 15 gs; in 1784, 1785 and 1786, at 10 gs. and 10*s* 6*d*; he afterwards covered a season at Mr. Clark's, the New Inn, Leeming Lane, Yorkshire, at 5 gs. and 10*s*. 6*d*.

Firetail. A bay horse, foaled in 1769, bred by the Earl of Oxford, sold to Christopher Blake, Esq., and afterwards to the Hon. Edward Foley. Firetail was got by Squirrel out of Jett.

At Newmarket Craven Meeting, 1772, Firetail beat Woodbine, 300 gs. In the First Spring Meeting, he received forfeit from Flippanta, R. M. 500 gs. h. ft. In the First October Meeting, Firetail received forfeit from Milliner, ditch in, 500 gs. h. ft.; and on Tuesday he won £50. At Newmarket Craven Meeting, 1773, Firetail won the Craven stakes from the ditch to the turn of the lands. In the First Spring Meeting, he won a Post sweepstakes of 1,250 gs. On Wednesday, he beat Pumpkin, 8st. each, R. M. 500 gs. This race is said to have been run in one minute, four seconds and a half; and on Saturday, he won the Fortescue stakes of 30 gs. each. In the Second Spring Meeting, he received 60 gs. compromise from Priestless, B. C. 500 gs.

Firetail was then sold to Mr. Foley; and at Burford, July 22nd. he won sweepstakes of 200 gs. each. At Newmarket Second Spring Meeting 1774, Firetail walked over B. C. for a sweepstakes of 300 gs. each, h. ft. On Saturday after the meeting, Firetail received forfeit from Sweetbriar, B. C. 300 gs. h. ft. In the First October Meeting, Firetail won a sweepstakes of 200 gs. each, h. ft. B. C. In the Second October Meeting, Firetail and Pulpé received forfeit from Mambrino, B. C.

500 gs. h. ft. Lord Clermont dividing the forfeit. And on Saturday, Firetail beat Johnny B. C. 300 gs.; two to one on Johnny.

Jett, dam of Firetail, was a black mare, foaled in 1757, and bred by Lord Orford. She was got by Othello, alias Black-and-all-black; her dam, Lucifer and Matron's dam, by Mr. Bartlett's Childers; grandam, out of a daughter of Mr. Curwen's bay barb.

JOHNNY. A bay horse, foaled in 1769, bred by William Cornforth, Esq., of Barforth, Yorkshire, and sold to the Earl of Clermont. Johnny was got by Match'em; his dam by Babram; grandam by Partner; great grandam by Bloody Buttocks, a daughter of Old Greyhound, out of Brocklesby Betty.

At Newmarket, Second October Meeting, 1773, Johnny beat Don Carlos, B. C., 200 gs. On Friday he won a subscription of 5 gs. each. In the Houghton Meeting, Johnny beat David, B. C., 200 gs. At Newmarket First October Meeting, 1775, he received 80 gs. compromise from Hibernian, across the flat, 200 gs., h. ft. In November, Johnny beat Wafer, from the ditch to the turn of the lands, 100 gs. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1775, Johnny, 7st. 11lb., beat Mr. Foley's Firetail, 8st. 7lb., B. C., 1000 gs.; six to four on Johnny. On Friday, Johnny, in a sweepstakes of 100 gs., h. ft., ditch in, received forfeit from Twirligig, 50 gs. In the Second

Spring Meeting, Johnny won a sweepstakes of 200 gs. each, the last three miles, B. C., beating Pumpkin. On the same day he received 20 gs. compromise from Minion, 200 gs., h. ft. On Tuesday, he beat Salopian, R. M., 200 gs. On Thursday, he received 60 gs. compromise from Archimedes, B. C., 100 gs. p. p., and on Saturday, Johnny beat Mareschal, B. C., 200 gs. He also, on the same day, received 40 gs. compromise from Papist, 200 gs., h. ft. At Newmarket, September 25th, he started for a match of 1000 gs. against Shark, B. C., but fell in running, when coming up the ditch hill. In the First October Meeting, Johnny, in a sweepstakes of 300 gs. h. ft. received forfeit from the Duke of Ancaster's Jacinth and Mr. Greville's Postmaster ; Lord Grosvenor's Sweet-William, aged, was allowed to withdraw ; and on Friday, Johnny beat Margaretta across the flat, 300 gs. In the Second October Meeting, he beat Pontifex across the flat, 200 gs. On the same day, he won a sweepstakes of 200 gs. each, R. M. And on Saturday, he received forfeit from Shark, 8st. 7lb., R. M., 300 gs. p. p. At Newmarket, October 30th, Johnny beat Bagdad, R. M., 200 gs.; and on Saturday he was matched to run Rowley's mile, in 1 minute and 35 seconds, for 200 gs., p. p. ; Lord Clermont paid 50 gs. compromise. The above were his only engagements that year ; therefore, out of seventeen, he won nine times, and received six forfeits and com-

promises; was once beat, when he fell in running against Shark, and paid one compromise against time. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1776, Johnny beat Cincinnatus, B. C., 500 gs. In the Second Spring Meeting, he received 230 gs. compromise from Hudibras, 600 gs., h. ft. At Newmarket, Johnny beat Black Tom, B. C.; Lord Clermont staked 500 gs., to 400 gs. On Saturday, Johnny received 20 gs. compromise from Glimpse, B. C., 200 gs., h. ft. In the First October Meeting, Johnny won a sweepstakes of 300 gs. each, B. C.; and in the Second October Meeting, Johnny beat Sarpedon by Snap, 200 gs. He was beat only once that year, which was by Sweet-William, in the Craven Meeting, and paid forfeit to Shark in the First October Meeting.

Johnny never raced but at Newmarket. He died early in the spring of the year 1777.

Johnny is said to have won in stakes the sum of 3,025 gs.; in matches, 3,750 gs.; and received in forfeit and compromises 750 gs.; total, 7,525 gs.

He was beat only five times, viz: in the First October Meeting, 1773, the first time of his running, by Don Carlos, Firetail, &c. for the 100 gs. plate, B. C.; in the Second October Meeting, 1774, by Firetail, B. C., 300 gs.; in the Houghton Meeting, same year, by Enterprise, B. C., 100 gs.; October 25th, 1775, by Shark, B. C., 1000 gs., Johnny fell; and in the Craven Meeting, 1776, by

Sweet-William, in a sweepstakes of 300 gs. each, B. C. He lost 1,700 gs., and paid in forfeits and compromises, 900 gs.; total, 2,600 gs. The total of Johnny's winnings, 4,925 gs.

Pumpkin. A chesnut horse, foaled in 1769, bred by John Pratt, Esq., and sold to the Hon. Mr. Foley. Pumpkin was own brother to Conundrum, Ranthos, Riddle, Miss Tims, Maiden, Rasselas, and Purity by Match'em, out of Mr. Pratt's famous Old Squirt mare.

At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1772, Pumpkin beat Mr. Ogilvy's Denmark, ditch in, 500 gs. This was said to be one of the finest races ever run, being won by only half a neck. Denmark was the favourite at starting, at very high odds, and continued so in running till they came to the last half distance. He also received forfeit from Fogram, R. M., 200 gs., p. p. In the Second Spring Meeting, Pumpkin beat Lady Abbess, R. M. 200 gs. In the First October Meeting, he beat Papillon, ditch in, 100 gs. In the Houghton Meeting, he beat Firetail, 8st. each, ditch in, 1000 gs. At Newmarket, November 7th, he beat Conductor, ditch in, 500 gs. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1773, Pumpkin won a sweepstakes of 100 gs. and a hogshead of claret each, B. C. In the Second Spring Meeting, he beat Ainderby, B. C., 200 gs. At Burford, in July, he won a sweepstakes of 25 gs. each, thirty-three subscribers, four miles. In the first October

Meeting, he won the cup and 200 gs. each, B. C. In the Houghton Meeting, Pumpkin received 200 gs. compromise from Lord Clermont, who had the choice of six colts, sealed up, ditch in, 500 gs., h. ft. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1774, Pumpkin beat Evergreen, 8st. 7lb. each, B. C., 300 gs. In the Second Spring Meeting, he received 275 gs. He also, at 8st., received forfeit from Mambrino, B. C., 1000 gs. h. ft. In the First October Meeting, he beat Chalkstone, B. C., 500 gs. At Newmarket, First Spring Meeting, Monday, 1775, Pumpkin beat Takmahaka, B. C. 500 gs. On Saturday, in the same meeting, he beat Harapha, B. C., 200 gs.; and on the same day he beat Braganza, B. C., 100 gs. At Newmarket, First October Meeting, 1776, Pumpkin won a sweepstakes of 200 gs. each, B. C., beating Mambrino and Trentham. And on Saturday, he received 50 gs. compromise from Amethyst, 200 gs., h. ft.

Pumpkin started twenty-four times, out of which he won sixteen. The sums he won and received amounted to 9,150 gs., and he lost 3,060 gs. Total of his winnings, 6,090 gs., besides nine hogsheads of claret, and the Newmarket October cup, value 100 gs. and upwards. He was beat once by each of the following horses, &c., viz: by Firetail, Augur, Rarity, Mareschal, Priestess, Johnny, Maiden, and Fireaway.

Pumpkin was a stallion at Rushbrook, near

Bury, Suffolk, in 1777-78, at 10 gs. and 5*s.*; in 1779-80, at 5 gs. and 5*s.*; in 1789, at the Green Farm, three miles from Stoney Stratford, Bucks, at 5 gs. and 5*s.*; and in 1792, at Highflyer Hall, near Ely, Cambridgeshire, at 2 gs. and 2*s.* 6*d.*

Sweetbriar. A chesnut horse, foaled in 1769, bred by Mr. Thomas Meredith, and sold to Lord Grosvenor. Sweetbriar was got by Syphon, his dam by Shakspeare out of Miss Meredith, the dam of Wildman's Tartar, etc.

At Newmarket First October Meeting, 1773, Sweetbriar won a sweepstakes of 50 gs. each, h. ft., B. C. [In the Second October Meeting, he beat Chalkstone, B. C.; Lord Grosvenor staked 1000 gs. to 500 gs.; three to one on Sweetbriar. In the Houghton Meeting, at 8st. 6lb., he beat Porsenna, B. C.; Lord Grosvenor staked 650 gs. to 400 gs. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1774, Sweetbriar, in a sweepstakes of 200 gs. each, h. ft., B. C., received forfeit from Prudence and Damper. And on Saturday, beat Chalkstone, B. C., 1000 gs. In the Second Spring Meeting, he beat Mr. Foley's Firetail, 8st. each, B. C., 1000 gs.; three to one on Sweetbriar. On Wednesday, in the First October Meeting, he won the 140 gs. B. C., beating Lamplighter; and on Friday, he won a subscription of 20 gs. each. At Newmarket First October Meeting, 1775, Sweetbriar walked over for the cup, and 200 gs. each, for horses, &c., B. C., which was his last engagement, and the only one that year

Sweetbriar was never beat, and paid only three forfeits, viz: 50 gs. in a stakes, won by Paymaster; 150 gs. to Firetail, to whom he was to have allowed 8lb.; and 150 gs. in a stakes won by Pulpé, beating Firetail.

Sweetbriar was a stallion in Lord Grosvenor's stud, at Oxcroft Farm, near Balsham, Cambridgeshire, in 1777, at 25 gs. and 5*s.*; 1778-79, at 30 gs. and 10*s.* 6*d.*; in 1780, he was a private stallion; in 1781, at 25 gs. and 10s. 6*d.*; in 1782, at 10 gs. and 10*s.* 6*d.*; in 1783-86, at 15 gs. and 10*s.* 6*d.* He was sold by auction at Tattersal's, in March, 1790, for 20 gs. In 1794, he covered at Mr. Bott's farm, at Totteridge, near Barnet, Herts, at 5 gs. and 5*s.* He served but few mares besides Lord Grosvenor's.

Sweetbriar was sire of the following winners, viz:

Assassin, Lord Egremont.
Bramble, Mr. Panton.
Briar, Mr. Douglas.
Chaperon, Lord Stowell
Chocolate, Lord Grosvenor.
Czar, Mr. Douglas.
Le Boo, Duke of Devonshire.
Lively, Mr. Golding.
Premier, Lord Grosvenor.
Racer, Lord Grosvenor
Rolla, Sir F. Standish.
Rose, Lord Derby.
Dancer, Duke of Grafton.
Dancer, Lord Grosvenor
Diadem, Lord Grosvenor.
Duster, Duke of Grafton.
Exciseman, Mr. O'Kelly.
Gayman, Mr. Wyndham.
Hare, Mr. Gurdler.
Hocks, Mr. Cookson.
Lawnsleeves, Mr. Davis.
Savage, Mr. Bullock.
Shift, Mr. Douglas.
Smock, Mr. Davis.
Sunflower, Lord Grosvenor.
Sweetmarjoram, Sir C. Bunbury.
Sweet Reseda, Mr. Bott.
Sweet Robin, Lord Grosvenor.
Thorn, Mr. Panton.
Violet, Mr. Sulsh.

SHARK. A brown horse, foaled in 1771, bred by, and the property of, Charles Pigott, Esq. Shark was got by Marsk; his dam by Snap; grandam, (Warwickshire Wag's dam,) by Marlborough, out of a natural barb mare. Shark was his dam's first produce.

At Newmarket First October Meeting, 1774, Shark beat Postmaster, ditch in, 500 gs. On Monday, in the Second October Meeting, he received forfeit from Prior, ditch in, 200 gs., h. ft.; and on Tuesday, he beat Jacinth, ditch in, 300 gs. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1775, Shark won a sweepstakes of 200 gs. each, h. ft., ten subscribers, ditch in. On Monday, in the Second Spring Meeting, he received forfeit from Lady Squander, ditch in, 300 gs., h. ft. On Tuesday, he walked over B. C. for the Clermont cup, value 120 gs., and 100 gs. On Friday, he walked over B. C. for a subscription of 25 gs. each, thirteen subscribers; and on Monday, after the meeting, he beat Cincinnatus across the flat, 500 gs. At Newmarket, September 25th, he beat Johnny, B. C., 1000 gs.; Johnny fell in coming up the ditch hill. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1776, Shark beat Postmaster, 8st. each, R. M., 1000 gs. In the Second Spring Meeting, he won a sweepstakes of 1000 gs. each, B. C., and beat Rake across the flat, 1000 gs. After the meeting he beat Leviathan, B. C., 500 gs. In the July Meeting he received forfeit from Critic, B. C.

1000 gs., h. ft. On Monday, in the First October Meeting, he received forfeit from Johnny, 500 gs., h. ft. On Friday, he beat Fireaway, R. M., 300 gs. In the Second October Meeting, he walked over B. C. for the 140 gs. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, Shark received forfeit from Leviathan, B. C., 500 gs. On Saturday, at 8st. 7lb., he beat, again, Leviathan, 8st. B. C., 1000 gs. In the July Meeting, Shark beat Hephestion, ditch in, 500 gs.; and won the subscription plate of 92 gs., ditch in. In the First October Meeting, he received 100 gs. compromise from Mambrino, B. C., for the whip and 200 gs. each; Lord Grosvenor kept the whip. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1778, Shark beat Nutcracker, R. M., 200 gs., and in the Spring Meeting, he won the whip and 200 gs. each, B. C., beating Dorimant.

Shark had thirty-six engagements; he started twenty-nine times, out of which he won nineteen; he received six forfeits, and paid four forfeits and a compromise. He won, besides the Clermont cup value 120 gs., eleven hogsheads of Claret and the whip, the sum of 16,057 gs., in plates, sweepstakes, and forfeits; which was more money than any other horse ever won. He lost and paid 3,990 gs. Total of winning, including the value of the Clermont cup, 12,187 gs.

Shark was a stallion in 1779 at Chesterton Hall, near Sutton, Huntingdonshire, at 25 gs. and 10*s.* 6*d.*; in 1780 at Alwalton Lodge, near Stilton, at 20 gs. and 10*s.* 6*d.*; in 1781 at the same place,

at 10 gs. and 10*s*. 6*d*. ; in 1782 at Mr. Blake's, at Beddington, near Croyden, Surrey, at 10 gs. and 10*s*. 6*d*. ; in 1783 at the same place at 15 gs. and 10*s*. 6*d*. ; in 1784 at 10 gs. and 10*s*. 6*d*. ; in 1785 at Mr. Glenton's, Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, at 10 gs. and 10*s*. 6*d*., and afterwards at 5 gs. and 5*s*. This celebrated horse was about sixteen hands high.

Young Marsk. A brown horse, foaled in 1771, bred by Edward Cross, Esq., sold to the Duke of Grafton and afterwards to James Hutton, Esq., of Aldburgh, near Bedale, Yorkshire. Young Marsk was got by Marsk out of Juniper's dam, by Blank.

At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1775, Young Marsk won a sweepstakes of 200 gs. each, h. ft. Young Marsk dislocated one of his fetlock joints, when they had a quarter of a mile to run, which he won in that condition. This was the only time of his public racing.

A few days before running, 750 gs. was refused for him, and after he was lamed, it was said that 800 gs., was offered for him to go into Ireland for a stallion, but was not accepted. He was afterwards sold to Mr. Hutton, who named him Young Marsk, and he became a stallion at Mr. Barugh's, York Gate, Leeming Lane, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire.

In 1782 he covered at 10 gs. and 10*s*. 6*d*. ; in 1783 at 5 gs. and 5*s*. He afterwards covered at Aldburgh, near Bedale, Yorkshire, at 5 gs and 5*s*. ;

in 1789 at 21 gs.; in 1790, 1791, 1792, and 1793 at 10 gs. and 10*s.* 6*d.*; in 1794 at 21 gs.; in 1795 and 1796 at 10 gs. and 10*s.* 6*d.*; in 1797 &c., twelve mares besides those of his owner at 21 gs. He, as well as his sire, got several very speedy horses.

Young Marsk died at Aldburgh, near Bedale Masham, and Ripon, Yorkshire, when the property of Mr. Hutton, on the 28th of October, 1800, aged twenty-nine.

Dorimant. A chesnut horse, foaled in 1772, bred by, and the property of, the Earl of Ossory. Dorimant was got by Otho, his dam by Babram, out of the Duke of Somerset's Chiddy.

At Newmarket July Meeting, 1775, Dorimant won a sweepstakes of 100 gs. each, h. ft. In the First October Meeting, he won a sweepstakes of 100 gs. each, h. ft., ditch in. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1776, Dorimant won a sweepstakes of 100 gs. each p. p., 52 subscribers, B. C., eighteen horses started. On Thursday, he walked over for a sweepstakes of 25 gs. each, ten subscribers of their own breed; and on Saturday he won the Fortescue stakes of 30 gs. each, twelve subscribers, ditch in. On Monday in the Second Spring Meeting he beat Critic, B. C., 500 gs. On Wednesday he received 120 gs. compromise from Beelzebub, by Le Sang, B. C., 300 gs., h. ft.; and on the same day he walked over for the Clermont cup value 120 gs. and 100 gs. each. On Tuesday

in the July Meeting he won the Grosvenor stakes of 25 gs. each, twenty-two subscribers, B. C. On Wednesday, he won the 89 gs. plate, ditch in, beating Shark and others; five to four on Shark, three to one against Dorimant. On Monday, in the First October Meeting, he won the renewed 1,400 gs., a subscription of 200 gs. each h. ft., eight subscribers, B. C.; and on Friday he won a subscription of 20 gs. each, thirteen subscribers, R. C. At Newmarket Craven Meeting, 1777, Dorimant won a sweepstakes of 300 gs. each, h. ft., B. C. In the First Spring Meeting he was named for the 140 gs., won by Garrick, but received 90 gs. to withdraw. In the July Meeting, he won a subscription of 25 gs. each, six subscribers. At York August Meeting, he won the subscription purse of £368 10*s.* At Newmarket First October Meeting, he walked over for the cup, B. C. On Wednesday in the Second October Meeting, he won the 140 gs. B. C., beating Shark and four others; and on Thursday he won a subscription of 10 gs. each, eighteen subscribers, D. C. At Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, 1778, Dorimant won a subscription of 25 gs. each, B. C. At Oxford, July 21, he won the cup value 100 gs. and 240 gs. in specie, four miles beating Pot-8o's and a large field. At Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, 1779, Dorimant won the Jockey Club plate, B. C. On Saturday in the same meeting, he was beat by Highflyer, beating Dictator; Shark

paid. This was the last time but one of his running. He served Zephyr that year (who produced Dryad in 1780) after which he was again put into training.

Dorimant was beat eight times, viz: in the Second Spring Meeting, 1776, by King Pepin for a Subscription of 25 gs. each B. C.; in the Second Spring Meeting, 1777, by Masquerade for Lord Craven's plate across the flat; by Pilot and Maiden (given his year,) for the subscription purse at York; in the Second Spring Meeting, 1778, by Shark, for the whip; in the First October Meeting, by Pastorella and Comet for the 140 gs., B. C.; in the Second October Meeting, by Dictator and Pot-8o's, for the 140 gs., B. C.; in the Second Spring Meeting, 1779, by Highflyer, in a stakes of 200 gs. each, B. C., beating Dictator; in the Second Spring Meeting, 1780, by Pot-8o's and King Fergus, for the 140 gs., B. C. He paid one forfeit of 100 gs. in a stakes won by Woodpecker, in the First Spring Meeting, 1780.

Dorimant won and received in stakes, matches, &c., the sum of 12,050 gs., besides the Clermont cup value 120 gs., the October cup value 125 gs., the Jockey Club plate at Newmarket, and the cup at Oxford value 100 gs. He lost and paid the sum of 325 gs. Total, including the value of the cups, 12,070 gs., exclusive of the Jockey Club plate, which was 117 gs. short of the total sum won by Shark.

Dorimant was a stallion at Ampthill Park, Bed-

fordshire, the same place as Otho and Coxcomb; in 1781-82, &c., at 5 gs. and 10*s.* 6*d.*; in 1786 forty mares at 7 gs. and 10*s.* 6*d.* and afterwards at 5 gs. and 10*s.* 6*d.*

Pot-8o's. A chesnut horse, foaled in 1773, bred by the Earl of Abingdon, and sold to Lord Grosvenor. Pot-8o's was got by Eclipse, out of Sportmistress.

At Newmarket, First Spring Meeting, 1776, Pot-8o's won a sweepstakes of 100 gs. each. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1777, Pot-8o's ran second to Yellow Jack, for the Claret stakes; and in the same year, was beat by Grey Robin, Cannibal and Country Squire. At Newmarket, First Spring Meeting, 1778, Pot-8o's won a subscription of 100 gs. each, eight subscribers, R. C. beating Grey Robin, and Titan; eleven to five on Pot-8o's.* In the Second Spring Meeting he won the 140 gs. B. C. At Ipswich, he walked over for a subscription of 25 gs. each. At Swaffham, he won £50. At Newmarket second October Meeting, he won a subscription of 5 gs. each, 13 subs. B. C. beating Laburnum, &c. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1779, Pot-8o's won

* A few days previous to the above race, Lord Abingdon had intimated an intention to sell some of his horses, and during the time of running, Lord Grosvenor came up to Lord Abingdon on the course, and asked the price of Pot-8o's. His Lordship set him at 1500 gs. and said the purchaser should have the chance of the race. Lord Grosvenor immediately struck the bargain, and in a few minutes after, Pot-8o's won the stakes

£50, D. C., and in the Second Spring Meeting, he walked over B. C for the Clermont cup. On Wednesday he won the 140 gs. B. C. On Saturday he won a subscription of 25 gs. each, B. C. In the First October Meeting he walked over B. C. for the cup for four years olds and upwards. In the Second October Meeting, he won a sweepstakes of 300 gs. each, 100 gs. ft. B. C., and the 140 gs. B. C. At Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, 1780, Pot-8o's, Laburnum and Magog, in a sweepstakes of 200 gs. each, B. C., Laburnum walked over, and divided the stakes with Pot-8o's. On Tuesday he walked over B. C. for the Clermont cup. On Wednesday, he won the 140 gs. On Thursday, he won the Jockey Club purse, B. C. In the First October Meeting he walked over B. C. for the cup. In the Second October Meeting he won a sweepstakes 200 gs. each, h. ft. B. C., and walked over B. C., for the 140 gs., besides winning a subscription of 10 gs. each, 15 subscribers, D. C. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1781, Pot-8o's won a sweepstakes of 200 gs. each, h. ft. seven subscribers, B. C., ; in the Second Spring Meeting, he walked over B. C. for the Jockey Club purse ; and won a sweepstakes of 200 gs. each, h. ft. four subscribers. The same meeting Lord Grosvenor challenged for the whip, and named Pot-8o's. But the challenge not being accepted, the whip was delivered to his Lordship. In the First October Meeting, he received 230 gs. compromise from Dictator, B. C., 500 gs. h. ft. and was named

for the 140 gs. B. C. against Hollandoise,* &c., and received 85 gs. to withdraw. At Newmarket Craven Meeting, 1782, Pot-8o's won the Craven stakes, beating Hollandoise; six to four against Pot-8o's, six to one against Hollandoise. In the First Spring Meeting he won £50, beating Laburnum, &c. And in the Second Spring Meeting walked over B. C., for the Clermont cup, and again for the 140 gs.; he also won the Jockey Club purse, a subscription of 25 gs. each, B. C. At Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, 1783, Pot-8o's beat Nottingham, B. C. for the whip and 200 gs.

Pot-8o's was a stallion at Oxcroft farm near Balsham, Cambridgeshire, (the same place as Sweetbriar, Mambrino, Sweet-William, Justice and Protector.) In 1784, he covered at 5 gs. and 10*s.* 6*d.* In 1783-1788, at 10 gs. and 10*s.* 6*d.* In 1789, &c., twenty mares besides those of his owner, at 21 gs. In 1796, ten mares besides those of his owner, at the same price, and afterwards at the Upper Hare Park, near Newmarket, ten mares besides those of his owner, at 10 gs. and 10*s.* 6*d.* He served very few mares besides Lord Grosvenor's.

Pot-8o's died in Mr. Golding's stud, the Upper Hare Park, early in November, 1800, aged 27.

The following winners were got by this celebrated horse:—

* The first winner of the St. Leger, in 1778.

Alderman, Lord Grosvenor.
Asparagus, Lord Grosvenor.
Aurora, Mr. Galway.
Bugbear, Duke of Grafton.
Canterbury, Lord Grovenor.
Capsicom, Lord Grosvenor.
Cayenne, Lord Grosvenor.
Champion, Mr. Wilson.
Chegwell, Lord Grosvenor.
Coaxer, Mr. Golding.
Coheiress, Mr. Goodrick.
Confidence, Mr. Goodison.
Corriander, Mr. Dawson.
Crazy Jane, Mr. Concannous.
Cynthius, Lord Grosvenor.
Dr. O'Liffly, Sir W. W. Wynne.
Doricles, Lord Grosvenor.
Doubtful, Lord Sonde.
Druid, Lord Grosvenor.
Duchess of Limbs, Sir F Pooles.
Edwin, Lord Grosvenor.
Emma, Lord Grosvenor.
Enchanter, Lord Sackville.
Faunus, Lord Grosvenor.
Flea, Lord Grosvenor.
Galloper, Mr. Wyndham.
Golden Dab, Sir T. Mostyn.
Golden Rod, Duke of Bedford
Gumcistus, Lord Grosvenor.
Grey, Lord Grosvenor.
Humming Bird, Gen. Grosvenor.
Jack, Mr. Abbey.
Kidney, Lord Derby.
Lady, Mr. Panton.
Lambourn, Mr. Harris's.
Lampedo, Mr. Golding.
Lilliput Lord Grosvenor.
Missletoe, Lord Grosvenor.
Miss George, his R. H. the Duke of York.
Mrs. Clark, Mr. Haworth.
Molly Maybush, Mr. E. Dilly.
Nightshade, Lord Egremont.
Old Port, Lord Grosvenor.
Oliver, Lord Grosvenor.
Outcast, Mr. Blagrove.
Parsnip, Mr Clifton.
Parasol, Duke of Grafton.
Parsley, Lord Grosvenor.
Polyanthus, Lord Grosvenor.
Radish, Lord Grosvenor.
Roland, Lord Grosvenor.
Roxalama, H. R. H. the Duke of York.
Schedoni, Mr. Heathcote.
Scrub, Mr. Cookson
Smack, Sir C. Bunbury.
Snuff-Box, Mr. Grisewood.
Stag Hunter, Mr. Nottage,
Telescope, Mr. Goodrick.
Thereabouts, Mr. H. Sitwell.
Tiney, H. R. H. the P. of Wales.
Trifle, Lord Donegall.
Trip-it, Lord Grosvenor.
Triptolemus, Lord Grosvenor.
Turnip, Lord Grosvenor.
Turnip-top, Lord Grosvenor.
Tyrant, Duke of Grafton.
Vesper, Lord Grosvenor.
Vixen, Mr. Golding.
Warwick, Lord Grosvenor.
Waxey, Sir F. Poole.
Whim, Lord Grosvenor.
Worthy, Sir F. Poole.

Which won as follows :—

			£.	s.
In 1788	4	Winners won	1,817	0
1789	7	,,	2,790	15
1790	10	,,	5,053	0
1791	6	,,	1,450	0
1792	10	,,	5,657	0
1793	16	,,	11,248	10
1794	19	,,	8,351	15
1795	15	,,	3,427	10
1796	15	,,	3,864	1
1797	10	,	1,907	5
1798	9	,,	1,427	0
1799	7	,	1,727	10
1800	8	,,	4,507	0
1801	9	,,	1,452	5
1802	6		1,778	0
1803	8	,,	1,127	15
1804	5	,,	2,009	5
1805	4	,,	950	11
1806	2	,,	1,016	5
1807	1	Winner won	199	10
1808	1	,,	210	0
In 21 yrs.	172	Winners won	61,971	17

Sportsmistress, dam to Pot-8o's, a chesnut mare, foaled in 1765, was bred by Lord Craven, and sold to the Earl of Abingdon. She was got by Sportsman out of Goldenlocks. Goldenlocks was a chesnut mare, foaled in 1758, and bred by Lord Craven. She was got by Oronooko; her dam by Crab; grandam by Partner, out of Mr. Waite's dun mare, by the Ancaster Turk.

Sportsman was got by Cade, out of Silvertail.

Highflyer.—A bay horse, foaled in 1774, bred by Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart., and sold to Lord

Viscount Bolingbroke, and afterwards to Mr. Richard Tattersall. Highflyer was got by King Herod out of Rachael, (the dam of Marc Anthony) by Blank ; her dam by Regulus ; grandam by Soreheels (which mare was the dam of Matchless, &c.,) out of Sir Ralph Milbank's black mare, the dam of Hartley's blind horse.

At Newmarket Second October Meeting, Highflyer won a sweepstakes of 100 gs., ditch in ; four to one against Highflyer, who was much out of condition. At Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, 1778, Highflyer won a sweepstakes of 100 gs. twenty-six subscribers., B. C. ; six to four on Highflyer. In the July Meeting, he won the Grosvenor stakes of 25 gs. each, twenty-four subscribers, B. C. ; four to one on Highflyer. In the First October Meeting, he won the 1400 gs., B. C., nine to one on Highflyer ; besides the weights and scales of 100 gs. In the Second October Meeting he received forfeit in a Post stakes of 200 gs. each, h. ft., five subscribers, B. C. In the Houghton Meeting he beat Dictator, B. C., 500 gs. ; two to one on Highflyer. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1779, Highflyer won a sweepstakes of 300 gs., B. C. In the Second Spring Meeting he won a sweepstakes of 200 gs. each, B. C., beating Dorimant, aged, &c. ; four to one on Highflyer. He was then sold to Mr. Tattersall, and at Nottingham he walked over for a

subscription of 10 gs. each, twenty-one subscribers, with 70 gs. added. In the York August Meeting, he walked over for the subscription purse of £295,* four miles; and the next day he won the subscription purse of £295; twenty to one on Highflyer. At Litchfield he won the King's purse of 100 gs., three mile heats; ten to one on Highflyer, who was lame and much out of condition; notwithstanding which he won easy.

This was the last time of his running, and the above were his only engagements; therefore, he was never beat, nor ever paid a forfeit, though the contrary has been asserted. He was undoubtedly the best horse of his time in England. The sums he won and received amounted to upwards of £9,336, although he never started after five years old.

Highflyer then became a stallion at Ely, afterwards called Highflyer Hall, Cambridgshire, where he covered mares in 1780-87, at 15 gs. and one guinea; in 1789-90, at 25 gs. and one guinea; in 1790-91, at 30 gs. and one guinea; in 1792, at 50 gs. and one guinea; and in 1793, at 30 gs. and one guinea. He was a very valuable stallion, and sire of an uncommon number of capital racers, stallions, and brood mares, several of whose pedigrees,

* Mr. Tattersall being a non-subscriber, paid 50 gs. entrance for Highflyer on Wednesday, and the same sum for his entrance on Thursday, which entrance money was added to the three subscription purses.

performances, and produce, will be given in the course of the next volume. He was also a most certain foal getter, and got many more colts than fillies.

The produce of Highflyer won as follows, viz :—

			£.	s.	d.
In 1783	1	Winner won	157	10	6
1784	9	Winners won	2,702	10	0
1785	22	„	9,768	0	6
1786	31	„	13,673	2	0
1787	31	„	13,360	4	0
1788	42	„	11,704	0	0
1789	41	„	16,197	12	6
1790	41	„	17,685	16	0
1791	40	„	17,814	5	0
1792	39	„	12,092	5	0
1793	35	„	12,834	10	0
1794	27	„	9,002	0	0
1795	30	„	6,807	0	0
1796	31	„	13,442	17	0
1797	24	„	4,116	15	0
1798	12	„	5,801	5	0
1799	7	„	1,501	5	0
1800	5	„	1,588	10	0
1801	2	„	357	10	0
In 19 yrs.	470	Winners won	170,407	8	0

A gentleman of the turf, though he had no produce from Highflyer, wrote the following lines to his memory.

Here lies the third* of the equestrian race,
That ne'er was conquered on the Olympic plain;
Herod, his sire, who but to few gave place,
Rachel, his dam, his blood without a stain.

* Childers, Eclipse.

By his prolific deeds was built a court,*
Near where famed Ely's lofty turrets rise.
To this famed sultan would all ranks† resort,
To stir him up to am'rous enterprise.

To these three patriarchs‡ the turf shall owe
The long existence of superior breed,
That blood in endless progeny shall flow,
To give the lion's strength, and roebuck speed.

Mr. Tattersall built an elegant mansion, near Ely, out of the fortune he acquired by this famous horse, and called it "Highflyer Hall," after him.

Hollandoise. A grey mare, foaled in 1775, bred by Thomas Stapleton, Esq., of Charleton, near Snaith, Yorkshire, and was the joint property of Mr. Stapleton and Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Bart. Hollandoise was got by Match'em; her dam, Virago.

At Doncaster, September 22nd, 1778, Hollandoise won the St. Leger stakes of 25 gs. each, sixteen subscribers, two miles, beating Sir J. L. Kaye's br. colt, by Wildair out of Ovid's dam, Mr. Goodrick's Trinculo, Mr. Earle's Mariner, Mr. Vever's Young Morwick, and three others; six to four against the Wildair colt, five to two against Hollandoise, three to one against Trinculo, and four to one against Young Morwick; won easy. She was rode by George Herring. In 1779, she did not start. At Newmarket First Spring

* An elegant villa, with beautiful premises, near Ely.

† Brood mares, from the Dairymaid, &c., to the Duchess, Princess, and Queen.

‡ Childers, Eclipse, and Highflyer.

Meeting, 1780, Hollandoise beat Sting, B. C., 500 gs. This was the only time of her running that year. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1781, Hollandoise walked over the course for the King's purse for mares, 10st. After being beat by Dictator, in the Second Spring Meeting, she was sold to Lord Clermont; and at Swaffham she won a sweepstakes of 10 gs. each, five subscribers, four miles. On the next day she beat Mr. Hull's Epsom for £50, but a dispute arising whether Hollandoise carried her proper weight, the purse was divided between the two. At Newmarket, in the First October Meeting, she won the 140 gs., B. C. Lord Grosvenor received 85 gs. to withdraw Pot-8o's. On Thursday she won the 70 gs. purse, B. C. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting, 1782, Hollandaise won the King's purse, 12st. each, R. C. In the Second Spring Meeting, she won £50, D. C.; and in the same meeting, she received 85 gs. compromise from Fearnought, B. C., 200 gs., h. ft. She died soon after.

Hollandoise was beat six times, viz: three times by Pot-8o's, once by Dictator, once by Buccaneer, and once by Woodpecker. She paid a forfeit to Pot-8o's, and one to Fortitude.

END OF VOL. I.

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